Frontispiece to European Magazine Vol. 33



ANTWERP.

Published by J. Sewell Cornhill Feb 1 1798

THE EUROPEAN MAGAZINE,

AND

London Review,

Containing the

Literature, HISTORY, Politics, Arts, Manners, & Amusements of the Age.

Simul et jucunda et idonea dicere vitæ

BY THE

Philological Society of London.

VOL: 33

From January to June

1798.

LONDON.

Printed for: J. Sewell Cornhill 1798.

THE

European Magazine,

For JANUARY 1798.

[Embelliſhed with, 1 An Elegant Frontispiece, repreſenting the City of Antwerp. And, 2. A Portrait of Adam Lord Duncan.]

CONTAINING,

LONDON:

Printed for J. SEWELL, Cornhill, and J. DEBRETT, Piccadilly.

THE FRONTISPIECE

represents ANTWERP, a City of Brabant, Capital of the Marquisate of the same name, with a Bishop's See. The Cathedral is a fine structure, and contains an assemblage of Paintings by the greatest Masters of the Flemish School, particularly Rubens and Quintin Matsys. The Citadel is esteemed one of the strongest Fortresses of the Low Countries. It is 22 miles N. of Brussels, 22 N. E. of Ghent, and 65 S. of Amsterdam. Long. 4. 26. E. Lat. 51. 13. N.

ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS TO CORRESPONDENTS.

John O Surry in our next.

Uxoruis, Picture of the Life of a Clergyman, F. R. S and several Poems are received.

The Portrait recommended by Aristides shall be engraved, if he can procure the use of it us

ERRATUM.

Page 9—For BUTLER, read S. BUTLER.

AVERAGE PRICES of CORN, from Dec. 16, 1797. to Jan. 20, 1798.

	Wheat s.	d.	Rye s.	d.	Barl. s.	d.	Oats s.	d.	Beans s.	d.
London	00	0	00	0	00	0	00	0	00	0

INLAND COUNTIES.

	Wheat s.	d.	Rye s.	d.	Barl. s.	d.	Oats s.	d.	Beans s.	d.
Middlesex	47	7	25	5	25	5	20	4	27	1
Surry	49	8	29	0	25	8	21	4	28	6
Hertford	43	8	28	6	25	5	17	4	28	1
Bedford	43	2	28	4	25	9	17	3	24	11
Hunting.	42	4	00	0	25	8	15	4	22	9
Northam.	46	6	30	6	24	2	15	2	23	6
Rutland	49	0	00	0	29	6	18	0	26	0
Leicester	54	2	00	0	29	1	18	1	28	7
Nottingh.	55	11	31	0	31	0	18	2	29	4
Derby	57	6	00	0	32	0	19	9	3˚	9
Stafford	50	0	00	0	34	8	21	9	31	5
Salop	50	4	38	2	34	10	19	10	41	●
Hereford	48‹	3	46	4	35	2	18	10	29	2
Worcest.	55	1	24	4	32	3	24	9	30	8
Warwick	57	8	00	0	31	6	21	6	33	0
Wilts	57	8	00	0	33	0	22	10	39	0
Berks	50	7	00	0	23	10	20	4	29	4
Oxford	‹52	1	00	0	24	3	19	11	27	5
Bucks	47	2	00	0	24	4	19	2	26	2

COUNTIES upon the COAST.

	Wheat s.	d.	Rye s.	d.	Barley s.	d.	Oats s.	d.	Beans s.	d.
Essex	45	0	26	6	23	10	19	0	24	9
Kent	47	10	00	0	26	6	19	11	27	1
Sussex	46	2	00	0	25	4	19	4	00	0
Suffolk	43	11	22	7	22	7	15	2	18	8
Cambrid.	41	6	21	8	24	9	11	3	19	5
Norfolk	41	1	19	8	21	5	14	6	21	3
Lincoln	43	5	26	0	25	0	14	9	25	5
York	46	0	29	0	25	2	15	5	28	0
Durham	48	7	00	0	30	0	18	1	00	0
Northum.	41	10	32	0	21	10	15	6	22	8
Cumberl.	53	9	32	2	26	4	15	6	00	0
Westmor.	56	6	39	0	31	1	18	1	00	●
Lancash.	50	9	00	0	30	11	19	1	38	8
Cheshire	50	0	00	0	32	6	20	6	00	●
Gloucest.	56	3	00	0	29	7	00	0	30	10
Somerset	60	4	00	0	32	4	19	8	37	4
Monmou.	55	4	00	0	34	10	00	0	00	●
Devon	61	3	00	0	31	4	15	3	00	0
Cornwall	61	9	00	0	30	10	14	2	00	0
Dorset	55	11	00	0	29	8	21	4	32	0
Hants	52	3	00	0	26	7	20	7	31	4
WALES.										
N. Wales	52	4	36	0	26	8	13	8	40	●
S. Wales	64	0	00	0	32	11	12	7	00	●

STATE of the BAROMETER and THERMOMETER.

JANUARY.

Day.	Barom.	Thermom.	Wind.
1	29.67	41	W.
2	29.71	42	W.
3	29.90	40	W.
4	29.85	42	W.
5	29.71	44	W.
6	30 10	39	W.
7	30.27	33	N.W.
8	30.44	29	N.
9	30.34	30	N.N E.
10	30.30	31	N.
[illegible]	30.10	33	E.
[illegible]	29.87	34	E
[illegible]	30.01	35	W.
14	30.08	34	W.
15	29.80	37	W.
16	29.51	43	W.
17	29.35	47	S.
18	28.98	46	S.
19	30 01	45	S.E.
20	30.26	46	S.W.
21	30.16	47	S. W.
22	30 05	45	S.W.
23	30.16	37	N. W.
24	30.20	35	N.
25	30.30	34	N.W.
26	30.15	36	W.
27	29.95	40	W.

EUROPEAN MAGAZINE.



Ridley sculp^t

LORD VICOUNT DUNCAN

Published by J. Sewell Cornhill, Feb 1 1798

THE EUROPEAN MAGAZINE, AND LONDON REVIEW; FOR JANUARY 1798.



ADAM LORD DUNCAN,

(WITH A PORTRAIT.)

ADAM DUNCAN, created, 21st October 1797, Lord Viscount Duncan of Camperdown, and Baron Duncan of Lundie, in the Shire of Perth, was born the 1st of July 1731, at Dundee, in Scotland. He was a younger son of the ancient and respectable family of the Duncans, of Lundie, in the county of Perth, who possessed an estate of about 500l. per annum, which came to our gallant Commander about fifteen months since, by the death of his elder brother Colonel Duncan. Lord Duncan married a paternal sister of the present Lord Advocate of Scotland, and niece of Mr. Secretary Dundas, by whom he has several children.

He early was devoted to the service of his country in the Navy, and on the 25th of February 1761, was made a Captain in the ship the Valiant; on the 24th of September 1787, he was advanced to the post of Rear-Admiral; became Vice-Admiral in 1793, and Admiral of the Blue in 1795. He was soon noticed by the late Lord Keppel, and was with him at the taking of Havanna; and when that Nobleman was made an Admiral, he chose his friend Duncan for his Captain, and he was afterwards one of the Members on his Court Martial.

Before the late engagement, which has covered him with laurels, Admiral Duncan had not an opportunity of atchieving any very brilliant object. It has been the course of his service rather to be useful than conspicuous. He has not been an adventurer or a quack. He was not employed upon exploits calculated either to raise his fame, or to fill his purse. But his merits have been truly appreciated by the judges of the service, and no man has enjoyed through life a more stable reputation in public, or a more amiable character in private life.

The promptitude and alacrity with which he carried his fleet to sea, the skill with which he seized the proper moment of attack, the bravery and management of the action, though splendid, are the least titles to our praise. The patience and constancy with which he maintained his difficult and painful station during so many boisterous months, and still more the gallantry with which, during the critical period of the mutiny, he kept his post in the blockade of the enemy with only three ships, when he was abandoned by all the rest of his squadron, are proofs of heroism, zeal, and virtue, which will be long remembered with gratitude by his country.

We cannot on the present occasion omit to present our readers with the following speech, which was made by Lord Duncan to his crew on the 3d of June 1797, and which bears every mark of authenticity in its unaffected piety, its ardent patriotism, its indignant grief, its simple yet impressive eloquence, so admirably adapted to the hearts and understandings of its auditors:

"My lads—I once more call you together with a sorrowful heart, from what I have lately seen; the disaffection of the fleets; I call it *disaffection*, for the crews have *no* grievances. To be deserted by my fleet, in the face of an enemy, is a disgrace which I believe never before happened to a British Admiral; nor could I have supposed it possible. My greatest comfort under

God is, that I have been supported by the officers, seamen, and marines, of *this* ship; for which, with a heart overflowing with gratitude, I request you to accept my sincere thanks. I flatter myself much good may result from your example, by bringing those deluded people to a sense of the duty which they owe not only to their King and Country, but to themselves.

"The British Navy has ever been the support of that liberty which has been handed down to us by our ancestors, and which I trust we shall maintain to the latest posterity; and that can only be done by unanimity and obedience. This ship's company, and others who have distinguished themselves by their loyalty and good order, deserve to be, and doubtless *will be* the favourites of a grateful country; they will also have from their inward feelings a comfort which will be lasting, and not like the fleeting and false confidence of those who have swerved from their duty.

"It has often been my pride with you to look into the Texel, and see a foe which dreaded coming out to meet us;—my pride is *now* humbled indeed!—my feelings are not easily to be expressed!—our cup has overflowed, and made us wanton. The all-wise Providence has given us this check as a warning, and I hope we shall improve by it. On him then let us trust, where our *only* security can be found. I find there are many good men among us; for my own part I have had full confidence of *all* in this ship: and once more beg to express my approbation of your conduct.

"May God who has thus far conducted you, continue to do so; and may the British Navy, the glory and support of our country, be restored to its wonted splendour, and be not only the bulwark of Britain, but the TERROR OF THE WORLD.

"But this can only be effected by a strict adherence to our duty and obedience; and let us pray that the Almighty God may keep us in the right way of thinking.

"God bless you all."

This speech is said to have so affected the crew, that scarce a dry eye was to be seen on their retiring.

Lord Duncan has been through life distinguished by unassuming and unobtrusive simplicity of manners. With a most elegant person he ever had a manly mind. He is full six feet three inches high; but with a character of muscular strength and proportion that sets off the height: though easy in his carriage he is erect, and it is scarcely possible to conceive a person more naturally graceful.

TO SIR JOHN SINCLAIR,

PRESIDENT OF THE BOARD OF AGRICULTURE.

SIR,

WERE I not perfectly confident of the patriotic spirit with which you ascended the Chair of the Board of Agriculture, of your ardent zeal to carry the public views of that Institution into effect, and of the liberal candour with which you receive and even invite the opinions of others on the various and extended branches of your enquiries, I should hold it vain to address you on the subject, and to offer sentiments so widely differing from the first principles of your undertaking; but under these impressions of my mind, it would be but empty affectation in me to make any apology to you for the following observations, which I therefore beg leave thus publicly, without further preface, to lay before you.

The object of your last year's Committee, which I hear you mean to revive, was that of inclosing Wastes and Commons: I touch not on the different modes proposed, because I object to the absolute inclosure of them in any mode. My reasons are as follow; and perhaps they will apply to all inclosures on the present system, as well as to those of Wastes and Commons; for I think them conclusive against both, as they are now, or are proposed hereafter to be conducted.

The great principle of improving land for public advantage is to leave a portion of it so improved *publici juris*, and on this principle is founded the custom in open fields of leaving one third or fourth every year, as of common right for all persons, as well those of smaller property in the community, and that not in land, as those of superior rank or property, and that in land, to turn their cattle, horses, and sheep, upon that portion, according to the extent of their several legal

legal holdings, whether they be land or cottage, for unlimited right of common is a principle too absurd to be defended, though a custom too commonly put in practice This abuse I would earnestly wish to see corrected by a general act, much less violating the security of property than each individual act of inclosure or of navigation that cuts through it, or entirely takes it away; and justly too, if the public at large is benefited by it, either through the facility given to the circulation of commerce, or by lowering the price of provisions. But is this the consequence of inclosures *under the present system?* Is it not rather the annihilation of public right for the advancement of separate property? And do we not find, by forty years experience at least (for to that period I will confine the great annual increase of inclosures) that this erroneous principle has turned both country gentlemen and their overgrown tenants * into arrogant and unfeeling men posists; for when did you know a man, or combination of men, with exclusive rights or privileges consider the public in any other light than as an *object of plunder?* If they did in articles of luxury only, I should be less averse (though in my heart I must ever scorn the narrow principle in the men), but in those of the necessary subsistence of man, especially the poor and industrious, whether labourer, tradesman, or mechanic, I hold it to be the indispensable duty of the legislature to withstand, in the first instance, so illiberal and destructive a proceeding.

But will you prevent any man from improving and making the most of his property? By no means. As far as it is consistent with the general right of the community: but I would not allow any man to acquire a duplication of his separate property, by taking from others their share in the right of pasture over all lands in rotation, only to enable him to lay heavier burdens on the public markets.

True it is, that the property of individuals lies most inconveniently scattered in various parts of open fields, that trespasses on each other's lands are daily made, and that commons are overstocked and neglected; but all these difficulties and abuses would be effectually removed by allowing or even enforcing by law a power in commissioners to allot and lay together for each proprietor a portion of land (quantity and quality considered) equivalent to that which before lay dispersed in the open fields, and even inclosing it, leaving one third or other reasonable portion of it open every year to a general right of common, under new regulation and controul, in which the proprietors of land would have their share, and keeping the other divisions in severalty to themselves.

The wastes and commons might be improved by banking, draining, and various other ways which local circumstances could point out, at the expence of every individual who had a right thereon by parochial levy †, to the tenfold advantage of the poor cottager and tradesman, as well as of the rich, and to the permanent diminution of the price of provisions at market; wherein, though the lower and more numerous classes of the community would receive the most apparent daily benefit, and comfort the rich, the great, and the powerful, who are not plagued with the double disorder of pride and covetousness, must see that they will ultimately find the true and liberal advantage that most properly comes to their share, *and in the manner in which it best becomes them to accept it.* By abundance of provisions in crouded markets, and the free purchase of them at easy rates by the earnings of their industrious and laborious dependents and neighbours, to the incredible diminution of the poor rates; which, though in one point of view they may be thought an honour, are in fact both a heavy burden and disgrace to this country.

I am aware that it will be said, "Unless you will hold out to land proprietors the great and exclusive advantages of the present plan of inclosure, they will not be at the expence or risque of it, and your fields will never be improved, but for ever lie in the unproductive and disorderly state of former times."

I am ready, Sir, to own, that the immediate ostensible profit to the *great* proprietor (for the small land owner, it is well known, is often ruined by the unequal and intolerable pressure of first advances) will not be so flattering to his eager

* I call them overgrown, because by occupation of vast extent of country, under long leases, they often bid defiance to their landlords, and set at nought all thoughts of ancient subordination.

† P. 4, l. 5. And this right I would wish to see extended to every householder paying scot and lot, and his due proportion to such levy.

eager expectation; but from the collateral and permanent advantages of this partial inclosure, accompanied with the comforts that will arise to the middle and inferior orders of his fellow subjects from the view of millions of them, who by their little claims and exercise of their common rights will not only raise provision for their own families, but by rearing and bringing to market calves, pigs, poultry, eggs, and butter, will largely contribute to the general economy by the reduction of prices in those most necessary articles. I say, Sir, from such a view, which ought to make the hearts of the opulent to leap for joy, the great and liberal proprietor will not only have his full measure of delight, he will in fact also reap ample amends for the imagined disappointment of his first cravings by the easier access to his dearest superfluities, as well as to the means of providing for the maintenance of his necessary household. The blessings of the poor will meet him in the morning, and bid him farewell before he goes to rest, and the blessings of a gracious Providence will overshadow and protect such a nation.

Thus have I, Sir, ingenuously thrown out my thoughts on this important subject; which, if worthy of any consideration, I am sure you, and the Board at which you preside, will reflect on with candour, and other Gentlemen may enlarge upon with more vigour of mind and strength of argument.

This one maxim I hold true and irrefragable, that though the land of the whole kingdom should, under your auspices and zealous exertions, be brought into the highest state of cultivation, yet if it be all held in severalty, and the ancient claim and right of common be extinguished or depressed in the mode and proportion of the present system of inclosure, the public can reap no benefit from it; but monopoly of property among the great, and combination among their principal and independent tenants, must annually take place, the one a practice adverse to a free constitution, the other equally inimical to a commercial country.

I have the honor to be,
Sir,
With true respect, your's, &c.
AGRICOLA.

P.S. Allow me to add one general observation on the unaccountable neglect of the Legislature in respect of timber.

Notwithstanding the acknowledged and notorious decrease of forest timber, so clearly proved, and so forcibly urged to public consideration in the manly and patriotic reports of the commissioners appointed by Parliament many years ago to enquire into the state of the crown lands, &c. no care is taken in any bill of inclosure to lay down a principle, or enforce the practice of planting, but we see whole counties newly inclosed as bare of timber as the open fields. This is a fatal omission, which I hope the House of Commons will immediately correct by some standing order on that most important point.

EXTRACT OF A LETTER FROM JOHN WILKES, ESQ. TO ——.

DATED AUGUST 6, 1765, FROM GENEVA.

I Travelled through very difficult and dangerous roads from Grenoble to the *Grand Chartreuse*, the chief monastery of the rigid order of the *Chartreux*. The general chapter of those monks is held there once in every year. It lies about eight leagues north of Grenoble, and is built near the summit of a very high, romantic, and steep mountain, among deep, gloomy woods of pine trees, and rugged, savage rocks. Nature sits here indeed in great majesty, on a sublime, craggy throne, but the situation, I think, inspires horror rather than pensiveness. As you ascend, a variety of cascades precipitating down among the fragments of the broken rocks, fill the ear with a wild kind of melody. When you have nearly gained the summit, the clouds are under your feet, a solemn death-like silence reigns, and over-hanging rocks and tremendous precipices alarm the imagination with real dangers. *Horror ubique animos, simul ipsa silentia terrent*, and this silence is never interrupted but by the hideous crush of the fragments of the splitting rock. The present convent is not quite on the summit *. There is a very old chapel dedicated to the Virgin Mary, called *St. Bruno's* Chapel, still nearer the summit of the high-

* Mr. Gray is mistaken, when he says, "this place St. Bruno chose to retire to, and upon its *very top* founded the *aforesaid* convent.

highest rocks. It is a strange old building, not to be classed in any order of architecture. The old convent stood there, but large fragments of the rock falling, and crushing several of the Fathers, forced the survivors to remove, and to build rather lower. Hospitality is a very steady and extensive virtue among these good Monks. All strangers are well received, but their stay is supposed not to exceed three days. A German, to whom the excellence of their Burgundy, no less than the exemplariness of their piety, was thought to suggest a longer abode in that *holy retreat*, found over his cell, *Triduanus est, jam foetet*. I continued with them a day and a half, was greatly edified, and extremely well accommodated, as well as my servants and horses. They are not allowed meat, but have excellent fish of various sorts, garden stuff, butter, cheese, bread, and fruit in perfection. The rule of their order enjoins silence, but a *pere coadjuteur* has a dispensation to receive strangers, and to do the honours of the convent. The *pere general* is likewise exempt from the rule. The fathers are allowed to drink wine, and the *pere general* sent me a present of the best Burgundy I ever tasted. There are separate apartments for the French, Spaniards, English, &c. with a large hall to dine, for the building is immense. At a distance are small houses and sheds for all kinds of workmen, carpenters, joiners, smiths, masons, &c. The Fathers have each a bed-chamber, an anti-chamber, a cabinet, and a small garden, with a variety of iron and wooden instruments to make their own chairs, boxes, &c. to cultivate their gardens, and to amuse themselves. Many of them are men of great families in France and Germany, and appeared of high breeding, as I observed in a variety of little circumstances, when I attended their evening devotions. Five of them had given up to their relations large family estates to retire to that dreary solitude. The *pere coadjuteur* and the *pere general* were really fine gentlemen, of easy and polite conversation. They had both lived much in the gay world. From satiety and disgust they had retired from it, to that internal peace and tranquillity, which they told me they had found only in those deserts. This *guilty* world however they did not seem quite to forget, for I saw on the table of the *pere general* the *Mercure Historique* printed at Amsterdam, and the *Journal Encyclopedique* of Bouillon, and they asked me a thousand questions about the late war, and the affairs of England.

I have been with *Voltaire* at *Ferney*, and was charmed with the reception he gave me, and still more with the fine sense and exquisite wit of his conversation. I think him the most universal genius, the most amiable as well as the wittiest of our species. He is a divine old man, born for the advancement of true philosophy and the polite arts, and to free mankind from the gloomy terrors of Superstition,

> Atque metus omnes, et inexorabile fatum
> Subjecit pedibus, strepitumque Acherontis
> avari.

He has done more to persuade the practice of a general toleration, of humanity, and benevolence, than the greatest philosophers of antiquity. His conduct in the affair of the family of Calas is more meritorious than the whole lives of most saints. He is exactly well bred, and in conversation possesses a fund of gaiety and humour which would be admired in a young man, and he joins to it those immense stores of literature only to be acquired by age. His memory is very wonderful, and the anecdotes it furnishes are so various and interesting, that he is the only exception I know of a man above seventy not being sunk into his *anecdotage*. He lives in the noblest, gayest style of a French nobleman, receiving all strangers, giving plays in his own theatre, and you have the entire command of his house, equipages, horses, &c. He is adored by all the inhabitants and vassals of his extensive domains, and with reason, for he hath been the creator of every thing useful, beautiful, or valuable in the whole tract near him, which before was a rude wilderness. When he came, *the desart smiled, and paradise was opened in the wild.* He has built little towns and villages, established several manufactures, and peopled the country with a happy race of mortals, who are daily blessing their benefactor. I told him, THESE *are thy glorious* WORKS, *Parent of Good*, and he is really more pleased in talking of them than of his most applauded literary *Works*. The charming *Pucelle* is his favourite. He is sometimes wanton in her praise, and is sure of her kind reception by all posterity. Nothing delights him more than the marriage and establishment of his vassals, and on those occasions he is always bountiful. There is not a miserable being dependent on him. He has *filled all hearts with food and gladness*—almost

almost to the walls of Geneva, where you have only *food and sadness*. With every possible advantage from nature, Geneva is the most disagreeable and melancholy city in the world, from whence almost all elegant pleasures are banished. The plodding, severe genius of the greater part of its joyless inhabitants, and the narrowness of their ideas, which are all commercial, render it disgusting to any liberal stranger. The tomb of their gloomy master, of that sanguinary, persecuting reformer, *John Calvin*, is in a church-yard without the walls. There is neither stone nor marble, nor epitaph, nor inscription. On the bare sod grow only nettles, briars, and thistles. No cowslip, violet, or primrose, springs there to please the eye, or perfume the air.

Pro molli viola, pro purpureo narcisso,
Carduus, et spinis surgit paliurus acutis.

The soil near Geneva is extremely fertile, and the air very temperate, although so near the Alps. Those called the *Glaciers* quite dazzle the sight, when the sun gives its direct beams on them. The Rhone foams with impetuosity through the town; but the superior beauty of this country is the lake of Geneva *splendidier vitro*. The imagination cannot form any thing more picturesque. On the south the chesnut groves of Savoy, on the north the vineyards and high cultivated fields of the Pais de Vaud, are reflected in its limpid waters. A greater contrast can scarcely be imagined than between the natives on each side this great lake. All the inhabitants of the Pais de Vaud, which is in the canton of Berne, are happy, free, neat, well-cloathed, and at their ease, while those in the Dutchy of Savoy are poor, wretched peasants, cruelly oppressed, ragged, and almost naked, so striking is the difference under the same climate, at so small a distance, between the slaves of a despotic prince, and the free subjects of a mild republic.

LETTER III. FROM DR. SMITH TO MR. BAKER *.

SIR,

I Write this chiefly to thanke you for the other historical part of Bt. Cosin's letter to Dr. Gunning, wch you did me the favour to send me in your letter of the 22 Febr. As to the several reflexions you refer to, wch oftentimes happen between intimate friends in their familiar way of writing to one another, without the least breach of charity, tho' it may be sharpely enough expressed. I am very content to be wholly ignorant of them, and fully approve of your friend's tenderness of respect for the memory of Bp. Gunning, of wch I should be equally tender, if those papers were in my power.

In my last letter, I believe, that in the character I gave of the old Earle of Clarendon, I omitted two or three words through hast and inadvertance, wch I was not sensible of till after it was sent to the post-house, where I speak of his great judgment in matters of civil prudence, having then in my thoughts his accurate knowledge of the lawes of his country, in the studyes he had been bred, and his upright and dexterous management of the seale during the time of his being chancellour, as well as his comprehensive skill in the *Arcana Imperii*, whilst he managed the great trust of being first and cheife minister of state. It had been happy for the whole nation, if the king, his master, had followed his wise, honest, and faithfull counsels, and had not sacrificed him to the envy and malice of flattering and designing courtiers, whose naughty project he opposed with great courage and zeale, and to the revenge of a lustful woman, who had then so great an influence upon the king: the jointly conspiring in his disgrace and ruine, being very sensible that they could not about their vile designes and purposes, unless he were removed.

I am now reprinting, in a little booke of miscellanies, my short Dissertations, *De Velenis Græcæ Ecclesiæ. Hymnis Matutinoet respertinæ*, with large additions, in which I have just occasion of acknowledging a second time the civilityes and advantage of your correspondence. As soon as it is wrought off at the press, I will take care to send you a copy.

I am, Sir,
Your most faithfull and humble Servant,
T. S.

Lond. 15 March 1706—7.

* See Vol. XXXII. P. 364.

SAMUEL

SAMUEL BUTLER,

AUTHOR OF HUDIBRAS.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE EUROPEAN MAGAZINE.

SIR,

THE following Three Letters are literally copied from the Originals, with all their peculiarities of spelling in the hand-writing of the Author of Hudibras. They are transmitted to you with leave to insert them in your Miscellany, if you think proper.

I am, &c. C. D.

LETTER I.

DEARE SR.

I AM very sensible of the exceedinge great favour I received from you by yr lres to Mr. Bernard, wherein you are pleased to let me know I have the happines to live in yor memorie, then wch nothinge but (that wch came wth it) the knowledge of yor health and safety could have beene more dearly welcome to mee. But I am further obligd to you for yr kinde concernment and care of my good successe, wch indeed Sr I shall ever believe I owe rather to the good wishes of such excellent persons as yrselfe then any desert or industrie of mine owne. I beseech you comend my most humble service to yr noble father; and if you doe not thinke yor last favour misplacd for bringinge you this trouble, indeed Sr there is noe man livinge to whom the knowledge of yor happinesse (when you shall please to thinke me worthy of it can be more really welcome then to

Yor most affectionate
and faythfull Servant,

Junii 28 BUTLER.

For Dr. Luke Ridgley,
my most honoured friend.

On the same paper is the following:

LETTER II.

DEARE MADAM,

IF you had pleasd to have weighd my words with the affection of my meaninge rather then any other coment, you would have founde it impossible to put any better sense upon them then that from wch they really proceed; but I see I have lesse credit wth you then you ghesse, or else you had rather distrust your owne eies then believe mee, for I am sure I never gave you other accounte of your brother then they have done; and as my words doe adde nothinge to it, see yor owne refusall cannot lessen it. But I am sorry the syncere devotion of my affection should be valewd by the ceremonie of an expression, for I doe not know to what other sin I can impute this last pennance which I have suffered in beinge denyd the knowledge of your beinge in towne, untill I had lost all the happinesse of it in yor departure. (*Cætera desunt.*)

LETTER III.

DEARE SISTER,

I HAVE read your lre that you sent to my wife in which you desire my advice about breeding of your son, and although I have considered much and long of it, and not only conferr'd with my cusen Remish but severall others of my friends about it, I know not what to say to you; for not knowing the natural parts and inclinatien of the youth, I know as little what to propose to you in it. For if he doth not naturally take a delight in his booke, it will be in vain to think by any other meanes to prevayl upon him to do it. And therefore all I can say to you concerning that, is to put among him to some Gramar school, of which there is no great difference that I could ever observe, especially to those who have not extraordinary inclinations of their owne tempers to it, where with little industry they may easily attaine to so much as will serve them in their ordinary occasions of busines, wch is the common rate of all men's educatiens, and sometimes more prosperous to themselves then it proves to those who indeavour to go further. As for your breeding him to the Law, whether he be fit for it or not is much more difficult to determine; for as in all that profession there are many hundreds that make no advantage at all for one that does, so there is nothing certaine but the expence and danger, where youth being left to itself, without so much as a Tutor or Governor, shall meet with so many that make it their trade and busines to corrupt, and if they have

have any thing undo them. This I have sene in a friend of mine, an eminent Lawyer of the Temple, who bred up three or four sons in his own profession, and under his own eie, and yet could not with all his care possibly preserve them from being utterly ruined by the ill company that perpetually lay in wayt for them.

But if you have a mind to send him to any schoole in this towne, I need not tell you how careful your sister will be to her power of him, nor shall I be wanting in any thing that is in mine. But the lease of the house where we live being neare expiring, wee shall be necessitated to remove, I suppose the next quarter, where wee shall indever to finde better conveniences for him then this place can afford. (*Cætera desunt.*)

ON POPE's HOMER.

[*Continued from Vol.* XXXII. *Page* 17.]

MY DEAR P.

YOU cannot, you say, without regret give up the beautiful Night-piece, which you was early taught, and have long been accustomed to contemplate with delight; yet you allow that the objections which are urged to the Translation, in strict reason, seem to carry with them some weight: but what has Poetry, which derives its excellency from the powers of the imagination, and from ingenious fiction, to do with Reason? or with Truth? (I suppose we must add), or with Philosophy? or with Consistency? or with the Reality of Things? &c. "A Poet, we are told, is not obliged to speak with the exactness of Philosophy, but with the liberty of Poetry*." Pope, you must confess, has carried this hazardous privilege to the very edge of the precipice. Thus in the next verse, with a noble daring, which breaks through the dull regularity of nature, and a greatness of mind, which disdains the restraints of system, we find him making the vivid planets roll round the satellite of a planet, and that one not of the first order:

"Around her throne the vivid planets roll."

This striking innovation, or rather improvement, as I suppose we must call it, falls under the same class as that before considered—the different arrangement of the ideas used in common. The next couplet gives an improvement of another sort, produced by the addition of ideas intirely new:

"O'er the *dark* trees a yellower verdure shed,
"And tip with silver ev'ry mountain's head."

A quick perception of the nicer and more minute differences in the appearances of things, and the power of describing them with such colouring of expression as to set the object before the eye of the reader, are considered amongst the surest characteristics of real genius †. Pope's admirers will not fail to discover this distinguishing excellence of the true Poet in the fine example of his masterly performance now before us. In the text it is simply said, that the forests with the towers and cliffs *appear*. Pope had too much of real genius to content himself with this mere enumeration of the several objects brought into view. He therefore *darkens* the trees, and clothes them with a yellower verdure, while he tips every mountain's head with silver. The word yellower is not, I presume, used here comparatively, with relation to any other object; but, as is not unusual with the best writers, diminutively: yellower, *i. e.* rather, or inclining to, yellow.

After viewing the cliffs and forests under the rich colouring, which Pope has thrown over them, we are perhaps rather surprised to observe, as we go on, the rocks without any embellishment again rising into prospect. Homer, in his plain account, seems to have done as much as this himself. Enough, however, has been superadded to make a great improvement; and Pope drew his ideas from his own stores. Does not the partial shade, which here, amidst the surrounding splendor, meets your eye rather unexpectedly, remind you where the same tone of colouring is applied more regularly on another occasion, in a charming passage, which we

* See Pope, B. VIII. N. LI.
† Arist. Rhet. L. III. C. 2. See Hurd's Discourse on Poetical Imitation, p. 19. Ed. 1766.

have

have often read with delight and admiration?

"Black Melancholy fits, and round her throws
"A death-like filence, and a dread repofe:
"Her gloomy prefence faddens all the fcene,
"*Shades* every flower, and *darkens* every green;
"Deepens the murmurs of the falling floods,
"And *breaths a browner horror on the woods*."

In this place every thing is proper, confiftent, and affecting. The office, in which the Poet engages Melancholy, whom he beautifully imperfonates, is exactly fuited to her nature and character: her influence fpreads over every object within view; and the dark tints which fhe throws round her, are every where preferved, unvaried and unbroken, throughout the whole fcene. Do you not here difcover where the Tranflator dipped his pencil for the yellower verdure? which he has fhed with fuch wonderful effect over the *dark* trees in this admired night piece.

I am pleafed with the opportunity of prefenting to you fuch a fample of exquifite painting. The view of it will, I hope, afford you a temporary refrefhment, and in fome degree relieve your mind from the laffitude with which you have too probably felt yourfelf oppreffed at times, while traveling through the preceding commentary. With fpirits thus recruited, can you collect fufficient refolution to accompany me a few minutes longer? while I confider the remaining improvements which Pope has added to the *moft beautiful Night-piece, that can be found in Poetry*.

The next, you will obferve, is effected by the fubftitution of one idea for another:

"Now fhine the *vales*."

I am difpofed, you know, to depend very much on Homer's accuracy of painting, and fhould not therefore be eafily induced to give up an image, which he has prefented to us, in exchange for another, which I can fcarcely perfuade myfelf to think equally proper. Whether Pope had at any time an opportunity of contemplating fuch a night-fcene as Homer defcribes in fo mafterly a manner, with every object belonging to it, I do not know: it will, I believe, be generally allowed by thofe who have, that he has not exactly taken his views from nature. By moonlight, or rather ftarlight, as it is in Homer, the vales, encompaffed by woods and mountains, are fo far from fhining as to be fcarcely difcernible. The fummits of the hills, and the tops of the trees, with their external foliage, will be illuminated, and appear bright to the eye; while the vales below, and the interior parts, are all obfcure and indifcriminate.

It does not at once appear, for what word in the text Pope fubftituted the word vales; whether for σκοπιαι, πρωονες ακροι, or ναπαι. It fhould feem as if he intended to convey the images reprefented by Homer under the terms σκοπιαι and πρωονες ακροι, by the heads of the mountains, which he has tipped with filver; and the rocks, which he has made to rife in profpect; and he thought, perhaps, that he had fatisfied all the claims of the term ναπαι by the yellower verdure, which he had before fhed on the dark trees; and threw in the vales gratuitoufly, as a beautiful addition to the fcene. If this be admitted, the improvement will come under the fame clafs as that laft confidered.

It is rather whimfical that the ingenious Effayift, whom I before introduced to your acquaintance, and with whom I am glad to find you fo much pleafed, in his profe-tranflation, which he meant no doubt for an exact copy of the original, has admitted with Pope the interpolated *vales*; which he has rendered ftill more ftriking by the repetition of the numeral adjective *every*, and by the addition of the intenfitive adverb *diftinctly*. *Every* hill, *every valley*, and *every* foreft is *diftinctly* feen. He drops alfo with Pope the words repeated by Homer, in order to keep alive and enforce more ftrongly the leading idea, which he meant to imprefs.

Παντα δε τ' ειδεται αστρα.——

Can we fufpect that the ingenious Effayift took his fenfe of Homer from Pope? as Pope did his from Ogilby:

"Steep mountain cliffs, *vallies*, and towers appear."

Though Madame Dacier and our Chapman, ftrange as it may feem, have both admitted the vales.

"Et l'on decouvre fans paine les fommets des montagnes, les promontoires eflevés, et *les vallées*."—DACIER.

"And ev'n the lowly *vallies* joy, to glitter in their fight."—CHAPMAN.

You will not, I ſuſpect, be very ſorry that we are now come to the cloſe of this wonderful deſcription: and I am not ſure but you will call upon me for a conſiderable portion of admiration, which Pope's advocates will claim in his behalf from every reader of taſte, for the magnificent imagery which terminates this beautiful proſpect in the following verſe:

"A flood of glory burſts from all the ſkies."

This verſe, in ſublimity of conception, and grandeur of expreſſion, ſurpaſſes every thing preceding, and will therefore be thought peculiarly well ſuited to the diſtinguiſhed place, which it here occupies. I am very far from wiſhing to ſully the luſtre breaking forth in this admirable line; but I am not quite ſure that I ſufficiently underſtand it to comprehend its whole beauty. Whatever of meaning it conveys, appears to me too general and indiſtinct. The continued flood of glory is ſurely little conſonant to the idea expreſſed in the original, where the light is broken into innumerable particles, repreſenting the numerous fires in the Trojan camp. The boundleſs æther is opened, and to good purpoſe; thus opened, it diſcovers all the ſtars.

Thus this charming picture is finiſhed; and now the great Maſter, with conſummate ſkill, introduces a ſolitary ſpectator to enjoy its various beauties in ſilent contemplation.

——Γεγηθε δε τε φρενα ποιμην.

By this artful management he gives a wonderful pathos to the deſcription, and without ſeeming to intend it, very powerfully affects the feelings of his readers; who become, equally with the ſhepherd, intereſted in the ſcene. Pope has, I think, very much weakened the effect by multiplying the ſhepherds to an indefinite number, and not confining himſelf to the one only whom he found in the original.

"The conſcious *ſwains*, rejoicing in the ſight,
"Eye the blue vault, and bleſs the uſeful light."

A ſimilar deſertion, or rather perverſion of the text, equally injurious to the ſenſe of his author, has been noticed before in more inſtances than one. When the ſwains in general are ſaid to rejoice; or, as Pope has paraphraſed the ſentence,

————"rejoicing in the ſight
"to Eye the blue vault, and bleſs the uſeful light;"

the ſwains muſt be ſuppoſed in general to be in the fields, engaged together in their various employments, as by day; whereas at this time only one ſolitary ſhepherd is mentioned, watching his flock. There is an elegant remark of great delicacy on this paſſage in a note by the French Poet * before mentioned, with which I know you will be much pleaſed, I will therefore tranſcribe it, and conclude:—"La voila bien cette douce ſenſibilité d'Homere, que je ne ceſſerai jamais de vanter a l'egal de toutes les autres qualites les plus brillantes. *Le Berger Solitaire* c'eſt peut-etre Homere lui-meme qui, dans le calme d'une nuit tranquille, aura, du haut de quelque montagne, joui du ſpectacle enchanteur de la nature, eclairé par les doux rayons de la lune. (*He ſhould rather have ſaid the ſtars.*) Quelle eſt l'ame ſenſible qui n'a pas ſouri a l'aſpect d'un tableau ſi charmant? Ce n'eſt pas l'homme agité par les paſſions; ce n'eſt pas le turbulent citadin, que ce ſpectacle fait ſourire. c'eſt *le Berger Solitaire*, qui dans les loiſirs d'une douce retraite, négligeant les plaiſirs factices, ſe livre avec tranſport aux plaiſirs ſimple de la nature, et ſ'amuſe a les tableaux intéreſſans, qu'elle ne ceſſe de lui préſenter."

Adieu,

O. P. C.

AN ESSAY ON BIOGRAPHY AND EGOTISM IN WRITING.

BY JOHN DAVIS.

——Simul et jucunda et idonea dicere vitæ.—Hor.

THERE is perhaps no kind of compoſition more delectable than Biography, or the writing of the lives of individuals. If well executed, it is a faithful mirror of life, and we recognize in it our virtues and weakneſſes, our tempers and affections. It is more delightful than Hiſtory, as the Biographer can with propriety deſcend to the domeſtic habits, the peculiarities, the cha-

* M. de Rochefort, V. i. p. 651.

racteriſtic

racteristic traits, of the person whose life he describes; which the Historian cannot do without a diminution of that dignity which should breathe in his narration, and is required to support his page.

Biography has an irresistible charm which takes possession of the imagination by bringing before it the most pleasing images. It developes the passions of the human heart, comes home to men's bosoms, exhibits the fallibility of our nature, and (if I may use the expression) reconciles us to ourselves.

In Plutarch's Lives we find, to cite the words of Heinsius, *compendium eruditionis, prudentiæ thesaurum*; an epitome of learning, and a treasury of prudence. Plutarch certainly possessed a nice discrimination of character, and was a very fit arbiter of things. His volumes are adapted to every station of life, and every diversity of age. They deliver rules for conduct, and precepts for action; they are not less adapted to instruct the Legislator, than to inform the School-boy. Plutarch is not dazzled by the glare of action, but contemplates his characters in solitude and retirement. He gives us a faithful picture of human nature, and as Rousseau has observed with much felicity of expression, *he represents mankind in their night-gowns and slippers.*

Suetonius has produced a work of Biography, which is not without great information. He does not abound with the deep remarks or the sagacious reasoning of Tacitus, but the accuracy with which his facts are recorded enables us to establish our reflections upon the basis of truth. His lives, however, are principally a recital of lust and debauchery; a picture of scenes that disgrace and vilify nature; a description of actions that the soul of man recoils at.

Our own countrymen have given us several biographical works, which will afford an inexhaustible source of pleasure and instruction.

It belongs to the Biographer to enliven his narrative with well-selected anecdote, and to sooth the fancy with the images of domestic life. Johnson, in his life of Milton, not only describes the public actions, but watches the modes of study, the progress of the compositions of that sublime Poet, and views him in his habits of domestic privacy.

"Being driven from all public stations (says the Biographer), Milton is yet too great not to be traced by curiosity to his retirement, where he has been found by Mr. Richardson, the fondest of his admirers, *sitting before his door, in a grey coat of coarse cloth, in warm sultry weather, to enjoy the fresh air; and so, as well as in his own room, receiving the visits of people of distinguished parts, as well as quality.*

"According to another account (continues Johnson) he was seen *in a small house, neatly enough dressed in black clothes, sitting in a room hung with rusty green; pale but not cadaverous, with chalk-stones in his hands. He said that if it were not for the gout, his blindness would be tolerable.*"

Such minute circumstances as these in the life of so great a man as Milton, are admitted with propriety, as every thing that can be told us of him will be listened to with rapture; and I am of the opinion of the Professor, who once informed his pupils that he felt a gratification in knowing even that Milton fastened his shoes with latchets.

Those Authors who become their own Biographers present the world with a very agreeable performance in the literary history of their studies and compositions. It has been observed that every man's life is of importance to himself, and it might be added, that if he has talents he may make the description of it both pleasing and instructive to others.

What delight do we derive from the history which Rousseau, Franklin, Gibbons, and many other men, eminent for their intellectual endowments, have left us of themselves. With what avidity is every page read that contains the recital of their own actions. This example of self biography, if I may use the expression, has now been shewn us by the most distinguished characters of the Republic of Literature; and will, I hope, be imitated by the many shining geniuses, whose productions do so much honour to the present age.

If a Southey, a Hayley, a Scot, and many others whom I could cite as men whose conceptions *glance from heaven to earth, from earth to heaven*, were to live over their years again, and depict in faithful colours the tenour of their lives, what a source of intellectual pleasure would they open to posterity.

I shall now make a transition to the subject of speaking of one's self, or the frequent use of the pronoun EGO. Egotism in writing, say the Critics, should be avoided, and this rule Homer never transgresses, who is not found to speak of himself; yet no person would consider the

the beauty of his poems diminished, but on the contrary, I think, rejoice, had the Grecian Bard sung sometimes of himself; told the place of his birth which seven Cities contend for, and indulged frequently in disclosing whatever related to him.

There are no passages in Paradise Lost that enchain the mind more powerfully than those extrinsick ones which relate to Milton himself. We never regret being drawn away from the main subject to hear the Poet bewail his own fate, he does it with such heart-moving pity! At the beginning of the Third Book he descants so pathetically upon his own blindness, that the man who can read it without emotion had better read no more; he cannot possess any acquaintance with sympathy or feeling. He opens the Book with an address to Light, which, after some retrospection, he thus beautifully addresses:

"Thee I revisit safe,
"And feel thy sovereign vital lamp; but thou
"Revisit'st not these eyes, that roll in vain
"To find thy piercing ray, and find no dawn;
"So thick a drop serene hath quench'd their orbs,
"Or dim suffusion veil'd!"

But how transcendantly fine, and exquisitely pathetic, is another part of the same digression:

"Thus with the year
"Seasons return; but not to me returns
"Day, or the sweet approach of Ev'n or Morn,
"Or sight of vernal bloom; or Summer's rose,
"Or flocks, or herds, or human face divine;
"But cloud instead, and ever-during dark
"Surrounds me; from the chearful ways of men
"Cut off, and, for the book of knowledge fair,
"Presented with an universal blank
"Of Nature's works."

The same praise might be given to the other digressions in which the Poet bewails his privation of sight: they take fast hold upon the mind. Pope is frequently found to chaunt his own actions, but his egotism is so lively that none would wish it away. No verses flow more mellifluously than those which relate to himself. How grateful are the following:

"As yet a child, nor yet a fool to fame,
"*I lisp'd in numbers, for the numbers came.*"

In a word, to return to the primary subject of my Essay, there is no writing more congenial with the general taste of mankind than Biography; and of those Authors, I will further observe, whom neither history nor tradition has supplied us with an account of, there is no part of their works that will be read with such eager curiosity as where they indulge in Egotism, and speak of themselves.

(It was not in our power to alter the Title of this Correspondent's last Favour, the sheet being already worked off. He will be pleased to give himself no trouble about Postage.)

TO THE EDITOR OF THE EUROPEAN MAGAZINE.

SIR,

IN a former letter I sent you some Remarks on the Simoniacal Method of obtaining Ecclesiastical Preferments, which is now so commonly practised; I have at present a few observations to offer on the conduct of those Patrons who *sell* that, which was entrusted to them to be freely *given*, for the encouragement of piety and learning.

The foundation of what I shall advance on this subject is, that a Patron who sells the Presentation to a Benefice, sells *that* to which he himself hath no right. I do not mean to assert that he hath not a *power* to sell, because, as I hinted in my last letter, the Courts of Law will defend him in so doing; but that (however paradoxical it may sound) he hath no kind of *right*, either reasonable, equitable, or I think *legal*, to the thing or property so sold. For what does the corrupt purchaser buy? Is it the duty of reading prayers, and preaching in a particular Church, together with that of visiting and relieving the sick, and all the other laborious offices that attend a conscientious discharge of the clerical function? —Certainly not: the tithes and other emoluments are undoubtedly the only objects which regulate the price in the contemplation of both buyer and seller.

To

To these emoluments I repeat (and backed by the authority of Blackstone I am not much afraid of contradiction) the Patron himself neither *has*, nor in any possible case as patron *can* have, any right.

"The payment of tithes to the Clergy is a practice so antient, that the time cannot be precisely ascertained when it was first introduced into this country. It is probably coaeval with the planting of Christianity among the Saxons by Augustin the Monk, about the end of the sixth century. But it is traced with certainty as far back as the year 786, when by a constitutional decree of a Synod then held, the payment of tithes is strongly enjoined; and by a subsequent law of King Alfred, *anno* 900, a penalty was added upon the non-observance; which law of Alfred was again enforced by King Athelstan, about the year 930. Every man therefore was, by the law of the land, bound to pay tithes to the Clergy at that time; though, before the division of parishes, he might pay them to what Priest he pleased, which was called *arbitrary consecration*. But after dioceses were divided into parishes, the tithe of each parish was allotted to its particular Minister. This division of parishes, and even of mother-churches, is expressly mentioned in a law of King Edgar, *anno* 970: *dentur omnes decimæ, primariæ ecclesiæ ad quam parochia pertinet.*"—BLACKSTONE.

The right of the Clergy therefore to tithes—I mean the right they can claim by human laws, is, I presume, prior to the right which any man at this day hath to his estate. The property of every estate, in all probability, hath been often changed since the first, or indeed the last, of these periods. Now every man that purchaseth an estate subject to tithes, as every man must that hath purchased land (not exempt) since the year 786, takes it subject to that incumbrance, and pays so much the less for it on that account; as, on the other hand, he that purchaseth land which more modern laws (with what reason I shall not now enquire) have exempted from tithes, pays so much the more for it, for a similar reason. So likewise, every farmer who rents land subject to tithes, pays so much the less rent for it on that account; and if he rent land which is tithe-free, he pays the landlord as much additional rent for it as the tithe is worth. These principles admitted will lead to an undeniable inference, which is, that by the payment of tithes, no layman, whether landlord or tenant, contributes any thing, *out of his own property*, towards the maintenance of the Clergy; but they are maintained principally, though not entirely, by that quit-rent which God hath reserved out of all lands almost from the creation, and which hath been recognised and established by the municipal laws of this kingdom for more than a thousand years.

If this be the case, no layman can shew the faintest shadow of right to tithes, those instances perhaps excepted, in which the unguided zeal of Reformation placed them in lay hands, at the dissolution of the Abbeys in the time of King Henry the Eighth; and, of consequence, the Patron who sells a Presentation to a Benefice, which is the right only of the Clergy, sells that which, both by law and reason, belongs not to him. The right to tithes belongs to the Clergy in general; the right of patronage is only to determine what particular Clerk shall enjoy such a particular portion of them. "If the Patron should take possession of the church, church-yard, glebe, or tithe, he intrudes on another man's property; for to these the Parson hath an exclusive right." But where this practice of selling presentations prevails, the Patron evidently takes the emolument of the tithes to himself; the Clerk is only his tenant or lessee, just as if he had purchased a single life on so much *temporal* estate.

That this practice is contrary to reason is, I suppose, sufficiently evident;—how far it is consonant to the *principles* of law, the following particulars may assist us to determine: Simony is not punishable in a criminal way at the common law; it being thought sufficient to leave the Clerk to *ecclesiastical* censures. But as these did not affect the Simoniacal Patron, nor were efficacious enough to repel the notorious practice of the thing, divers Acts of Parliament have been made to restrain it by *civil* forfeitures, which the modern prevailing usage with regard to spiritual preferments, as Blackstone with just indignation observes, call aloud to be put in execution.

By the statute 31. Eliz. ch. 6. it is, for avoiding of Simony, enacted, "That if any Patron, for money, or any other corrupt consideration or promise, directly or indirectly given, shall present any person to an ecclesiastical Benefice, both the

the giver and taker ſhall forfeit two years value of ſuch Benefice, one moiety to the King, and the other to any one that will ſue for the ſame; and ſuch preſentation ſhall be void, and the Preſentee be rendered incapable for ever of enjoying the ſame Benefice, and the Crown ſhall preſent to it *pro hac vice*." And by a ſubſequent ſtatute, 12. Ann. ſt. 2. ch. 12. "If any perſon, for money or profit, ſhall procure in his own name, or the name of any other, the next preſentation to any living eccleſiaſtical, and ſhall be preſented thereupon, it is declared to be a Simoniacal contract, and the party is ſubjected to all the eccleſiaſtical penalties of Simony; is diſabled from holding the Benefice; and the preſentation devolves to the Crown."

So that by the 31ſt Eliz. both the corrupt Giver and the corrupt Taker forfeit each two years value of the Benefice; the Giver's Preſentee is for ever excluded from enjoying that Benefice, and the Taker loſes his preſentation for that turn. And by 12. Anne, if *a Clerk* purchaſe a next preſentation (in whoſe name the purchaſe is made it ſignifies not), and be thereupon preſented at any future time, it is Simony by the *letter* of the law, as well as by the *ſpirit* of it; and though he may perhaps contrive to avoid the eccleſiaſtical penalties of Simony, I doubt he muſt ſtill carry about him the guilt of wilful and corrupt perjury.

Theſe laws then ſeem ſufficiently clear and expreſs; but a ſubterfuge hath been invented to evade the force of the *latter* of them. A Clerk purchaſes an advowſon, and ſells it again, reſerving the next preſentation; or perhaps waits for a vacancy, and is inſtituted before he ſells the advowſon. I call this by the diſgraceful name of ſubterfuge, becauſe every man who does it muſt be conſcious that the next preſentation was the expreſs object of his purchaſe; and with that conſciouſneſs, whoever can abſolve himſelf from direct and palpable perjury, I hold to be not meanly qualified for the office of Commentator on a new Edition of the Jeſuit's Morals.

But I am inadvertently recurring to the ſubject of my former letter; let me return to the Simoniacal Patron. To make pecuniary advantage of that which is the excluſive right of another, is ſuch manifeſt injuſtice that one may well wonder that men of liberal ſentiments in other points ſhould not be aſhamed of it. But ſay they, we take no oaths againſt Simony, let the Parſons look to that, whilſt we pocket the money. To this I have one reply to make: *valeat quantum, valere debet*. The Patron is a principal in the ſuppoſed tranſaction; a tranſaction which could not poſſibly have exiſted without his being a party in it; a tranſaction which he is fully aware muſt inevitably cauſe another perſon to incur the guilt of perjury! How far a Patron, under theſe circumſtances, is a partaker of his clerical aſſociate's guilt, is a queſtion that ſurely merits ſome conſideration, and I leave it for the conſcience of every ſerious perſon to reſolve it for himſelf.

A remedy adequate to the evil here complained of is a thing much to be deſired; and until a better is ſuggeſted, I ſubmit the following to the judgment of your readers:—By the penalties laid on the corrupt Patron, as well as on the Simoniacal Clerk, in the ſtatutes abovementioned, I think it clearly appears to be the intention of the law, that Benefices ſhould not be bought or ſold *upon any occaſion whatever*. If I am wrong in this interpretation, ſome of your Correſpondents will doubtleſs have the goodneſs to ſet me right. On the ſuppoſition that my interpretation of theſe ſtatutes is right, and finding by experience that the penalties are inſufficient for the purpoſe intended, I humbly propoſe that the Legiſlature ſhould amend the law, and enact, That as an oath againſt having *given* any Simoniacal conſideration *precedes* the Clerk's inſtitution, ſo one againſt having *received* any, ſhall follow the Patron's preſentation.

O. D.

Nov. 21, 1797.

ACCOUNT

ACCOUNT OF JOHN WILKES, ESQ.

THIS Gentleman, at one period of his life, obtained a very dangerous influence over the minds of the people; his name was ſufficient to blow up the flames of ſedition, and excite the lower orders of the community to acts of violence againſt his opponents in a manner ſomething allied to madneſs. After great viciſſitudes of fortune he found himſelf placed in a ſtate of independance and affluence; gradually declined from the popularity he had acquired, and at laſt terminated a turbulent life in a ſtate of neglected quiet. Reviewing the preſent ſtate of the country, and comparing it with that in which he began his exertions, though ſome advantages may be placed to his account, we heſitate in giving him credit for thoſe beneficial conſequences which his admirers are apt to aſcribe to him. We believe he was a patriot chiefly from accident, a ſucceſsful one it muſt be owned, but not originating in principle.

He was born the 28th of October 1727.*: his father was a diſtiller, who had raiſed himſelf from a low ſituation to affluence by his buſineſs, which he carried on in the neighbourhood of St. John Street, near the Iſlington Road, where this his eldeſt ſon firſt drew his breath. Mr. Wilkes the elder was a churchman, but Mrs. Wilkes a diſſenter; and the perſon employed about the education of their ſon was a Preſbyterian divine. His early connexions were therefore amongſt the diſſenters, and theſe were in ſome meaſure confirmed by an early marriage, before the year 1750, with Miſs Meade, a lady who with her family held the ſame religious tenets. This union was not a happy one: after the birth of one daughter, a lady ſtill living, both parties by conſent agreed to live ſeparate, and a re-union never took place. It is needleſs to enquire into the cauſe of domeſtic diſcontent. Something in caſes of this kind is generally to be blamed on each ſide. A zealous defender of Mr. Wilkes (if not Mr. Wilkes himſelf), in anſwer to an inquiry on this ſubject during the Middleſex Election, thus defends him:—"I now will take an opportunity of ſaying a word or two of Mr. Wilkes's wife. I have heard ſome of his friends remark that ſhe is perhaps the woman in the world the moſt unfit for him, and the only one to whom he would not have been even an *uxorious* huſband, for he loves a domeſtic life; but

> Sic viſum veneri, cui placet impares
> Formas atque animos ſub juga ahenia
> Sævo mittere cum joco.

She was certainly a large fortune, but unhappily half as old again as Mr. Wilkes, when he married her. I have often dined with them together in town and country. He was admired as an extremely civil and complaiſant huſband, rather cold, but exactly well-bred, and ſet an example of polite and obliging behaviour in his family, which many of thoſe who find fault with him would do well to imitate. Her reputation is unſpotted, and ſhe ſtill poſſeſſes Mr. Wilkes's eſteem, though I believe no great ſhare of his tenderneſs." This lady died the 4th of April 1784, and the newſpapers of the day ſaid that a conciliatory interview had taken place between her and her huſband a ſhort time before her death. Mrs. Meade her mother died the 14th of January 1769.

Before Mr. Wilkes's marriage he had travelled abroad with great advantage, and in the courſe of his travels became intimate with the celebrated Andrew Baxter, "whoſe admirable metaphyſics, eſtabliſhed on the phyſics of Newton, neglected as they are, will (ſays Warburton) be deemed as great a diſhonour to the wiſdom of this age, as the neglect of Milton's poetry was to the wit of the paſt." With this author he eſtabliſhed a friendſhip which laſted during Mr. Baxter's life †, and on the publication of the Appendix to the Enquiry into the Nature of the Human Soul, was

* "The City Election was in March 1768. I was *forty* the October preceding."—Mr. Wilkes to the Rev. Mr. Horne, May 22, 1771.

† See a Letter from Mr. Baxter to Mr. Wilkes, very honourable to both, in Mr. Wilkes's Collection of Letters, p. 271.

honoured with the following Dedication:

"SIR,

"The subject of our conversation in the Capuchin's Garden at Spa, in the summer of 1745, lies still by me in the dress it was put in. I have not leisure at present to prepare it for the public view. In the interim I send you the following sheets as a token of my sincere respect. It is a pleasure to think on the time we spent so agreeably together.

"I am, &c."

After Mr. Wilkes's marriage he settled at Aylesbury, and cultivated letters and agreeable society for several years with little attention to œconomy, if not with a total disregard to it. He seems at this period to have had no intention of making himself conspicuous in public life, and probably, had he not embarrassed his circumstances, might have passed through the world known only to, and admired by, a private circle of friends. His manners were elegant, his hospitality engaging, and his conversation instructive and entertaining. By his neighbours he was much esteemed, and by his friends beloved; and with the nobility and gentry of the county he lived on terms of intimacy and equality. He had arrived nearly at the age of twenty-seven before he made a single effort to emerge from the situation of a private gentleman. At length the General Election in the year 1754 prompted him to become a candidate for a seat in the House of Commons, and he accordingly offered himself for the borough of Berwick *. On this occasion he made the following speech at the Guild to the Electors on the 16th of April, which is believed to be his first political production, and on that account deserving to be preserved:

"Gentlemen,

"I beg your leave to offer myself a candidate to represent you in Parliament; I came here with the utmost pleasure to make you a tender of my services, from the assurances I had received of your steady attachment to the cause of liberty. I early embarked in the same generous cause, and have always had it nearest to my heart. I am thoroughly sensible of the excellence of the constitution of this happy country, and my utmost efforts shall be exerted for the preservation of it. In this and every other case I hope to be your faithful Representative; and while I am delivering your sentiments, and discharging my duty to my Constituents, I shall have the satisfaction of serving a cause I have ever valued beyond every thing. If I am so happy as to succeed, I assure you, Gentlemen, I shall ever be watchful over the interests of this Nation in general; but the good of this Corporation shall have my particular attention. It shall always be my favourite study. My warmest endeavours shall be employed for you, and I shall esteem myself happy in every opportunity of doing you a real service. Gentlemen, I come

* This effort to get into Parliament seems to have been made not without the approbation of the then Ministry, as will appear from the following Letter:

(COPY)

"*Upper Brook-street, April 2, 1754.*

"DEAR SIR,

"IT is with the greatest pleasure that I received your letter informing me of your resolution to offer yourself a Candidate at Berwick. Every public and private motive concur to make me wish you success; and if it were any way in my power to contribute towards it, I hope I need not assure you of my warmest endeavours to promote it. Your own principles in private must recommend you to every honest man, and in public to every friend to the Government; and if the nature of your undertaking did not require the utmost secrecy, I dare say you would receive every mark of their good will and assistance that is proper for them to give. Your antagonist has in general, I believe, opposed all the measures of Government during the present Parliament, and I never heard that he has altered his dispositions; it is therefore extremely natural for one in my situation to prefer to him a Gentleman so able and so willing to assist in those measures which I think most conducive to the security of the Government, and to the continuance of the public peace and welfare.

"I am, with the greatest regard and truth,

"Dear Sir,

"Your most faithful and obedient humble servant,

"GEORGE GRENVILLE."

"*John Wilkes, Esq.*"

here

here uncorrupting, and I promise you I shall ever be uncorrupted. As I never will take a bribe, so I never will offer one. I should think myself totally unworthy of the great and important trust I am now soliciting, if I sought to obtain it by the violation of the laws of my country. I hold them sacred; and I think the happiness and security of every man depends on the observation of them. Gentlemen, I have no private views: my sole ambition is to serve my country, and to contribute to the preservation of the invaluable privileges this Nation enjoys beyond any in the world. I shall act steadily on these principles, and therefore I hope for the honour of your protection and encouragement, and shall endeavour to convince you of my sincerest regards and warmest gratitude."

He was not successful in the contest; the numbers at the close of the poll being for Thomas Watson, 374; John Delaval, 307; and John Wilkes, 192.

The publication of Johnson's Dictionary the next year (1755) gave Mr. Wilkes an opportunity of amusing a few of his friends at the expence of our learned Lexicographer, who had asserted in the Grammar of the English Tongue, prefixed to that work, that "H seldom, perhaps never, begins any but the first syllable." His opponent, with some pleasantry, produced a few score instances to prove that the remark was unfounded. It began, "The Author of this observation must be a man of quick *appre-hension*, and of a most *compre-hensive* genius," &c. We should be glad to print the whole of this *jeu d'esprit*, if any of our correspondents would favour us with a copy.

At this period a series of dissipation had much deranged Mr. Wilkes's affairs, but his extravagance still continued. On the raising the militia in 1757, he obtained a commission in the corps belonging to his own county of Buckingham; he indulged himself in many excesses which his then mature age furnished no apology for; he became a member of a celebrated society which held its orgies at Mednemham in Buckinghamshire *; and before the year 1760 had become so involved, that he had practised many expedients to obtain money, which we are afraid would not bear examination †. Still, however, his agreeable qualities remained; he was caressed by some, pitied by others, and admired by all.

[*To be continued.*]

DROSSIANA.

NUMBER C.

ANECDOTES OF ILLUSTRIOUS AND EXTRAORDINARY PERSONS, PERHAPS NOT GENERALLY KNOWN.

——A THING OF SHREDS AND PATCHES! HAMLET.

[*Continued from* Vol. XXXII. Page 418.]

THUANUS

WAS called the French Cato; and not undeservedly; for in his integrity and intrepidity he very much resembled the Roman Patriot, no less than in the love he bore to his Country. He thus concludes the Preface to his celebrated 'History of his own Times,' which is dedicated to Henry the Fourth:—"O God! preserve his Majesty the King, and the Dauphin; for in their safety are included the peace, the concord, the security, and every thing that can be useful and salutary to France. Direct the councils of him (who has saved his Country from ruin, and who now flourishes like a flourishing tree near a gentle stream) to the promotion of peace, to the encouragement of good learning, and of all those arts that render a kingdom great and respectable. Permit good order, so agreeable to good minds, to bear the supreme sway. May ancient faith and religion, ancient manners, the institutes of our ancestors, and the laws of the country, be restored. Disperse all new and

* See some account of this Society in Mr. Wilkes's Letters, p. 34. An exaggerated relation of the mysteries of it may be seen in "Chrysal, or The Adventures of a Guinea."

† Particularly with Sylva the Jew, the Foundling Hospital, &c.

monstrous

monſtrous opinions, all hereſies in religion, the offspring of ill-employed leiſure. May there remain no ſchiſm in the Houſe of God, but may peace of conſcience and ſecurity in the State be confirmed. And, O Eternal God of Heaven! (without whom we are nothing and can do nothing) I entreat and beſeech thee to grant, through thy Holy Spirit, that in every thing I am now about to tell, liberty, faith, and truth, may be eſtabliſhed, no leſs with thoſe who are living at preſent than with poſterity; and that my work may be as free from any ſuſpicion of flattery or of malice, as it is free from any ſuſpicion of my undertaking it from a deſire of making money by it!"

Then follow ſome Alcaic Latin verſes 'TO TRUTH,' of which the following lines are a feeble adumbration:

O TRUTH, who with the Gods hadſt birth,
Hated, deteſted, ſcorn'd on earth!
Virtue's delight, and Vice's dread,
Whither, ah! whither art thou fled?

O, from thy native ſkies deſcend,
Thy courſe to wretched mortals bend;
With Modeſty, of nothing vain,
And Innocence, without a ſtain;

Simplicity, in robes of white,
Candour, celeſtial virgin bright,
And man's ſincereſt, kindeſt friend,
Religion, on thy ſteps attend!

Then dare the dangers of the field,
Thy falchion draw, and graſp thy ſhield;
For oh! the latter days are near,
And ev'ry boſom ſhakes with fear.

The world, by age extreme decay'd,
By man's foul deeds a chaos made,
In ruin hurl'd, or wrapt in fire,
Shall in the vaſt abyſs expire;

Unleſs thy ſalutary pow'r
Avert the dread tremendous hour;
Unleſs the magic of thy grace
Reſtore to virtue man's frail race.

To ſave the world then, Goddeſs, fly,
Deſtroy the fiend Impiety;
Rebellion's violence confound,
And licence raging all around.

Concord's long-wiſh'd-for joys infuſe,
And Peace, the nurſe of ev'ry Muſe;
Error's mad ſophiſtry reſtrain,
And thy bleſt ſway o'er men maintain:

'Gainſt Vice's darts their boſoms ſteel;
Make them this precept's force to feel,
Howe'er Affliction waves its rod,
"To follow thee, and fear their GOD."

JOHN BICKNELL, ESQ.

The Author of the beautiful poem of 'The Dying Negro,' was at the Bar, and practiſed chiefly in the Court of Chancery and at the Rolls, in each of which Courts he had received compliments from thoſe who preſided there for ſome ſagacity which he had ſhewn in ſome of the cauſes in which he had been engaged. He likewiſe went the Home Circuit, and by his knowledge in a particular point of criminal law ſaved the life of a culprit, as the Judge aſſured him *.

Diſſatisfied with the ſucceſs of a celebrated dramatic writer of our times, he turned ſome of the lines from a tragedy of his into Latin verſe, and pretended that the Author had borrowed his lines from them. The Author erroneouſly accuſed a Gentleman of great critical acumen of the trick, and became extremely angry.

In that exquiſite piece of humour, 'The Hiſtory of Joel Collier,' he had ſome hand. He confeſſed to a friend of his, that the MS. was ſent to him out of the country, the compoſition of more perſons than one, and that he reviſed the ſheets, and occaſionally added ſomething to it.

He very often wrote on political ſubjects and others, in the Public Advertiſer, under different ſignatures. He took a very active part in the defence of the late Sir John Fielding's character, when he was attacked for having very humanely and very wiſely endeavoured to prevent the repreſentation of that dangerous performance 'The Beggars Opera.' Sir John Fielding ſent for Mr. Bicknell, thanked him very much for the kindneſs he had done him, and in the ſtrongeſt manner aſſured him of the conſtant integrity of his character as a Magiſtrate, and of the purity of his intentions, and the cleanneſs of his hands, requeſting him to examine the books of his office

* He was ſitting below the Judge in the Court houſe of Hertford, whilſt a criminal was trying for a highway robbery. Something ſtruck him during the trial, which, as *amicus curiæ*, he handed up on a piece of paper to the Judge, who, on reading it, exclaimed to Mr. Bicknell, "I am much obliged to you, Sir; your obſervations have ſaved the life of the priſoner at the bar."

with

with respect to money matters for many years past. This Mr. Bicknell refused; and returned from the sagacious Magistrate highly pleased, and convinced that he was beyond suspicion, and clear in his dignified and useful office *.

Mr. Bicknell was an elegant writer in prose and verse. His 'Familiar Letters,' by their ease and sprightliness, were models of epistolary writing.

SIR GEORGE STAUNTON, BART.

This benevolent, and acute Baronet had the honour and happiness to prevent the effusion of human blood in the East Indies, in the year 1782. The Peace had been signed between England and France at Paris in that year, of which the French Commander in the Indies either was or affected to be ignorant. Sir George, however, with that power of address, coolness of temper, and persuasive eloquence which he so eminently possesses, prevailed upon the French Commander, M. de Suffrein, to forego those advantages which his peculiar situation had afforded him against the English, and to postpone till another opportunity the miseries of war, but too often recurring between the two Nations. The benediction bestowed upon the peace-makers, Sir George most eminently deserves; and would to Heaven, that in these times his magic tongue were again found, and again employed to effectuate the most salutary of all purposes, prevention of the havoc and the destruction of the human race!

DR. JOHNSON.

Did the merit and talents of this great man stand in need of any encomium, what greater encomium could be given them than this transcript from some MS. Papers of that ingenious artist Sir Joshua Reynolds, in the Life of him lately published by Mr. Malone? "Whatever merit my 'Discourses' have, it must be imputed in a great measure to the education which I may be said to have had under Dr. Johnson. I do not mean to say, though it would be to the credit of these 'Discourses' (if I could say it with truth), that he contributed a single sentiment to them; yet he qualified my mind to think justly. No man had like him the faculty of teaching inferior minds the art of thinking. Perhaps other men have equal knowledge; but few were so communicative. His great pleasure was to talk to those who looked up to him. It was here he exhibited his wonderful powers."

* * * * *

"The observations which he made on poetry, on life, and on every thing about us, I applied to our art, with what success others must judge. Perhaps an artist in his studies should pursue the same conduct; and, instead of patching up a particular work on the narrow plan of imitation, rather endeavour to acquire the art and the power of thinking. On this subject I have often spoken; and it cannot be too often repeated, that the general power of composition may be acquired, and when acquired, the artist may then take lawfully hints from his predecessors. In reality, indeed, it appears to me, that a man must begin by the study of others. Thus Bacon became a great thinker, by first entering into and making himself master of the thoughts of others †."

LORD BACON.

A good 'Life' of this great Philosopher is a *desideratum* in English Literature. Dr. Johnson, who resembled him much in the great compass of his mind, said, that he should be much pleased to write the Life of that man, from whose writings alone a Dictionary of the English Language might be compiled. Lord Bacon's 'Essays' are, perhaps, the book the most pregnant with deep thinking and extensive observation that ever existed: they contain the condensation of all human knowledge, and the aphorisms of all civil and political wisdom. Lord Bacon says finely of books, "that they cannot teach us the use of themselves." In his 'Helps for Learning,' he says justly, "Reading maketh a full man, conversation a ready man, and writing

* A man's character is often well known by his amusements. In the latter part of his days Sir John amused himself with dictating sermons.

† Burke said of Lord Bacon's 'Essays,' that they were the best of his works: Dr. Johnson was of opinion, that their value and excellence consisted in their being the observations of a strong mind operating upon life; and that, in consequence, you find there what you seldom find in other books.

an

an exact man *." "Apothegms," says Lord Bacon, "are of excellent use; they are *mucrones verborum*," pointed speeches. "The words of the wise," says Solomon, "are painted goods."—This great man said finely of the Reformation of the Church of England to a Reformer, "Sir, the subject we talk of is the *eye* of England; and if there be a speck or two in that eye, we endeavour to take them out; but he would be a bad oculist indeed who would endeavour to pull out the eye."

WILMOT, EARL OF ROCHESTER.

Lord Rochester said of himself, that as long as he staid in the country, in Oxfordshire, he remained cool and sober; but that the instant he came to Brentford the devil came into him, and that he then became wild. Could any thing shew the meanness and the wretchedness of vice more strongly than the behaviour of this dissolute and dissipated Nobleman in his last illness? He sent up for all his servants, even to his cow-herd, into his bedchamber, to declare before them the horrors that he felt at the recollection of his past life, and to hope that what he then suffered from his vicious courses would have the effect of preventing them in future from following his example.

Bishop Burnet's account of the life and last hours of this unhappy Nobleman should be put into the hands of every young man. It is written with great elegance, and exhibits a picture of the miseries of vice, painted in the most striking and glowing colours.

REV. HENRY CLARLE, A. M.

This excellent and exemplary Tutor of ——— College, Oxon, was asked by a father, a few years ago, what allowance he should make to his son at the University? He told him, that formerly from eighty to one hundred pounds a-year was as much as was necessary for a young man to spend there, and that at present from one hundred to one hundred and thirty pounds a-year was a very good allowance. "But, Sir," replied the father, "my son, at one of the public schools of this kingdom, spends me now one hundred and fifty pounds a-year, including every expence of schooling, &c." "Your son then, Sir, can never be a pupil of mine," replied Mr. Clarke: "he must have had the vices of a man whilst he was but a child." The expences indeed of *mere* education are nearly as they were a century ago. The carelessness of the Governors of seminaries of education, and the folly of parents, have permitted the young persons to expend that money which can serve no other purpose than to render them dissipated, and idle, and ignorant; and in many cases to render them disappointed and discontented with that fortune of which at the proper time they may become masters.

QUEEN ELIZABETH.

That ingenious and sensible writer, Mr. Gray †, says, that the People of England were so far from being panic-struck with the Spanish Armada, that they encountered it with undaunted spirit at sea, and prepared with an equal spirit to encounter it by land: the English Nobility and Gentry came forward both with their purses and persons on this principle, that their own safety and that of the State were inseparable. In the last Session of Parliament Lord Romney proposed to support Government by a public subscription, and offered himself to contribute 5000l. The same noble offers were made in the Irish Parliament by Mr. Brown and Mr. Bagnell. Independent of the pecuniary support it would afford towards carrying on the war, it would shew the French with what a general spirit of detestation against their principles the People of this Country were animated.

GEORGE THE SECOND, KING OF ENGLAND.

During the rebellion in 1745, this illustrious Monarch came to the Council Board some time after the Council had been sitting. He asked them the subject of their deliberations, and was told that they were considering how to take care of his sacred person, that it should come to no harm. "Gentlemen," replied he nobly, "take care of yourselves; as for myself, I am resolved to die King of England."

* The superiority of the conversation of mercantile persons brought up in the East Indies and those brought up elsewhere, has been often remarked. It is owing to this circumstance, perhaps, that all the business transacted in the East Indies is done in writing: the Gentlemen, on every subject, mutually correspond with each other by means of letters.

† See 'Essential Principles of the Wealth of Nations.'

LOUIS

LOUIS XVI. KING OF FRANCE.

"The good ſenſe and the purity of intentions of this Prince would have ſecured the happineſs of his people," ſays M. de Bouille *, "had the earlier part of his reign been under the guidance of a man of more virtue and capacity than M. de Maurepas. The moſt immediate, though not the greateſt of all calamities with which France was afflicted was the diſorder of her finances, occaſioned by a long courſe of extravagance, and increaſed by the American war, which involved her in an expence of twelve hundred millions of livres. Louis," added he, "poſſeſſed the beneficence of Henry the Fourth, without any of his warlike virtues."

The wiſh of Louis XVI. neareſt to his heart, was that of relieving the diſtreſſes of the moſt numerous claſs of his ſubjects.

GRILLI, DOGE OF VENICE.

The celebrated league of Cambray ended, as moſt leagues between allied Powers do: the Venetians remained *in ſtatu quo*, and the Powers united againſt them ſuffered conſiderably. Two ladies had the honour of concluding the peace; Louiſa of Savoy, and Marguerite of Auſtria, aunt of the Emperor Charles the Fifth. Grilli, Doge of Venice at the time, ſaid on the occaſion, "The city of Cambray is the purgatory of the Venetians; it has made the Allies ſuffer for the error they committed in leaguing together."

CARDINAL FLEURY.

Soon after the Abbé de St. Pierre's plan for a perpetual peace came out, Fontenelle wrote to the Cardinal in 1740 to wiſh him as uſual a happy year, and to congratulate him on the peace he had concluded between the Turks and the French, and to invite as the moſt excellent Phyſician for the diſeaſes of Nations, to give ſome cooling medicine to the fever of war which had then broken out between the Spaniards and the Engliſh. The Cardinal returned him a jocoſe anſwer; in which he told him, that the Kings of thoſe countries muſt firſt take a ſmall doſe of the elixir of St. Pierre's project for a perpetual peace: "Yet," ſaid he, "after all, I fear I muſt firſt be obliged to ſend amongſt them a miſſionary, who ſhall be able to diſpoſe their inclinations to make uſe of the Abbé's remedy †."

OBSERVATIONS AND EXPERIMENTS ON THE NATURE AND FORMATION OF VEGETABLE EARTH, OR SOIL.

BY MR. SMITH.

BY Vegetable Soil we mean that which forms a covering to moſt parts of the Globe, and in which all vegetables grow, multiply, and are nouriſhed: it is itſelf totally formed of decayed animal and vegetable ſubſtances; it is of different colours in different places, according to the different ſubſtances which have grown and decayed upon it. When it is pure it is capable of being burnt, and in Scotland it is the fuel moſt generally uſed, and goes under the name of Peat. It is of different depths in different places, from one inch to between twenty and thirty feet. When examined minutely, we find it compoſed of ſmall pieces of decayed vegetables; and even Pitcoal itſelf appears to be formed by vegetable matter, decompoſed under particular circumſtances. On examining ſome pieces of Coal, we often perceive the appearance of ligneous particles; but the true proceſs through which the wood muſt have gone before it aſſumed this foſſil ſhape, we cannot determine. We find Oak, which has long been buried under ground, aſſume the hardneſs of Coal; this is often dug out of the moſſes in Scotland, where it goes by the name of Black Oak. I have ſeen ſome of thoſe Oak-ſtakes which were found in laying the foundation of a bridge

* M. de Bouille's Memoirs.

† This Spaniſh War was hurried into by a groſs lie. A man appeared at the Bar of the Houſe of Commons with his head covered with a cloſe cap, who pretended to have loſt his ears by the cruelty of the Spaniards at the Bay of Honduras. No one offered to turn up the cap of Mr. Jenkins, or he would have ſeen under it a pair of ears as large as thoſe of Midas.

over the Thames, and which are said to have been drove in there by Julius Cæsar, to have assumed the brittleness and hardness of Coal. The quick increase of vegetable earth is surprising in many places; particularly near Dumfries there is a place called Lochermoss, which evidently appears to have been an arm of the sea, from boats and anchors having been dug up there by the common people. Coins have likewise been found in it, twenty or thirty feet below the surface of the vegetable soil; some of which denote the days of Agricola. The bottom of this Moss is totally composed of sea sand: I have seen large Oak and Pine trees dug out of it in a high state of preservation, and had the appearance of wood newly cut; but the Pine seemed to contain more rosin than the Pine which grows in our climate, and splinters of it are used by the common people as torches: nuts are likewise found in these Mosses in a high state of preservation. It is a curious fact that in whatever part of these moorish grounds, provided that the surface be dry, we lay down limestone or other calcareous earth, the common production, which is heath, will be destroyed, and *white clover* spring up in its place, although there was not a grain of white clover within many miles of the spot. The knowledge of this might be a valuable acquirement to philosophers, who maintain the theory of the spontaneous generation of vegetables and animalculæ. The fact is so well known in this country, that the farmer has only to lime his land, and it produces abundance of this plant, which is an excellent pasture for his cattle. I will now attempt to prove by Experiments that both vegetables and animals add to the soil, instead of diminishing it; or that the vegetable mould affords little more than a vehicle to the pabulum or feed of plants; as I shall endeavour to prove that Nature, by a certain regular process, is capable of turning both Air and Water into Earth, and thereby must increase the magnitude of our Globe.

EXPERIMENT THE FIRST.

I exposed a quantity of Earth or Soil in a furnace, where I kept it in a red heat for nearly twelve hours. I took it out and weighed it, I found it to be fourteen pounds and a half. I put it into a large garden pot, and having sufficiently watered it for vegetation, I planted in it three tree Mallows: the Mallows in all, when planted, weighed twenty-two grains. I kept them there for four months in the summer season, during which time they grew and flourished; at the end of which period I took them up and dried them carefully. On weighing them I found them to be above one pound and a half. I took the Earth which was in the pot, and kept it twelve hours in a furnace as before, and on weighing it I found it had only lost *one quarter of an ounce*, which might be lost in making the Experiment. By this we see that the Earth must have gained considerably in its weight during this short period. From this we see that Plants are able to convert Water into Vegetable Earth. Since I made this Experiment I find that it was made by *Hales* on a Willow, which increased in five years so much as to weigh fifty pounds, without the diminution of the Earth in which it grew. We are led to conjecture, from the Experiment, that most of the Vegetable Earth of this Globe is, by the powers of vegetation, formed from Air, Water, and Light, and we find the increase to be very great. The next question that occurred to me was, whether Vegetables had the power of converting Water into Earth, or whether or not the Water only acted as a stimulus to the Plants, so as to cause an increase of their parts, without being of itself much diminished in proportion to the increase of the Plant, in the same manner as an acid stimulates the mouth to secrete saliva, without any part of the acid entering into the composition of the saliva: but that Water is diminished by the growth of Plants, appears probable; for when a Plant has absorbed water, it attracts the hydrogene from it, which forms their inflammable principle, and throws off the oxigene, and in this mode they purify the air. As the animal and what is called the vegetable life is the same in their manner of increase and growth, I was led to make the following Experiment to investigate the subject.

EXPERIMENT THE SECOND.

I took two pieces of muscular flesh of equal weight and nearly of the same shape, that when evaporation took place they might have equal surfaces exposed to the air. I then fixed them to a piece of wood, which I took care to balance justly. On one piece of the muscular flesh I put a number of the eggs of the common flesh-fly. During the space of three days the meat kept an equilibrium; but on the fourth, the one on which I put

but the eggs preponderated very considerably; on the fifth more, and more, during the increase of the maggots, and till all the flesh was destroyed, which was in about eight or nine days. This shews that animals possess a power of attracting something from the air, and that they increase, or give more to the earth, than they take away from it; that is, they convert some species of air, perhaps azotic, into a solid earthy substance. On collecting and weighing the maggots, their weight amounted to as much as the flesh meat on which they lived, while on the other hand, the piece of meat on which no eggs were placed had lost one quarter of its weight by evaporation, or decomposition by incipient putrefaction taking place. By these Experiments it evidently appears that animals as well as plants draw something from the air, which by some unknown power they convert into a solid mass; and that not above one half of the water which they absorb is converted into a vegetable or animal substance; but that the water operates as a stimulus, exciting their organized particles into action. This was evidently the case in the last Experiment, for the maggots were three days in hatching, during which time a considerable evaporation took place from the surface of the meat; yet notwithstanding this, they were found equal in weight to the original substance on which they had been fed. It therefore appears, that water and heat are the principal agents in nature in growth, generation, and multiplication, both of the animal and vegetable kingdoms. A curious instance of this occurs in a boy who was sweated down for a horse-race: the night before the race he was weighed, after which they gave him a biscuit and a small glass of wine; but to their great astonishment, when he was weighed in the morning, they found he had gained half a stone in weight: Did not this wine and biscuit act as a stimulus in exciting that particular action, which was the cause of the absorption of something from the air? People are known to grow fat upon nothing but strong beer: the coal-heavers about London are a good example of this, they are generally robust, and few of them are great eaters, generally living upon porter: Is not this to be assigned to the effect of its stimulating quality, as in the former case? From the above it appears that animals and vegetables have a power of creating and increasing earth, and that they add every year a strata of earth to our globe, both calcareous, argillaceous, and vegetable. And it is a probable conjecture, that the same power which at present increases it, is the power by which it was first formed, that is, the *principle of Life!*

E. S. J.

CHARACTER OF RUBENS,

BY THE LATE SIR JOSHUA REYNOLDS.

[TAKEN FROM HIS WORKS, LATELY PUBLISHED BY MR. MALONE.]

THE works of Men of Genius alone, where great faults are united with great beauties, afford proper matter for criticism. Genius is always eccentric, bold, and daring; which, at the same time that it commands attention, is sure to provoke criticism. It is the regular, cold, and timid composer who escapes censure, and deserves no praise.

The elevated situation on which Rubens stands in the esteem of the world, is alone a sufficient reason for some examination of his pretensions.

His fame is extended over a great part of the Continent, without a rival; and it may be justly said, that he has enriched his Country, not in a figurative sense only, by the great examples of Art which he left, but by what some would think a more solid advantage, the wealth arising from the concourse of strangers whom his works continually invite to Antwerp, which would otherwise have little to reward the visit of a Connoisseur.

To the City of Duesseldorp he has been an equal benefactor. The Gallery of that City is considered as containing one of the greatest Collection of Pictures in the World; but if the works of Rubens were taken from it, I will venture to assert, that this great Repository would be reduced to at least half its value.

To extend his glory still farther, he gives to Paris one of its most striking features, the Luxembourg Gallery; and if

if to these we add the many Towns, Churches, and private Cabinets, where a single Picture of Rubens confers eminence, we cannot hesitate to place him in the first rank of illustrious Painters.

Though I still entertain the same general opinion both in regard to his excellencies and his defects, yet having now seen his greatest compositions, where he had more means of displaying those parts of his art in which he particularly excelled, my estimation of his genius is of course raised. It is only in large compositions that his powers seem to have room to expand themselves. They really increase in proportion to the size of the canvas on which they are to be displayed. His superiority is not seen in easel pictures, nor even in detached parts of his greater works, which are seldom eminently beautiful. It does not lie in an attitude, or in any peculiar expression, but in the general effect—in the genius which pervades and illuminates the whole.

I remember to have observed, in a Picture of Diatreci, which I saw in a private Cabinet at Brussels, the contrary effect. In that performance there appeared to be a total absence of this pervading genius; though every individual figure was correctly drawn, and to the action of each as careful an attention was paid, as if it were a set Academy figure. Here seemed to be nothing left to chance; all the nymphs (the subject was the Bath of Diana) were what the ladies call in attitudes; yet, without being able to censure it for incorrectness, or any other defect, I thought it one of the coldest and most insipid Pictures I ever beheld.

The works of Rubens have that peculiar property always attendant on Genius, to attract attention, and enforce admiration, in spite of all their faults. It is owing to this fascinating power, that the performances of those Painters with which he is surrounded, though they have perhaps fewer defects, yet appear spiritless, tame, and insipid; such as the altar-pieces of Crayer, Schutz, Segers, Heysens, Tysens, Van Bulen, and the rest. They are done by men whose hands, and indeed all their faculties, appear to have been cramped and confined; and it is evident, that every thing they did was the effect of great labour and pains. The productions of Rubens, on the contrary, seem to flow with a freedom and prodigality, as if they cost him nothing; and to the general animation of the composition, there is always a correspondent spirit in the execution of the work. The striking brilliancy of his colours, and their lively opposition to each other, the flowing liberty and freedom of his outline, the animated pencil with which every object is touched, all contribute to awaken and keep alive the attention of the spectator; awaken in him, in some measure, correspondent sensations, and make him feel a degree of that enthusiasm with which the Painter was carried away. To this we may add the complete uniformity in all the parts of the work, so that the whole seems to be conducted, and grow out of one mind; every thing is of a piece, and fits its place. Even his taste of drawing, and of form, appears to correspond better with his colouring and composition, than if he had adopted any other manner, though that manner, simply considered, might be better: it is here as in personal attractions; there is frequently found a certain agreement and correspondence in the whole together, which is often more captivating than mere regular beauty.

Rubens appears to have had that confidence in himself, which it is necessary for every Artist to assume, when he has finished his studies, and may venture in some measure to throw aside the fetters of authority; to consider the rules as subject to his controul, and not himself subject to the rules; to risk and to dare extraordinary attempts without a guide, abandoning himself to his own sensations, and depending upon them. To this confidence must be imputed that originality of manner by which he may be truly said to have extended the limits of the art.—After Rubens had made up his manner, he never looked out of himself for assistance: there is consequently very little in his works that appears to be taken from other Masters If he has borrowed any thing, he has had the address to change and adapt it so well to the rest of his work, that the theft is not discoverable.

Beside the excellency of Rubens in these general powers, he possessed the true art of imitating.—He saw the objects of Nature with a Painter's eye; he saw at once the predominant feature by which every object is known and distinguished; and as soon as seen, it was executed with a facility that is astonishing: and let me add, this facility is to a Painter, when he closely examines a picture, a source of great pleasure.—How far this excellence may

may be perceived or felt by those who are not Painters, I know not: to them certainly it is not enough that objects be truly represented; they must likewise be represented with grace; which means here, that the work is done with facility, and without effort. Rubens was, perhaps, the greatest Master in the mechanical part of the Art, the best workman with his tools that ever exercised a pencil.

This part of the Art, though it does not hold a rank with the powers of invention, of giving character and expression, has yet in it what may be called genius. It is certainly something that cannot be taught by words, though it may be learned by a frequent examination of those pictures which possess this excellence.—It is felt by very few Painters, and it is as rare at this time among the living Painters, as any of the higher excellencies of the Art.

This power, which Rubens possessed in the highest degree, enabled him to represent whatever he undertook better than any other Painter.—His animals, particularly lions and horses, are so admirable, that it may be said they were never properly represented but by him. His Portraits rank with the best works of the Painters who have made that branch of the Art the sole business of their lives; and of those he has left a great variety of specimens. The same may be said of his landscapes; and though Claude Lorrain finished more minutely, as becomes a Professor in any particular branch, yet there is such an airiness and facility in the landscapes of Rubens, that a Painter would as soon wish to be the author of them, as those of Claude, or any other Artist whatever.

The Pictures of Rubens have this effect on the spectator, that he feels himself in no wise disposed to pick out and dwell on his defects. The criticisms which are made on him are, indeed, often unreasonable. His style ought no more to be blamed for not having the sublimity of Michael Angelo, than Ovid should be censured because he is not like Virgil.

However, it must be acknowledged that he wanted many excellencies, which would have perfectly united with his style. Among those we may reckon beauty in his female characters: sometimes indeed they make approaches to it; they are healthy and comely women, but seldom, if ever, possess any degree of elegance: the same may be said of his young men and children: his old men have that sort of dignity which a bushy beard will confer; but he never possessed a poetical conception of character. In his representations of the highest characters in the Christian or the fabulous world, instead of something above humanity, which might fill the idea which is conceived of such beings, the spectator finds little more than mere mortals, such as he meets with every day.

The incorrectness of Rubens, in regard to his outline, oftener proceeds from haste and carelessness, than from inability: there are, in his great works, to which he seems to have paid more particular attention, naked figures, as eminent for their drawing as for their colouring. He appears to have entertained a great abhorrence of the meagre dry manner of his predecessors, the old German and Flemish Painters; to avoid which, he kept his outline large and flowing: this, carried to an extreme, produced that heaviness which is so frequently found in his figures. Another defect of this great Painter is, his inattention to the foldings of his drapery, especially that of his women: it is scarcely ever cast with any choice or skill.

Carlo Maratti and Rubens are, in this respect, in opposite extremes; one discovers too much art in the dispositions of drapery, and the other too little. Rubens's drapery, besides, is not properly historical; the quality of the stuff of which it is composed, is too accurately distinguished; resembling the manner of Paul Veronese. This drapery is less offensive in Rubens than it would be in many other Painters, as it partly contributes to that richness which is the peculiar character of his style, which we do not pretend to set forth as of the most simple and sublime kind.

The difference of the manner of Rubens from that of any other Painter before him, is in nothing more distinguishable than in his colouring, which is totally different from that of Titian, Corregio, or any of the great colourists. The effect of his Pictures may be not improperly compared to clusters of flowers; all his colours appear as clear and as beautiful: at the same time he has avoided that tawdry effect which one would expect such gay colours to produce, in this respect resembling Barocci more than any other Painter. What was

 said

said of an ancient Painter may be applied to those two Artists—that their figures look as if they fed upon roses.

It would be a curious and a profitable study for a Painter, to examine the difference, and the cause of that difference of effect in the works of Corregio and Rubens, both excellent in different ways. The preference probably would be given according to the different habits of the Connoisseur: those who had received their first impressions from the works of Rubens, would censure Corregio as heavy; and the admirers of Corregio would say Rubens wanted solidity of effect. There is lightness, airiness, and facility in Rubens, his advocates will urge, and comparatively a laborious heaviness in Corregio; whose admirers will complain of Rubens's manner being careless and unfinished, whilst the works of Corregio are wrought to the highest degree of delicacy; and what may be advanced in favour of Corregio's breadth of light, will, by his censurers, be called affected and pedantic. It must be observed, that we are speaking solely of the manner, the effect of the picture; and we may conclude, according to the custom in Pastoral Poetry, by bestowing on each of these illustrious Painters a garland, without attributing superiority to either.

To conclude, I will venture to repeat in favour of Rubens, what I have before said in regard to the Dutch School—that those who cannot see the extraordinary merit of this great Painter, either have a narrow conception of the variety of Art, or are led away by the affectation of approving nothing but what comes from the Italian School.

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QUID SIT PULCHRUM, QUID TURPE, QUID UTILE, QUID NON.

Proofs of a Conspiracy against all the Religions and Governments of Europe carried on in the secret Meetings of Free Masons, Illuminati, and Reading Societies. Collected from good Authorities. By John Robison, M. A. Professor of Natural Philosophy, and Secretary to the Royal Society of Edinburgh. 8vo. Cadell and Davies.

THIS Performance, which deserves every praise which can be bestowed upon it, developes some of the dark transactions which have contributed to produce the confusion and disorder now reigning in almost every part of Europe. Among other secret practices employed to bring about this great event, the innocent meetings of the Free Masons have been perverted to purposes for which they were never designed, and have been made the instruments of disseminating Atheism, Sedition, and every vicious extravagance. The worst ends brought about by the worst means, and by the worst agents.

The rise and progress of Free Masonry in England are first detailed, with the various additions made to it by designing or unsuspicious persons at different times, its views and designs, and the manner in which political discussions first were introduced. The schisms which have arisen in the society; the alterations and additions made to it in France, and the total change and perversion of its principles by a set of profligates under the name of Illuminati, an Order founded in 1775,

1775, by Dr. Adam Weishaupt, Professor of Canon Law in the University of Ingolstadt, and abolished in 1786 by the Elector of Bavaria, but revived immediately after under the name of the Union, and in a different form all over Germany. This Association appears to have been formed for the express purpose of rooting out all the religious establishments, and overturning all the existing governments of Europe

The tenets and secret manœuvres of this Society, some of which are not yet discovered, form the greatest part of the present Volume. There is however sufficient known, to call forth the indignation of every person who professes to be a friend to religion or virtue, and to put every one on their guard who knows and respects the rights of private property, and of good government.

We shall not follow our Author through the various disgusting schemes engendered in the wicked minds of the new philosophers. It is sufficient to observe, that "The Order was said to abjure Christianity, and to refuse admission into the higher degrees to all who adhered to any of the three Confessions. Sensual pleasures were restored to the rank they held in the Epicurean philosophy. Self-murder was justified on Stoical principles. In the Lodges, Death was declared an eternal Sleep; Patriotism and Loyalty were called narrow minded prejudices, and incompatible with universal benevolence; continual declamations were made on Liberty and Equality as the unalienable Rights of Man. The baneful influence of accumulated property was declared an insurmountable obstacle to the happiness of any nation, whose chief laws were framed for its protection and increase. Nothing was so frequently discoursed of as the propriety of employing for a good purpose, the means which the wicked employed for evil purposes; and it was taught, that the preponderacy of good in the ultimate result consecrated every mean employed; and that wisdom and virtue consisted in properly determining this balance." These principles were denied, but the proofs which are here produced are sufficiently strong to claim the assent of every considerate reader.

Our Author, amongst other excellent observations, says, "All good men, all lovers of peace and of justice, will abhor and reject the thought of overturning the present constitution of things, faulty as it may be, merely in the endeavour to establish another, which the vices of mankind may subvert again in a twelvemonth. They must see, that in order to gain their point, the proposers have found it necessary to destroy the grounds of morality, by permitting the most wicked means for accomplishing any end that our fancy, warped by passion or interest, may represent to us as of great importance. They see, that instead of morality, vice must prevail, and that therefore there is no security for the continuance of this Utopian felicity; and, in the mean time, desolation and misery must lay the world waste during the struggle, and half of those for whom we are striving will be swept from the face of the earth. We have but to look to France, where in eight years there have been more executions and spoliations and distresses of every kind by the *pouvoir revolutionnaire*, than can be found in the long records of that despotic monarchy.

"There is nothing in the whole constitution of the Illuminati that strikes me with more horror than the proposals of Hercules and Minos *, to enlist the women in this shocking warfare with all that 'is good, and pure, and lovely, and of good report.' They could not have fallen on any expedient that will be more effectual and fatal. If any of my countrywomen shall honour these pages with a reading, I would call on them, in the most earnest manner, to consider this as an affair of the utmost importance to themselves. I would conjure them by the regard they have for their own dignity, and for their rank in society, to join against these enemies of human nature and profligate degraders of the sex; and I would assure them that the present state of things almost puts it in their power to be the saviours of the world. But if they are remiss, and yield to the seduction, they will fall from that high state to which they have arisen in Christian Europe, and again sink into that insignificancy or slavery in which the sex is found in all ages and countries out of the hearing of Christianity.

"I hope that my countrywomen will consider this solemn address to them as a proof of the high esteem in which I hold them. They will not be offended then if, in this season of alarm and anxiety, when I wish to impress their minds with a serious truth, I shall waive ceremony,

* Names assumed by two of this Order.—EDITOR.

which

which is always designing, and speak of them in honest but decent plainness.

" Man is immersed in luxury. Our accommodations are now so numerous that every thing is pleasure. Even in very sober situations in this highly-cultivated Society, there is hardly a thing that remains in the form of a necessary of life, or even of a mere conveniency—every thing is ornamented—it must not appear of use—it must appear as giving some sensible pleasure. I do not say this by way of blaming—it is nature—man is a refining creature, and our most boasted acquirements are but refinements on our necessary wants. Our hut becomes a palace, our blanket a fine dress, and our arts become sciences: This discontent with the natural condition of things, and this disposition to refinement, is a characteristic of our species, and is the great employment of our lives. The direction which this propensity chances to take in any age or nation, marks its character in the most conspicuous and interesting manner. All have it in some degree, and it is very conceivable that, in some, it may constitute the chief object of attention. If this be the case in any nations, it is surely most likely to be so in those where the accommodations of life are the most numerous—therefore in a rich and luxurious nation. I may surely, without exaggeration or reproach, give that appellation to our own nation at this moment. If you do not go to the very lowest class of people, who must labour all day, is it not the chief object of all to procure *perceptible pleasure* in one way or another? The sober and busy struggle in the thoughts and hopes of getting the means of enjoying the *comforts* of life without farther labour—and many have no other object than pleasure.

" Then let us reflect that it is woman that is to *grace* the whole—It is in nature, it is the very constitution of man, that woman, and every thing connected with woman, must appear as the ornament of life. That this mixes with every other social sentiment, appears from the conduct of our species in all ages and in every situation. This I presume would be the case even though there were no qualities or talents in the sex to justify it. This sentiment respecting the sex is necessary, in order to rear so helpless, so nice, and so improveable a creature as man; without it, the long abiding task could not be performed.—and I think that I may venture to say that it is performed in the different states of society nearly in proportion as this preparatory and indispensable sentiment is in force.

" On the other hand, I think it no less evident that it is the desire of the women to be agreeable to the men, and that they will model themselves according to what they think will please. Without this adjustment of sentiments by nature, nothing would go on. We never observe any such want of symmetry in the works of God. If, therefore, those who take the lead, and give the fashion in society, were wise and virtuous, I have no doubt but that the women would set the brightest pattern of every thing that is excellent. But if the men are nice and fastidious sensualists, the women will be refined and elegant voluptuaries.

" There is no deficiency in the female mind, either in talents or in dispositions; nor can we say with certainty that there is any subject of intellectual or moral discussion in which women have not excelled. If the delicacy of their constitution, and other physical causes, allow the female sex a smaller share of some mental powers, they possess others in a superior degree, which are no less respectable in their own nature, and of as great importance to society. Instead of descanting at large on their powers of mind, and supporting my assertions by the instances of a Hypatia, a Schurman, a Zenobia, an Elizabeth, &c. I may repeat the account given of the sex by a person of uncommon experience, who saw them without disguise, or any motive that could lead them to play a feigned part—Mr. Ledyard, who traversed the greatest part of the world, for the mere indulgence of his taste for observation of human nature; generally in want, and often in extreme misery.

' I have (says he) always remarked that women, in all countries, are civil, obliging, tender, and humane: that they are ever inclined to be gay and chearful, timorous and modest; and that they do not hesitate, like men, to perform a kind or generous action.—Not haughty, not arrogant, not supercilious, they are full of courtesy, and fond of society—more liable in general to err than man, but in general, also, more virtuous, and performing more good actions than he. To a woman, whether civilized or savage, I never addressed myself in the language of

of decency and friendship, without receiving a decent and friendly answer—with man it has often been otherwise.

'In wandering over the barren plains of inhospitable Denmark, through honest Sweden, and frozen Lapland, rude and churlish Finland, unprincipled Russia, and the wide spread regions of the wandering Tartar,—if hungry, dry, cold, wet, or sick, the women have ever been friendly to me, and uniformly so; and to add to this virtue (so worthy of the appellation of benevolence), these actions have been performed in so free and so kind a manner, that if I was thirsty, I drank the sweetest draught, and if hungry, I ate the coarse meal with a double relish.'

"And these are they whom Weishaupt would corrupt! One of these, whom he had embraced with fondness, would he have murdered, to save his honour, and qualify himself to preach virtue! But let us not be too severe on Weishaupt—let us wash ourselves clear of all stain before we think of reprobating him. Are we not guilty in some degree, when we do not cultivate in the women those powers of mind, and those dispositions of heart, which would equally dignify them in every station as in those humble ranks in which Mr. Ledyard most frequently saw them? I cannot think that we do this. They are not only to *grace* the whole of cultivated society, but it is in their faithful and affectionate personal attachment that we are to find the sweetest pleasures that life can give. Yet in all these situations where the manner in which they are treated is not dictated by the stern laws of necessity, are they not trained up for mere amusement—are not serious occupations considered as a task which hurts their loveliness? What is this but selfishness, or as if they had no virtues worth cultivating? Their *business* is supposed to be the ornamenting themselves, as if nature did not dictate this to them already, with at least as much force as is necessary. Every thing is prescribed to them *because it makes them more lovely*—even their moral lessons are enforced by this argument, and Miss Woolstoncraft is perfectly right when she says that the fine lessons given to young women by Fordyce or Rousseau are nothing but selfish and refined voluptuousness. This advocate of her sex puts her sisters in the proper point of view, when she tells them that they are, like man, the subjects of God's moral government—like man, preparing themselves for boundless improvement in a better state of existence. Had she adhered to this view of the matter, and kept it constantly in sight, her book (which doubtless contains many excellent things, highly deserving of their serious consideration) would have been a most valuable work. She justly observes, that the virtues of the sex are great and respectable, but that in our mad chace of pleasure, only pleasure, they are little thought of or attended to. Man trusts to his own uncontroulable power, or to the general goodness of the sex, that their virtues will appear when we have occasion for them;—"but we will send for these some other time:"—Many noble displays do they make of the most difficult attainments. Such is the patient bearing up under misfortunes, which has no brilliancy to support it in the effort. This is more difficult than braving danger in an active and conspicuous situation. How often is a woman left with a family, and the shattered remains of a fortune, lost perhaps by dissipation or by indolence—and how seldom, how very seldom, do we see woman shrink from the task, or discharge it with negligence? Is it not therefore folly next to madness, not to be careful of this our greatest blessing—of things which so nearly concern our peace—nor guard ourselves, and these our best companions and friends, from the effects of this fatal Illumination? It has indeed brought to light what dreadful lengths men will go, when under the fanatical and dazzling glare of happiness in a state of liberty and equality, and spurred on by insatiable luxury, and not held in check by moral feelings and the restraints of religion—and mark, reader, that the women have here also taken the complexion of the men, and have even gone beyond them. If we have seen a son present himself to the National Assembly of France, professing his satisfaction with the execution of his father three days before, and declaring himself a true citizen, who prefers the nation to all other considerations; we have also seen, on the same day, wives denouncing their husbands, and (O shocking to human nature!) mothers denouncing their sons, as bad citizens and traitors. Mark too what return the women have met with for all their horrid services, where, to express their sentiments of civism and abhorrence of royalty, they threw away the character of their sex, and

and bit the amputated limbs of their murdered countrymen *. Surely these patriotic women merited that the rights of their sex should be considered in full council, and they were well entitled to a seat; but there is not a single act of their government in which the sex is considered as having any rights whatever, or that they are things to be cared for.

"Are not the accursed fruits of Illumination to be seen in the present humiliating condition of woman in France? pampered in every thing that can reduce them to the mere instruments of animal pleasure. In their present state of national moderation (as they call it) and security, see Madame Tallien come into the public theatre, accompanied by other *beautiful* women, (I was about to have misnamed them Ladies,) laying aside all modesty, and presenting themselves to the public view, with bared limbs, *à la Sauvage*, as the alluring objects of desire. I make no doubt but that this is a serious matter, encouraged, nay, prompted by government. To keep the minds of the Parisians in the present fever of dissolute gaiety, they are at more expence from the national treasury for the support of the sixty theatres, than all the pensions and honorary offices in Britain, three times told, amount to. Was not their abominable farce in the church of Notre Dame a bait of the same kind, in the true spirit of Weishaupt's *Esoterion*? 'We do not,' said the high priest, 'call you to the worship of inanimate idols. Behold a master-piece of nature, (lifting up the veil which concealed the naked charms of the beautiful Madmsl. Barbier): This sacred image should inflame all hearts.' And it did so; the people shouted out, 'No more altars, no more priests, no God but the God of Nature.'

"Orleans, the first prince of the blood, did not scruple to prostitute his daughter, if not to the embraces, yet to the wanton view of the public, with the precise intention of inflaming their desires. (See the account given of the dinners at Sillery's, by Camille Desmoulins, in his speech against the Brissotins.) But what will be the end of all this? The fondlings of the wealthy will be pampered in all the indulgences which fastidious voluptuousness finds necessary for varying or enhancing its pleasures; but they will either be slighted as toys, or they will be immured; and the companions of the poor will be drudges and slaves."

The third Chapter contains the account of the German Union, and the fourth shews how the French Revolution was connected with the plans of the German miscreants, and in what manner it has been assisted by them. By this statement it appears that the stupid Bavarians (as the French were once pleased to call them) were their instructors in the art of overturning the world, though the French were the first who put it in practice.

In this Chapter we have the following anecdote of the Count D'Artois: "The unfortunate Prince who has taken refuge in this kingdom, and whose situation amongst us is an illustrious mark of the generosity of the nation, and of the sovereignty of its laws, said to one of the Gentlemen about him, that 'if this country was to escape the general wreck of nations, it would owe its preservation to religion.' When this was doubted, and it was observed that there had not been wanting many Religionists in France. 'True,' said the Prince, 'but they were not in earnest. I see here a serious interest in the thing. The people know what they are doing when they go to church; they understand something of it, and take an interest in it.' May his observation be just, and his expectations be fulfilled!"

The Postscript contains strictures on the Utopian Theories set afloat by the French philosophers, and now distracting the world, with a defence of the system now existing in this country, which every considerate man is called upon to cherish and support. If the examples of misery brought upon other countries by languor and indifference in the people at large are not sufficient to call forth exertion, this nation, like its neighbours, will not escape the domineering insolence and rapacity of an enemy at present more to be detested than feared.

* I say this on the authority of a young Gentleman, an emigrant, who saw it, and who said, that they were women, not of the dregs of the Palais Royal, nor of infamous character, but well dressed.—I am sorry to add, that the relation, accompanied with looks of horror and disgust, only provoked a contemptuous smile from an illuminated British Fair one.

An

An Authentic Account of an Embassy from the King of Great Britain to the Emperor of China, &c.

[*Continued from Vol.* XXXII. *Page* 399.]

THERE are properly but *three classes* of men in China. *Men of letters*, from whom the Mandarines are taken; *cultivators of the ground*; and *mechanics*, including *merchants*. In Pekin alone is conferred the *highest degree of literature* upon those who, in public examinations, are found most able in the sciences of *morality* and *government*, as taught in the ancient *Chinese writers*, with which studies the *history* of their country is intimately blended. Among such graduates all the civil offices in the state are distributed by the Emperor; and they compose all the great tribunals of the Empire. The candidates for those degrees are such as have succeeded in similar examinations in the principal city of each province. Those who have been chosen in the *cities* of the *second order* are the candidates in the provincial capital. The examinations are carried on with great solemnity, and apparent fairness. *Military rank* is like given to *those who* are found, upon competition, *to excel in the military art*, and in *warlike exercises*.

According to the best information given to the Embassy, the *population* of Pekin is about *three millions*. The *low houses* of that city seem *scarcely sufficient* for so *vast* a *multitude*; but very little room is occupied by a Chinese family in the middle and lower classes of life. In their houses there are no superfluous apartments. A Chinese dwelling is generally surrounded by a wall, six or seven feet high. *Within this inclosure* a *whole family* of *three generations*, with all their respective wives and children, will frequently be found. One small room is made to serve for the individuals of each branch of the family, sleeping in different beds, divided only by mats hanging from the cieling. One common room is used for eating. Several branches of a family, residing under the same roof, is attended with important effects. It renders the *young temperate* and *orderly* in their conduct, under the authority and example of the elder: and it *enables* the *whole to live like soldiers* in a *mess*, with more economy and advantage. The labouring poor are however reduced to the use of *vegetable food*, with a very rare and scanty relish of any *animal substance*.

The crowds of people at Pekin do not prevent it from being healthy. The Chinese live much in the open air, and the atmosphere is dry.

The commission of crimes is rare. Every *tenth housekeeper*, after the manner of the ancient *tithing-men* in England, is accountable to a certain degree for the conduct of the nine neighbouring families. The police is observed with particular strictness within the walls. The city partakes of the regularity and interior safety of a camp: but is subject also to its constraints.

With the poor, *marriage* is a measure of *prudence*; because the children, particularly the sons, are bound to maintain their parents. This union therefore takes place whenever there is the least prospect of subsistence for a future family. *Children*, however, born without means being had of providing for them, are sometimes *abandoned* by the wretched authors of their being. *Superstition* comes in aid to *reconcile* this *horrid practice* to the mind. The *child* is considered as a *holy offering* to the Spirit of the adjoining river, in which the infant is thrown, with a *gourd suspended from its neck*, to keep it from immediate drowning. *Female infants* are, for the most part, chosen as the less evil for this cruel sacrifice; and a faint hope is generally entertained that they may yet be saved from untimely death. *Government* appoints *persons to collect* these miserable objects, for the purpose of providing for such as are found alive, and for burying those who have already expired.

The *Missionaries* are likewise *zealous* in this humane work. They hasten also to baptize those who retain the smallest spark of life. One of those pious fathers acknowledged that in Pekin alone about two thousand were every year exposed, of whom a large proportion perished.

Chapter the Fifth describes the journey of the Embassy to the *Northern Frontier of China*, in its way to Zhe-hol, the summer residence of the Emperor. As they proceeded on their march up the sides of distant mountains, was *descried*, in the morning of the fourth day, *a prominent line*, or narrow and unequal mark. The continuance of this line to the *Tartarian mountains'* tops was sufficient to arrest the attention of the beholder; and the form of a wall with battlements was in a little time distinctly discerned,

discerned, where such buildings were not expected to be found, nor thought practicable to be erected. What the eye could from a single spot embrace of those fortified walls, carried along the ridges of hills, over the tops of the highest mountains, descending into the deepest vallies, crossing upon arches over rivers, and doubled and trebled in many parts to take in important passes, and interspersed with towers or massy bastions at almost every hundred yards, as far as the sight could reach, presented to the mind an *undertaking of stupendous magnitude*.

The travellers were now able to determine, from their own feelings, that it was not alone the dimensions of those *walls*, however considerable, that made the impression of wonder upon the persons who had hitherto seen these intended *barriers against the Tartars*.

Astonishment is seldom excited by the mere effect of the continuance or multiplication of labour that may be formed by common means: It was the extreme difficulty of conceiving how the materials could be conveyed, and such structures raised in *situations apparently inaccessible*, which principally occasioned surprise and admiration. One of the most *elevated ridges* over which the *great wall* is carried has been ascertained to measure *five thousand two hundred and twenty five feet*.

Sir G. S. employs two pages in the history and uses of *National Walls* in different periods and countries; the *Roman wall* defending *Britain* from the *uncivilized Picts*; the *walls* in *Egypt*, *Syria*, and *Media*; one to the eastward of the *Caspian Sea*, and another in the country of *Tamerlane*. All of these united, says our Author, whether they be considered as to the extent of the country over which they were carried, and which they were meant to protect, or as to the quantity of materials employed in their construction, or the labour requisite to overcome the difficulties of situation, were not equal to the *Chinese Wall alone*. It has likewise far exceeded them in duration, as well as in solidity. Some parts of it indeed are mouldering to decay, and others have undergone repair; but *the main work* has been built with a degree of care and architectural skill, which, without any subsequent attention, have preserved it entire *for two thousand years*.

This is the *date*, which, upon very sufficient evidence, Sir G. Staunton assigns to *this wonderful fabric*. *Mr. Bell, in his travels*, extends its antiquity only to about *six centuries*. He is in general a very authentic writer, in those subjects which he had himself an opportunity of investigating; but in this matter his conjecture is undoubtedly very short of the truth. He may have doubted its age upon as slight grounds as some others have done, who, from the silence of *Marco Polo* on the subject, in his account of his travels over land to the capital of China, have concluded that the wall was not in existence in the *thirteenth century*. But it appears now, from the detail of *Polo's* route to China, in the Doge's library at Venice, that this traveller did *not* pass through Tartary to China. Having followed the usual track of the caravans to Sarmacand and Cashgar, he bent his course across the Ganges to Bengal; and from thence, keeping to the southward of the Thibet mountains, reached the capital of China by the province of Shensee.

Captain Parish has subjoined very accurate measurements of that part of the *wall* through which the Embassy penetrated; and if to this we add the plans and engravings relative to it, which embellish the *quarto edition*, we may safely pronounce the present description of this *extraordinary fabric* to be much the *most complete* that has yet found its way to Europe.

In the First Chapter of the Third Volume of the octavo, we have the continuation of the journey of the Embassy to the *Emperor's summer residence in Tartary*, with an account of his reception there. It is singular, that in some villages they passed through, in the deeper and darker vallies of Tartary, they met with many of the inhabitants labouring under a disorder which is called, in similar situations in the Alps, the *goitre*, or *swelled neck*. Nearly *one-sixth of the natives* had this deformity; which, however, like their brethren in Switzerland, they did not esteem such. Both sexes are subject to these swellings; but the *females* more than the *males*; the latter removing oftener from the spots where the causes of the malady exist. The minds of many of the persons so afflicted were much weakened; some were reduced to an absolute state of *idiocy*. These last are considered, says our Author, in some degrees as sacred; and are maintained by their families with peculiar care. We have noted these particulars as shewing a *striking correspondence with* the affections and reasonings of the *peasants* of the Glaciers.

Soon

Soon after the arrival of the Embaſſy at Zhe-hol, the ceremonial of its preſentation to the Emperor being adjuſted in the manner already related, the fourteenth day of September, three days before that of the Emperor's birth, was fixed for that purpoſe. We ſhall ſelect, from a very exact and detailed narrative, the moſt ſtriking circumſtances.

On that morning the Ambaſſador and his ſuite went before day-light, as was announced to be proper, to the *garden* of the palace of Zhe-hol. Soon after day-light, the ſound of ſeveral inſtruments, and the confuſed voices of men at a diſtance, announced the Emperor's approach. He ſoon appeared from behind a high and perpendicular mountain ſkirted with trees, as if from a ſacred grove, preceded by a *number* of *perſons*, buſied in *proclaiming* aloud *his virtues* and *his power*. He was ſeated in a ſort of open chair, or triumphal car, borne by ſixteen men, and was accompanied and followed by guards, high flag and umbrella bearers, and muſic. He was clad in plain dark ſilk, with a *velvet bonnet*, in form not much unlike the bonnet of Scotch Highlanders; on the front of which was placed a *large pearl*, the only jewel or ornament that appeared.

On his entrance into the tent, he immediately mounted the throne by the front ſteps. His *prime miniſter*, and the two principal perſons of his houſhold, went cloſe to him, and *ſpoke to him on their knees*. The Preſident of the Tribunal of Rites conducted the Ambaſſador, attended by his page and Chineſe interpreter, and accompanied the Plenipotentiary near to the foot of the throne, on the *left hand ſide*, according to the uſage of China, *the place* of honour. The other Gentlemen of the Embaſſy ſtood at the great opening of the tent.

His Excellency was richly habited in an embroidered ſuit of velvet, adorned with a diamond badge and ſtar of the Order of the Bath; and over the ſuit a long mantle of the ſame order. This dreſs was in conformity to the Chineſe ideas and manner—upon the ſame principles. The Miniſter Plenipotentiary, as an Honorary Doctor of Laws of the Univerſity of Oxford, wore the ſcarlet gown of that degree. This was alſo ſuitable in a government where degrees in learning lead to every kind of political ſituation. The Ambaſſador, inſtructed by the Preſident of the Tribunal of Rites, held the magnificent ſquare box of gold, adorned with jewels, in which was incloſed his Majeſty's letter to the Emperor, between both hands, lifted above his head; and thus, aſcending the few ſteps that led to the throne, and bending on one knee, preſented the box, with a ſhort addreſs, to his Imperial Majeſty; who, graciouſly receiving the ſame with his own hands, placed it by his ſide, and expreſſed the ſatisfaction he felt at this teſtimony of his Britannic Majeſty's eſteem and good-will. This mode of reception was conſidered, by the Chineſe Court, as particularly honourable and diſtinguiſhed.

His Imperial Majeſty, after a little more converſation, gave, as a firſt preſent to his Majeſty of England, a gem, or precious ſtone, upwards of a foot long, intended to reſemble a ſceptre, and conſidered as emblematic of proſperity and peace.

During the ceremonies, the Emperor appeared perfectly unreſerved, cheerful, and unaffected. His eyes were full and clear, and his countenance open. Being informed that the Ambaſſador's page (Maſter Staunton), who was then in his thirteenth year, had alone made ſome proficiency in the Chineſe language, he deſired to have the youth brought up to the throne, and to ſpeak Chineſe. What he ſaid, or his manner, was ſo pleaſing to his Imperial Majeſty, that he took from his girdle a purſe for holding areca nut, and preſented it to him: This was deemed a high mark of perſonal favour. It was of plain yellow ſilk, with the figure of the five-clawed dragon, and ſome Tartar characters worked into it.

On the ceremonies uſed upon this occaſion, Sir G. Staunton makes ſome judicious remarks. He obſerves, that there is *a phyſical* as well as *a moral inequality in the homage* paid to Eaſtern princes. They will be conſcious of being liable to private treachery; and ſuſpicion has ſuggeſted precautions againſt dangerous deſigns. The *proſtrations*, the *kneelings*, the *hands uplifted* above the head, *render attacks leſs practicable*.

During the day, the Emperor ſent his European gueſts, at the repaſt in the tent, ſeveral diſhes from his own table; and preſented them with his own hands, a goblet of warm Chineſe wine, not unlike Madeira of an inferior quality. Being informed of the age of our King, he wiſhed he might equal himſelf in years, which had already *amounted* to *eighty-three*, and with as perfect health. The Emperor was indeed yet ſo hale and vigorous, that he ſcarcely appeared to have

have *existed* as many years (*fifty-seven*) as *he had governed* the Empire. When the festival was over, he descended from his throne, and marched firm and erect, and without the least symptom of infirmity, to the open chair that was waiting for him.

The seventeenth of September was, as has already been observed, the Emperor's Anniversary. To this ceremony, as to the former, the Ambassador and his suite were called before the rising of the Sun. They were introduced into an inner building, bearing the semblance of a temple. It was furnished with great instruments of music, among which were sets of cylindrical bells, suspended in a line from ornamented frames of wood, and gradually diminishing in size from one extremity to the other; and also triangular pieces of metal arranged in the same order as the bells. To the sound of these instruments a slow and solemn hymn was sung by the eunuchs, who had such a command over their voices, as to resemble the effect of the musical glasses at a distance. The performers were directed, in gliding from one tone to another, by the striking of a shrill and sonorous cymbol; and the whole had a very musical and grand effect. At a particular signal, nine times repeated, all the persons present prostrated themselves nine times, except the Ambassador and his suite, who made a profound obeisance. But the Emperor, whom it was meant to honour, continued, in imitation of the Deity, invisible the whole time.

For a few days afterwards, a variety of entertainments were exhibited in the presence of the Emperor. Some of the contrivances in the fire-works were new to the English spectators. Out of a large box, lifted up to a considerable height, and the bottom falling out as if it were by accident, came down a *multitude* of *paper lantherns, folded flat*, as they issued from the box, *but unfolding themselves by degrees*. As each lanthern assumed a regular form, a light was suddenly perceived of a beautifully coloured flame. This devolution and developement was several times repeated, with a difference of figure every time, as well as of the colours, with which the Chinese seemed to have the art of cloathing fire at pleasure. On each side of the large box was a correspondence of smaller boxes, which opened in like manner, and let down a kind of net work of fire, which shone like burnished copper, and flashed like lightning, with every impulse of the wind. The whole ended with a volcano, or eruption of artificial fire, in the grandest style.

At none of these amusements did any *females* appear. Only at the exhibition of a pantomime, to which the Embassy were invited, there were latticed galleries for the ladies, who, without being seen, could discern all that was passing on three open theatres, or stages, one above another. They had not probably any view into the boxes; for the Emperor, in order to indulge their desire of seeing some person of the Embassy, directed one of the eunuchs to conduct the youth already mentioned (Sir G. Staunton's Son) out of the Ambassador's box upon a platform within the ladies' view.

Instead of human figures upon the stage, the actors assumed the forms of other animate and inanimate productions of the land and sea. They filled the three several stages, forming a kind of epitome of the world.

Among other talents, the Emperor of China has those of a poet. He presented a few stanzas to the Ambassador for his Majesty, together with some curious gems, which he particularly valued for having been eight centuries in his family, and which he gave as an earnest of perpetual friendship.

Chapter the Second treats of the return to Pekin, and of observations and occurrences there. A curious *instance* is mentioned of the *ingenuity* and *dexterity* of the Chinese workmen. Two of them took down the two magnificent *glass lustres*, sent as presents to the Emperor, in order to place them in a more advantageous position. They separated them piece by piece, and put them again together in a short time without difficulty or mistake, the whole consisting of many thousand minute pieces, though they had never seen any thing of the kind before. Another Chinese cut a narrow slip from the edge of a curved plate of glass, in order to supply the place of one belonging to the dome of the *Plenitarium*, which had been broken in the carriage. The *English mechanics* belonging to the Embassy had *in vain attempted to cut the glass* according to this curved line, with the assistance of a diamond. *The Chinese* did not shew his method; but it was said that he *succeeded by* first *drawing* the point of a *heated iron* across the surface to be divided. The skill of this artist was the more admirable, as there is no manufacture of glass in the Empire, except at Canton, where, instead of using flint and barilla, and converting them by

the proper proceſs into glaſs, the manufacturer only melts the broken pieces of that material, and forms it into new ſhapes.

Notwithſtanding our Author's *former aſſertion*, that the Chineſe are *not fond of reading*, he again tells us that the *multiplication* of the *claſſic works* of the *Chineſe by printing* is *prodigious*, and alſo that the *lighter literature* of the country *gives no inconſiderable occupation to the preſs*. *The Orphan of China*, which has appeared in an Engliſh dreſs, is no unfavourable ſpecimen of *Chineſe tragedy*; and the *Pleaſing Hiſtory*, of which an Engliſh tranſlation was publiſhed ſeveral years ago, is *an inſtance* of *Chineſe novel-writing* that is intereſting and ſimple.

Gazettes are frequently publiſhed in Pekin, under the authority of Government. The *various appointments* throughout the Empire, the *favours granted by* the *Emperor*, *his remiſſion* of *taxes to diſtricts ſuffering by dearth*, his *recompenſe* of *extraordinary ſervices*, the *embaſſies* ſent, and the *tribute* paid to him, form a conſiderable part of the public news. The domeſtic details of his houſehold, or of his private life, are ſeldom, if ever, mentioned. *Singular events*, *inſtances of longevity*, ſometimes the *puniſhment of offences*, committed by *Mandarines*, are there recorded.

But though the *daily prints* are *not*, as in England, the *vehicles* of *political knowledge*, and *ſometimes* of *ſedition*, yet more *ſecret means of miſchief* are ſaid to exiſt in China. A *ſect*, it is reported, *has* for ages *ſubſiſted* in the country, whoſe chief principles are founded upon an *antipathy to monarchy*; and who nouriſh hopes of at laſt ſubverting it. Their meetings are held in the utmoſt ſecrecy, and no man avows any knowledge of them; but a ſort of inquiſition is ſaid to be eſtabliſhed, in order to find them out. They, who are ſuſpected of ſuch ſentiments, are cut off, or hunted out of ſociety.

The *qualification to be officers of the houſehold*, and other attendants in the Imperial palaces, conſiſts in that operation, which, in a few parts of Europe, is performed for *meliorating the voice*, and *diſqualifies* for being a *parent*. But *to be intruſted with the care of the ladies* of the court, or to be allowed an approach to their apartments, it is neceſſary to be what, without reference to colour, the Turks are ſaid to have termed a *black eunuch*; which means, that all traces of ſex ſhould completely be eraſed. The operations for this purpoſe, however delicate in themſelves, are performed even upon Chineſe of an adult age, with little peril in reſpect to life.

The *Narrative of Æneas Anderſon*, though written by a perſon in a ſubaltern capacity, and who could not therefore, as he modeſtly acknowledges, be ſuppoſed to be in the *ſecret*, as to the progreſs of the negotiation between *the Embaſſy* and the *Court of China*, contains however many ſhrewd gueſſes on the hoſtile diſpoſition of the Prime Miniſter towards the Engliſh. In the *ſubſequent publication* of Sir G. Staunton, the buſineſs is more plainly and diſtinctly ſtated, as might be expected, by a *Member of the Cabinet*. The *Colao*, for that is the name given to the firſt officer of ſtate, ſeemed determined from the firſt that the European viſitors ſhould not winter in China; and, without loſing ſight for a moment of that *cool politeneſs*, which however *flouriſhing* a *talent* it may be deemed in *Courts*, ſeems to be *pre-eminently vigorous* at *Pekin*, informed his Lordſhip, indirectly indeed, but in a manner it was impoſſible to evade, that his departure muſt no longer be delayed.

Lord Macartney ſubmitted, with as good a grace as he could, to ſo peremptory, though civil a diſmiſſal, which, after all, perhaps, was rather to be attributed to general principles of policy, than to any particular ground of diſlike; though the *Colao's* refuſal of the Ambaſſador's preſents might afford reaſon for ſuch a ſuſpicion. It was ſome conſolation for this diſappointment, that the intercourſe with the Emperor, of which the ſuppoſed termination was the chief ground of the Ambaſſador's regret, was in fact maintained afterwards more intimately, and through a more favourable channel than while the Embaſſy remained at Pekin. This was owing to the eſpecial kindneſs and favour of the Mandarin who had the care of re-conducting the Embaſſy to Chuſan.

[*To be continued.*]

THE

The Hiftory of Vanillo Gonzales, furnamed The Merry Batchelor. In Two Volumes. From the French of Alain-René Le Sage, Author of the celebrated Novels of *Gil Blas* and *The Devil upon Crutches*. 12mo. Robinfons.

THERE are few Authors, particularly of the clafs of novel writers, whofe works have been more juftly or more univerfally admired than thofe of Le Sage. The vivacity of his characters, the interefting nature of his incidents, the epigrammatic turn of his dialogues, the humour of his fcenes, and the fly eliptical vein of fatire by which he inculcates his moral, and endeavours to reform the follies of various orders in fociety, have fcarcely ever been equalled, and certainly have never been furpaffed. The *Gil Blas*, in particular, has raifed a monument of deathlefs fame to his memory, and the merits of it, which are in every reader's knowledge, will moft likely be handed down from age to age, to the remoteft periods of recording time. The work at prefent before us is faid to be the genuine offspring of this ingenious and entertaining writer; the laft effort of his expiring genius: and of the truth of thefe obfervations the work itfelf bears intrinfic evidence. It poffeffes all the characteriftic qualities of Le Sage's mind; and, as it was the laft he wrote, feems to have been intended as the platform of a *chef d'œuvre*, which, when finifhed, might fairly contend for fuperiority with the Hero of *Santillane*. This is the firft time that this too long neglected novel has wholly appeared in an Englifh drefs, and it is truly obferved by the Tranflator in the Preface, that "it does not confift, like moft of the novels of the prefent day, of a feries of idle and unmeaning fictions, which ferve only to miflead the judgment, and corrupt the heart; but contains exact portraits of a variety of real characters, moral, political, and literary; a feries of lively and pleafant adventures; and many keen but juft cenfures upon the vices and follies of mankind." We might indeed, from the pleafure we have received in the perufal of it, have added many more commendatory inftances of its merit; but we fhall let the work fpeak for itfelf, by inferting the following extract, calculated to expofe thofe abufes of medicine, and that careleffnefs and mifconduct of its empirical profeffors, which, as it appears in every part of the works of Moliere, was fo dangeroufly prevalent at this period in France. Vanillo, the fprightly hero of the prefent piece, being difmiffed from the fervice of the Viceroy of Sicily, is taken under the patronage of Dr. Potofchi, a celebrated noftrum monger, who, among other curious difcoveries in pharmacy, invents a pomacca for all the ills attendant on old age and uglinefs, by means of which he rejuvenates, among others, the Baronefs de Conca, the female favourite of the Viceroy, and thereby enables her to maintain the empire which her factitious charms had gained over his heart. To this wonder-working Chemift and Pharmacopolift, Vanillo acts as a confidential affiftant, and is by degrees inftructed in all the fecrets of his art. "I had already," fays Vanillo, "been intrufted to compound a variety of medicines, when two prefcriptions were fent to the fhop by Dr. Arifcador, a Navarrois Phyfician, who at that time paffed for a fecond Hippocrates in Palermo. There was not a Baron, a Count, or a Marquis, that would die contentedly by any other hand. Thefe prefcriptions were calculated to produce very oppofite effects; for the one of them was intended for a Counfellor, who had acquired a defluxion of the lungs by elaborate pleading; and the other for a Divine, who had contracted a violent pleurify by running too precipitately after church preferment. Having carefully mixed the drugs and other articles, of which thefe refpective medicines were ordered to be compofed, I carried them to the houfes of the two patients; but by a moft melancholy miftake, like a ftupid fellow as I was, I accidentally delivered the potion which was intended for THE ADVOCATE to THE DIVINE; and that which was intended for THE DIVINE to THE ADVOCATE; and, ftill more unfortunately, I did not recollect that I had made this egregious blunder until the patients had drained their refpective phials to the laft drop.

"Dexterous as I may be at concealing truth under a varnifh of falfehood, I could not excufe this grofs and dangerous act of careleffnefs even to myfelf; and being certain that both thefe unfortunate men muft foon unavoidably be, if they were not already, numbered among the dead,

I re-

I returned home in the most painful agitation, bitterly lamenting the misfortune of their prescriptions having fallen into my hands. An old and hackneyed practitioner would have continued calmly in the shop, without being the least embarrassed by the mistake he had made; but I had not yet had sufficient experience in Pharmacy to indurate my heart.

"I was so perturbed by this dreadful event, that Potoschi, observing my chagrin, asked me with great concern what was the matter; and, urged by the compunction I felt, I candidly confessed the crime into which my negligence had betrayed me. Instead however of expressing sorrow or commiseration for this fatal disaster, he instantly burst into a fit of laughter, and told me that it was easy to be seen by the excess of my affliction, that I was yet a mere novice in the profession. 'It is ridiculous, my dear child,' continued he, 'to feel so sensibly the common accidents of trade. You must learn not to take such misfortunes as these so much to heart. Are mankind, and especially the members of our profession, infallible? Is it not a common saying, that such a one has *blundered like an Apothecary?* a saying which presupposes that we frequently make mistakes. Believe me truly,' added he, 'I have made many worse mistakes in the course of my life; but I never thought it worth while to go to Rome to confess them.'

'But tell me Signior Potoschi,' said I, 'you who know all the properties of the drugs, tell me whether you think the two Gentlemen I have caused to take them be, in your opinion, alive or dead?'

'I know nothing about that,' replied Potoschi, 'I am not so well acquainted with the properties of drugs as to be certain of the effects they may produce. But, at all events, do not permit your fears to betray your guilt; we can boldly assert that we precisely followed the direction of the Physician in making up the prescriptions, and then, by concealing the change that has been made, if these patients should die, which I confess is extremely probable, Dr. Ariscador will bear the whole blame; which indeed is but common justice; for if they should miraculously live, he will of course have all the honour.'

"We resolved accordingly to place these two victims to the account of the Physician, whose reputation, luckily for us, very much favoured our design.

"The ensuing day Dr. Ariscador came into the shop, with visible emotion, to announce, as we conceived, the sudden death of his unfortunate patients; but on the contrary he brought us the most agreeable news!

'My friends,' cried he, 'I cannot contain my joy, or rather my transport; the two last prescriptions I sent you ought to be consecrated in the temple of Æsculapius, as two grand specifics for *the pleurisy* and *a defluxion from the lungs*. Can you credit what I tell you? Both the Lawyer and the Divine had no sooner taken their medicines than they were almost instantly relieved. They slept profoundly the whole night, and found themselves, when they awoke this morning, perfectly recovered. Oh unheard of prodigy! The fame of these marvellous cures already spreads like wildfire throughout the city. What honours shall I not gain in having so rapidly subdued two such mortal diseases? My dear friends,' continued he, 'you ought also to rejoice in this new victory; for you have contributed towards it by the fidelity with which you prepared the medicines, and a portion of that glory which must shine with so much lustre upon me will be reflected in some degree upon yourselves!'

"The Doctor was so overjoyed at the idea of his extraordinary success, that he could not discontinue his self-congratulations upon the occasion; while we, who were in the secret, with difficulty refrained from laughing in his face; but the profound veneration which Apothecaries owe to the more exalted characters of Physicians, saved us at the moment from the guilt of such irreverence."

This stroke of satirical humour is, however, by no means so highly finished as many others in the work: we selected it as best suiting, from its shortness, the limits of our Review; and we lament that our restraint in this respect prevents us from gratifying our readers with further specimens of the pleasantry and humour, with which these small Volumes abound.

Companion

Companion to the Planifpherical Planetarium: to which is prefixed an Elementary Introduction to the Sciences of Aftronomy and Geography: in a concife and comprehenfive Treatife on the Solar Syftem. Forming a Preparatory Affiftant to the Study of the Globes, adapted to the Abilities, and defigned for the Inftruction of Youth. Elmfley, Clarke, &c. 1797. 101 pages 8vo.

THIS Book is intended (as the Title expreffes) to illuftrate a large Engraving, which the Inventor calls a Planifpherical Planetarium, or Reprefentation, *in plano*, of that interefting part of the Solar Syftem which includes the Orbit of our Earth. The defign is certainly a ufeful one, to fhew the manner in which the moon revolves round the earth as its particular center, and both together round the fun as their joint center, producing the variation of feafon; alfo the mode of the earth's rotation on its axis, by which is caufed the fucceffion of day and night.

The Author (who, by the fignature affixed to a Dedication to Mr. Adam Walker, the Lecturer in Philofophy, we find to be a Mr. F. B. Watfon) feems to have been impreffed with an idea, certainly rational enough, that practical leffons from vifible objects take fafter hold on the young mind, and are more effectual in demonftrating facts, than written or oral reprefentation; and to have been thence led to give a delineated view of the relative pofitions of our planet, as being more intelligible to the tyro than the ufual mode of beginning to inftruct by the globe. To facilitate the tafk to thofe who come quite unprepared to the ftudy of Aftronomy and Geography, is the object of the Elementary Introduction, which occupies 72 pages of the Book, and is written in a ftyle as fimple, perhaps, as the nature of the fubject would admit. It affords much ufeful information refpecting both the before-mentioned fciences, and explains with regard to the Engraved Planetarium, that as a fubftitute for real motion in defcribing the revolution of the earth, twelve of its pofitions are reprefented, being thofe on the particular days of its entrance into the refpective figns of the zodiac.

From our recollection of Mr. Walker's Eidouranion, and the obligations which in his Dedicatory Epiftle the Author profeffes to owe to that Gentleman, the prefent work appears to us to have been defigned to ferve at once as a preparation for the ftudy of the globes, and as a graphical reprefentation and explanation of that ingenious tranfparent piece of mechanifm invented by Mr. Walker.

We think both the Treatife and the Engraving likely to be ufeful affiftants to the inceptive efforts of a young ftudent. J.

Obfervations in Defence of a Bill lately brought into Parliament for erecting the Corporation of Surgeons of London into a College, and for granting and confirming to fuch College certain Rights and Privileges: including a Sketch of the Hiftory of Surgery in England. By Thos. Chevalier, A. M. a Member of the Corporation. 8vo. Johnfon. 2s. 6d.

A candid and fatisfactory defence of thofe Members of the Corporation of Surgeons who promoted the late unfuccefsful application to Parliament; an application which appears to have been defenfible on the grounds of utility, expediency, and propriety, and which ill deferved the illiberal oppofition it met with. The powers which were folicited for were only fuch as had already been granted to lefs refpectable focieties, and fuch as appear little liable to abufe. On a future application, when the reafons are more fully underftood than they appear to have been, we cannot doubt that the Bill will pafs into a Law. Mr. Chevalier difcuffes the objects he has in view with temper and intelligence, and refcues the leaders in the late application from the obloquy unmeritedly caft on them in a place where more decency might have been expected. The hiftory of Surgery in this pamphlet may be perufed with pleafure by readers who are not of the faculty.

Moral Biography, or the Worthies of England difplayed: containing the Lives of Perfons eminently diftinguifhed for their Virtues and Talents. Defigned for the Ufe of private Families and public Schools. 12mo. Sael. 2s. 6d.

The defign of this Work is deferving of more praife than the execution of it. Some of the lives, as Beckford, Kippis, Sancho, &c. are

are hardly intitled to the rank in which they are placed; especially when it is recollected, such men as Boyle, Clarke, Tillotson, and other great names, are totally omitted. Where Gainsborough, who had great merit, obtains a place, it should not be to the exclusion of Sir Joshua Reynolds, who had a better title. Nor where General Wolfe appears, should the Duke of Marlborough be looked for in vain. The Work, however, may be useful to younger readers, though the selection might certainly be much improved.

An Address to the Nation, shewing the Necessity of forming an armed Association, in Consequence of the Conspiracy of the Republicans in Ireland to subvert the Constitution. 8vo. Sewell. 2s.

This Author undertakes to give a short account of the constitution and spirit of the Irish Conspiracy, from the Reports of the two Houses of Parliament of that kingdom. He then shews, we think to a demonstration, that the same plot is going on in Great Britain: the leaders in both Kingdoms pursuing the same ends, and acting with the most entire co-operation; so that they may be considered as engaged in the same conspiracy in different parts of the empire. How this affects the interests of society in general, and some different classes and sections of it in particular, is then pointed out; and the measures these great interests call upon us to embrace are ultimately considered. This pamphlet is well written, and contains much important information.

Remarks on the posthumous Works of the late Right Honourable Edmund Burke, and on the Preface published by his Executors the Doctors French Laurence and Walker King. 8vo. Debrett.

The Writer of this pamphlet (who is probably Major Scott) questions the propriety of the eulogium pronounced on Mr. Burke by his Executors, and also the propriety of his receiving from Government so large a remuneration as he obtained just before his death, as being above any services he had performed. He appears also to doubt some of the facts adduced by those Gentlemen, particularly that very extraordinary one of Mr. Burke's inheriting a fortune of 20,000l. which so ill agrees with his writing for booksellers, apparently for subsistence. Mr. Burke is now no more. He was, like other men, not without failings, of which this Author has pointed out many. He was, however, one whose like we shall not see soon: we therefore wish his faults to be forgotten.

The Invincible Island, a Poem, with introductory Observations on the present War. By Percival Stockdale. 8vo. Clarke. 2s. 1797.

A vigorous and spirited call to Great Britain to unite in a general defence of our lives, liberties, religion, and property, threatened by a ferocious and unprincipled enemy, whose insulting menaces, we trust, will be frustrated, and their efforts rendered abortive by the valour and unanimity of the Nation at large. If true to ourselves, we need have no apprehensions from the vain boastings of our foe, however they may vapour and threaten.

A Discourse preached at the Parish Church of Manaccan, on Sunday, Aug. 27, 1797, in Consequence of two melancholy Events. By the Rev. Richard Polwhele. 8vo. 1797. Cadell and Davies.

The two melancholy events alluded to in the title page of this Discourse were a violent storm of thunder and lightning, which happened the 18th of August, and did much damage, and the murder of a person of a respectable family, in the execution of his office of surveyor of the highways, by a neighbouring farmer. Mr. Polwhele, adverting to the uniform practice of our Saviour, in impressing on his hearers salutary admonitions from recent occurrences, takes occasion, from Luke xiii. v. 4 and 5, to warn his hearers against presuming to judge harshly of those who are pressed by the hand of misfortune, and at the same time admonishes them to avoid the miseries attendant on the indulgence of passion. The design and the execution of this Discourse are equally commendable. It were to be wished that the practice was more often followed.

THEATRICAL

THEATRICAL JOURNAL.

DECEMBER 14.

THE CASTLE SPECTRE, a Dramatic Romance, by M. G. Lewis, Esq. was acted the first time at Drury Lane. The Characters as follow:

Osmond,	Mr. Barrymore.
Reginald,	Mr. Wroughton.
Percy,	Mr. Kemble.
Father Philip,	Mr. Palmer.
Motley,	Mr. Bannister, jun.
Kenric,	Mr. Aickin.
Hassan,	Mr. Dowton.
Saib,	Mr. Trueman.
Mulev,	Mr. Davis.
Alaric,	Mr. Wentworth.
Allan,	Mr. Packer.
Edric,	Mr. Wathen.
Angela,	Mrs. Jordan.
Alice,	Mrs. Walcot.
Evelina,	Mrs. Powell.

FABLE.

Osmond, in attempting to assassinate his elder brother Reginald, has murdered his sister-in-law Evelina, with whom he was in love. Reginald, and his infant daughter Angela, are believed to have perished also; but Osmond's steward, Kenric, has prevailed on his master to spare the child's life, and to suffer her to be brought up in a peasant's cottage. Kenric has also preserved Reginald, in order to have an hold over Osmond, but keeps him confined in a dungeon, whose entrance is known only to himself. Percy, Earl of Northumberland, falls in love with Angela; this alarms Osmond, who removes her to his own castle, and is captivated with her beauty as much as he had been with that of her mother. At this period the Play begins. Percy arrives at Conway in pursuit of his mistress. Father Philip, Osmond's house-priest, is in the interest of the lovers, and after various preliminary incidents effects Angela's escape; but in her flight through a subterraneous passage, accident conducts her to her father's prison; here also Osmond, who has discovered his brother's concealment, arrives for the purpose of murdering Reginald; but at the moment that he raises his arm to stab him, the Ghost of Evelina throws herself before Reginald; Osmond starts back, and dropping his sword, Angela seizes the opportunity to plunge the dagger in his bosom.

This Drama cannot be judged by common rules. It possesses strong interest, but of a very improbable kind. The imagination rather than the judgment is influenced. In character or sentiment there is no novelty, but incident and situation are produced with great effect. The introduction of the aerial Being seems unnecessary; but it cannot be denied but the silence and gestures of the Ghost operate very forcibly on the audience. The tortures of guilt are well displayed, and nothing in the Drama is to be found unfavourable to morality.

19. BRITAIN'S BRAVE TARS, or ALL FOR ST. PAUL'S, a musical Farce, by Mr. O'Keefe, was acted the first time at Covent Garden. This slight performance, referring to their Majesties' attendance at St. Paul's, was acted only twice. It is too unimportant to deserve further notice.

26. HARLEQUIN AND QUIXOTE, or THE MAGIC ARM, a Pantomime, by Mr. Cross, was acted the first time at Covent Garden, and received with applause. When we have said that the scenery is beautiful and picturesque, and the dresses splendid and characteristic, it is hardly necessary to add more than the whole is well calculated for the spectators which the season of the year usually brings to the Theatre. The subject is principally taken from Don Quixote.

1798.

JANUARY 4. MRS. JOHNSON, who had distinguished herself by her performances at a private Theatre, appeared the first time at Covent Garden in Zaphira, in Barbarossa, and was received with applause.

11. SECRETS WORTH KNOWING, a Comedy, by Mr. Morton, was acted the first time at Covent Garden. The Characters as follow:

Greville,	Mr. Pope.
Egerton,	Mr. Holman.
Undermine,	Mr. Munden.
Undermine's nephew,	Mr. Lewis.
Steward,	Mr. Fawcet.
Nicol,	Mr. Quick.
Horse Doctor,	Mr. Knight.
Sally Downright,	Mrs. Mattocks.
Miss Sydney,	Mrs. Mountain.
Miss Egerton,	Mrs. Spencer.

FABLE.

Greville, the hero of the Play, by his marriage with Miss Egerton, is supposed to have forfeited all right to estates of 10,000l. a year, left him by his lately deceased father, who, by a will, strictly enjoins that the son should not marry before a certain period, and in case of failure, that the property should devolve to Undermine, one of the executors. Undermine, who has a mind ill calculated to bear a sudden influx of wealth, exhibits the peculiarities of a sordid wretch advancing from abject servility to intolerable insolence. Immediately presuming on his power and authority, he is about to eject the young pair from the estates, and orders them and their relations to leave the family mansion. Undermine's nephew, a youthful and honest auctioneer, conspires against the inhumanity of his uncle, and by his means, and the zeal and dexterity of Greville's steward, a discovery is made, that the obnoxious will has been rendered null and void by a subsequent one, in which Greville's right is confirmed, the infamy of Undermine exposed and detected, and the successful parties become as happy as the sudden transition from despair and sorrow to joy and triumph can make them.

The characters are also interested in a kind of underplot, in which the principal persons, Egerton (the brother of Greville's wife) and Miss Sydney, terminate their disappointments in matrimony; the former having, by the generosity of Undermine's nephew, obtained papers from Old Undermine, which entitle him to considerable wealth.

In this Comedy Mr. Morton has at least equalled his former productions. It is interesting and impressive; in some parts ludicrous and bordering on the improbable, but on the whole affording an entertainment, which has already been completely sanctioned by the public approbation. The performers did great justice to their respective parts.

16. Blue Beard, or Female Curiosity, a Dramatic Romance, by Mr. Colman, jun. was acted the first time at Drury Lane. The Characters as follow:

Abomelique,	Mr. Palmer.
Ibrahim,	Mr. Suett.
Selim,	Mr. Kelly.
Shacabac,	Mr. Bannister, jun.
Hassan,	Mr. Hollingsworth.
Mustapha,	Mr. Webb.
Aladin,	Mr. Davis.
Fatima,	Mrs. Crouch.
Irene,	Miss De Camp.
Beda,	Mrs. Bland.

FABLE.

Ibrahim, a Turkish Peasant, is the father of Fatima and Irene. Abomelique, a Bashaw, who is also a Magician, after having been married twelve times, and killed all his wives for having dared to open a closet in his blue chamber, falls in love with Fatima. Fatima is attached to Selim, a Soldier, who is also devoted to her. Ibrahim the father, however, tempted by the prospect of Blue Beard's wealth, determines she shall marry the Bashaw. Fatima, accompanied by her sister, is conveyed to the Bashaw's Castle, and Ibrahim is vested with a high post in the house of his intended son-in-law. Selim vows vengeance upon the Bashaw, and flies to his comrades for assistance. Before the ceremony of marriage can be performed, Blue Beard is called away upon some commercial affair of high importance; he gives the keys of the Castle to Fatima, desiring her to amuse herself in viewing the magnificence of the place till his return, trusting her, at the same time, with the key to the closet, but prohibiting her, on pain of death, from opening it. Irene, her sister, however, feeling a strong curiosity to discover the contents of this closet, tempts her to open it. A tomb is immediately discovered, on the side of which stands a skeleton; the shades of Blue Beard's former wives pass in succession over the tomb, and vultures hover over it, eager for their prey. Fatima and Irene are struck with horror, but are comforted by Shacabac, a slave of Blue Beard, but one who looks with horror on his cruelty. Though the inscription on the tomb denotes that she who endangers the life of Blue Beard shall be enclosed in the sepulchre, yet if the intended victim can remove the talisman from the foot of the skeleton, her life is safe. Shacabac is too much terrified to let her know this secret. He advises her to suppress her feelings, and possibly Blue Beard may not suspect that she has opened the door. But, unhappily, the magical key was broken, and Blue Beard must, of course, detect her. Blue Beard returning to the Castle, and demanding the key, soon discovers what has happened, and orders Fatima into the blue chamber, to prepare for immediate death. She begs a short time for devotion, which he grants her. She appears in a balcony, and her sister at the top of one of the turrets, while Blue Beard is heard without, bidding Fatima prepare for death. She enquires of her sister, in great agony, whether she sees

any thing. Irene anſwers, that ſhe only ſees earth and ſky. Blue Beard calls again, and Fatima again enquires of her ſiſter what ſhe ſees. Irene tells her ſhe ſees a cloud of duſt on the plain. Fatima conceives hopes from this appearance; and then Blue Beard repeats his call with more vehemence. Fatima again enquires of her ſiſter what ſhe ſees, and the latter tells her that ſhe ſees a troop of horſemen galloping over the plain. Irene waves her handkerchief, in great anxiety, to quicken their ſpeed; and at this moment Blue Beard appears at the balcony, and drags in Fatima. Shacabac had kept poſt below during this ſcene, in hopes of giving ſome aid to Fatima. Immediately after Blue Beard has dragged Fatima to execution, Selim, her lover, arrives at the head of the troop of horſemen, to effect, if poſſible, her reſcue. Shacabac directs to the weakeſt part of the Caſtle, and at length he and his comrades force into it. Blue Beard by this time has taken Fatima into the ſepulchre, and is going to kill her with his ſabre, when a part of the ſepulchre opens, and diſcovers Selim, who threatens Blue Beard with death, if he executes his cruel purpoſe. The Baſhaw deſpiſes his menaces, and has raiſed his ſabre to deſtroy her, when ſhe flies to the foot of the ſkeleton, and ſeizes the Taliſman, which ſaves her. Selim then deſcends, and a conteſt enſues between him and the Baſhaw, in which the latter falls, and ſinks with the tomb. Selim and Fatima are of courſe made happy, and there is a general rejoicing at the fate of the Tyrant.

In this well-known ſtory ſome of the ſituations are terrific, and ſome ludicrous. It is diverſified by character, and enlivened by pleaſantry. The ſcenery is very ſplendid, and the whole is well calculated for the audience of the ſeaſon. Madame Pariſot danced with her uſual grace, and the performers exerted themſelves with great effect. The muſic was compoſed and ſelected by Mr. Kelly.

ADDRESS TO THE PUBLIC,

On the Repreſentation of THE CRITIC, by the Scholars of READING SCHOOL, for the Benefit of the WIDOWS and ORPHANS of the Sailors who periſhed in Admiral Lord DUNCAN'S Victory over the Dutch Fleet.

WRITTEN BY W. SEWARD, ESQ.

SPOKEN BY MR. STRAKER.

OUR youthful tribe, by your applauſes fir'd,
And by their Country's genuine love inſpir'd,
So ſoon again before you now appear,
Again ſolicit your attention here;
Their comic toils purſue a nobler aim,
And from their motives more indulgence claim.
'Tis yours, through them, the drooping mind to chear,
'Tis yours, to wipe away the falling tear,
Which ſtains the Widow's and the Orphan's cheek,
Whoſe huſband's, father's deeds in thunder ſpeak;
Who ſpeak th' attempts of Holland overthrown,
(Secur'd your happineſs, deſtroy'd their own!)
And nobly dying in their country's cauſe,
Aſſert her freedom, vindicate her laws,
Avert each evil from this happy land,
That envying fiends had in their fury plann'd,
And baniſh ſtill to more congenial climes
Fell Gallia's perfidy, fell Gallia's crimes.
Then Britons riſe, and haſten to be juſt,
Youth's ſpring of promiſe with indulgence truſt;
In you their honeſt feelings patrons find,
While early flows the milk of human kind;
To Pity's buds your foſt'ring warmth impart,
Which quickly open in the gen'rous heart:
Cheriſh each well-meant effort which may lead
To Honour's praiſe and Virtue's nobler meed;
Let thoſe, whoſe valour chac'd your ev'ry fear,
Receive your gratitude's juſt tribute here;
A helpleſs, wretched race from ruin ſave,
And let your bounty reach beyond the grave;
So then this night th' attempts ſhall realize,
That long have mock'd the wiſdom of the wiſe;
This night from paſſion you ſhall act aright,
And pleaſure ſhall with duty here unite;
The truant heart ſhall here obey the head,
By Virtue's ſalutary impulſe led,
And the beſt efforts of benevolence
Shall bleſs and conſecrate the charms of ſenſe.
If my weak lays you heed not, hear a ſage *,
The pride and wonder of this laggard age,
Whoſe learned toils our fleeting language place
Upon Stability's eternal baſe.
Whoſe moral ſtrains each virtue can inſpire,
And with ſtrong ſenſe combine poetic fire;
From each corruption guard our riſing youth,
And guide their footſteps in the way to truth.
Make them this world's low groveling joys deſpiſe,
And wing their flight immortal to the ſkies.

* Dr. JOHNSON.

"Yet

"* "Yet then shall calm reflection bless the night,
"When liberal Pity dignify'd delight;
"When Pleasure fir'd her torch at Virtue's flame,
"And Mirth was bounty with an humbler name."

Disdain th' applauses of a mortal stage,
And let a nobler scene thy mind engage;
Where, life's hard arduous race with glory run,
And its important duties justly done,
Amid'st th' exulting shouts of earth and skies,
God is the judge, and Heav'n th' eternal prize.

TO AN APPLAUDED ACTOR IN THE READING SCHOOL PLAY OF 1797.

WELL hast thou exercised the mimic art,
Then act as well, young Man, thy *real* part!

POETRY.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE EUROPEAN MAGAZINE.

SIR,

I SEND you two Poems; the first by Mr. West, who died Lord Chancellor of Ireland, Dec. 3, 1726, and was father of Richard West, Esq. the friend and companion of Mr. Gray and Lord Orford. The other on the death of the latter Gentleman, the Author unknown, but suspected to be his uncle Judge Burnet. The former of these Poems has never been printed; the latter, it has been suggested to me, appeared immediately after the Gentleman's death whom it celebrates, in a Newspaper which has long since sunk in oblivion.

I am, &c. D. G.

DAMON TO PHILOMEL.

AS love-sick Damon lay along
Beneath a melancholy shade,
Sooth'd by the nightly warbler's song,
Thus the unhappy shepherd said:

Sweet Philomel! who haunt'st the grove
Where I lament my wretched fate,
Our joint complaint, alas! is love,
The difference of our fortune great.

Relief to me no seasons bring,
For ever doom'd to sigh in vain;
But you, sweet Bird! who mourn'st i spring,
In summer's pleasure lose your pain.

Already from yon blooming spray,
Your willing mate your plaint returns;
Already seems to chide your stay,
And with an equal ardour burns.

Go, Philomel, accomplish all
The joy that happy love bestows;
Obey the tender warbler's call,
And leave poor Damon to his woes.

And when the next returning year
Again invites you to the grove;
Sweet Philomel, you'll find me here,
Complaining still of hapless love.

TO THE MEMORY OF RICHARD WEST, ESQ.

Who died at POPE's in HERTFORDSHIRE, June 1, 1742, after a tedious and painful Indisposition, in the 26th year of his age.

WHILE surfeited with life, each hoary knave
Grows here immortal, and eludes the grave;
Thy virtues prematurely met their fate,
Cramp'd in the limit of too short a date.

Thy mind, not exercis'd so oft in vain,
In health was gentle, and compos'd in pain;
Successive trial still refin'd thy soul,
And plastic patience perfected the whole.

A friendly aspect, not suborn'd by art;
An eye, which look'd the meaning of thy heart;
A tongue, with simple truth and freedom fraught,
The faithful index of thy honest thought.

Thy pen disdain'd to seek the servile ways
Of partial censure, and more partial praise;
Thro' every tongue it flow'd in nervous ease,
With sense to polish, and with wit to please.

* See his Prologue to HUGH KELLY's *Word to the Wise* acted for the benefit of his widow.

No

No lurking venom from thy pencil fell;
Thine was the kindest satire; living well,
The vain, the loose, the base, might blush to see
In what thou wert, what they themselves should be.

Let me not charge on Providence a crime,
Who snatch'd thee blooming to a better clime;
To raise those virtues in a higher sphere,
Virtues! which only could have starv'd thee here.

STANZAS,

ADDRESSED TO THE HARP OF MISS FERNS,

BY EYLES IRWIN, ESQ.

I.

WHATE'ER of fabled tint, or potent spell,
Of pow'r to free the soul, or chain the heart;
That whilom trill'd from lyre, or lute, or shell,
Thy frame encloses, and thy strings impart!

II.

At Orpheus' touch, that brutes their nature chang'd,
That lull'd Arion the tempestuous main;
Who doubts? that feels his inmost mind estrang'd,
And passions fetter'd by thy magic strain!

III.

Presumptuous Youth! who, pleasures fail beneath,
At danger's quicksands scorn to take alarm;
If ears ye boast—oh! fly the Syren's breath;
If hearts! beware the mistress of the charm!

IV.

Eliza strikes the chords—the meed is won—
She sings! the tuneful wonder is surpast!
With her, had struggled thus, Laertes' son,
His bonds had cobweb prov'd, a twig the mast!

Dublin, Dec. 9, 1797.

AN ENTHUSIASM,

OCCASIONED BY WALKING THROUGH A CHURCH-YARD.

HARK! not a breath of wind; no gentle breeze
To fan the darksome gloom! no ruffled wave
Disturbs this silent port of life, nor moves
The sleeping calm; an awful silence reigns.
Those storms of wrath, that oft by Tyrants breath'd,
Have shook the trembling world, now die away
In wishes soft; the froth of heighten'd pride
Beats on the rocks, and beats itself to nothing;
The pomp of kings, the panegyrick breath
Of soothing flatterers, and menial crouds,
The voice of slander, the destructive blasts
Of envy self-distracting softly seem
(Like dying thunders in a distant cloud)
Gently to vanish from th' attentive ear.
Death, rigid Death impartially declares,
That man is nothing but an heap of dust,
Clay, cold, insensible; wipe from thy cheek
O Man! the soft, emasculating tear,
For die thou must; just as by nature streams
In silver mazes roll their easy tide
A tribute to the main; thus art thou born
A short-liv'd glory pre-ordain'd to die.
The thought of obsequies, convulsions, groans,
'Tis that distracts my soul. The kiss of death
Is soft and harmless, golden rest attends it,
And soon dissolves the fretful dream of life.
Nature's great law is death.—As rising flames
Seek their congenial place, and mount to Heav'n;
Thus haste we to our end; the bloom of youth
Expells our infant years, then hoary age
Encroaches on the man, and shuts the scene.
Alas! th' impartial grave no diff'rence yields
'Twixt king and peasant; where's the monarch now?
Fast by the tyrant sleeps the tyrant's slave;
What lustre now attends the head that bore
A regal crown, enchas'd with India's pearl?
What Machiavel, or what Sejanus here
Rules with a nod, or with a whisper kills?
What cheek impurpled with a rosy blush
Vies with the new-born glories of the morn?
Ah! where's Lucinda, and the beauteous form
That boasted once a paradise of charms?
Alas! she's mingled with the vulgar dust,
Close to what most she fear'd, deformity;
(The life, warmth, softness, fragrance of her beauty
Dissolv'd, and moulder'd into putrid earth
And worms impure;) her once inchanting voice
Is vanish'd into air; and oh, adieu!
The dear enliv'ning smile and melting eye
That stream'd with sparkling lustre, now no more;
Black-rob'd confusion shades the gloomy void
With raven-wings and scatter'd indistinction.
Cease, Mortal, then to boast thy transient charms,

A prey

A prey to worms; in vain the glafs reflects
A well proportion'd harmony of parts,
If thou muft rot in earth a corpfe obfcene.

ODE TO WINTER.

BY THOMAS KNOTT.

WRITTEN DECEMBER 26, 1797.

——*Froft, and chilling cold, fpend one long portion of the dragging year.*—WALSH.

THE fimpleft reed which nature's minftrel loves
Beneath fome paftoral fhade to woo the fpring,
Or welcome fummer, round whofe plenteous brows
The earth's beft fruits are feen,

Will not be heard by thee, O Winter foul!
Whofe ftorms arifing from the blafting fouth
Numb all its powers, and with their dreary yells
Out drown its untaught voice.

As dun October, foremoft of thy train,
By Boreas warn'd, his naked figure fpreads,
And led by Eurus, in his fnow-lin'd car,
Begins thy frozen march;

While Autumn fhrinking from his rude embrace,
O bluftering Winter waves his fallow hair,
And wildly views thee wrapt in cloudy veil
With threat'ning looks approach.

To chain with icy fingers bath'd in dew
Each ftreamlet once fo tuneful to its banks,
And hang on every mount or valley's fide
Thy fnowy banners grey;

Or quench with foul November's foggy breath
The fky's clear azure, and its golden light,
While nature, joylefs like a widow, mourns
Thy ruthlefs withering touch.

Now, while thy terrors rob the frighted earth,
And nip each floweret which embloom'd the vale,
And from the trees their lateft foliage green
With frantic fury tear,

Let me retire within fome fylvan cell,
Where peace and fcience make their bleft abode,
And round the focial hearth with friendfhip drawn,
Seek refuge from their power.

And there let Fancy, fweeteft nymph, her fmiles
Difpenfe, and fpread her choiceft hues around,
Such as by Shakfpeare's fun-beam'd eyes were feen
In rainbow veftures clad;

While Solitude, the hermit queen, fhall tell
How pleafure moft in fhadieft haunts is found,
And health fhall court me with her ruddieft hue,
And mirth my temper crown.

Then Hope fhall point with Fancy's fairy eye,
Where Spring, on rofy fandals dancing light,
Comes on, and drives thee, Winter, from our plains
To bleak Siberia's ifle.

Borough, St. Saviour's Church-yard.

P. S. In the meafure of the verfe, and turn of the numbers of this Ode, I have partly copied Horace, in his Ode to Pyrhac, and our Englifh Poet Collins' Ode to Evening; but not fufficiently clofe to be termed an imitation of either.

POETICAL COMPENSATION TO A YOUNG LADY FOR HER BAD LUCK IN THE LOTTERY,

ACCOMPANIED WITH A COPY OF THE ELEGANT EXTRACTS.

I.

LET Mammon's heirs, like Juno's bird,
In gaudy plumage fhine:
Thy voice is fweet as Philomel's,
And thine the form divine.

II.

From modifh arts no borrow'd aid
Does Anna's face require;
Begone the coquetry of drefs,
Be fimple thine attire.

III.

For thou art Nature's darling child;
Love's Queen, in mien and air
Of chafte Lucina, flyly came,
And form'd thofe features fair;

IV.

She gave thofe lightnings to thofe eyes;
She gave that rofeate hue;
And to the Graces, fmiling, faid;
"Give graces ever new,

V.

"And let her charms ftill brighter blaze,
"Reflected from her mind;
"For who can ftay Love's potent dart,
"When wit to beauty's join'd."

VI.

In Fortune's lottery, tho' no prize
Hath fell to Anna's fhare,
Let her accept the Mufes' boon;
It brings no cankering care.

Attached

VII.

Attracted by that dulcet voice,
The Muses haste along;
Their new associate instant own,
And jocund join the song.

VIII.

Meanwhile, in yonder hallow'd grove,
To deck thine auburn hair,
Of laurels, twin'd with myrtles sweet,
New wreaths will I prepare.

Greenwich, Dec. 13.

THE SIMILE ILLUSTRATED.

FROM Greenland's shore a jovial crew,
With eager hopes of gain in view,
Launched forth with spreading sails.
The lessening land elüdes the sight,
Danger and risk were their delight,
Their trade was catching whales.

And " Oh, my Friends!" a warrior cries,
" What scenes of transport strike my eyes,
" If fortune speeds our dart;
" Love shall reward our plighted truth,
" Plenty and peace shall join with youth,
" To bless each Greenland heart.

" What though black night enshrouds our land,
" The precious means are near at hand,
" Our numerous lamps to fill:
" The sun to distant regions flies,
" Kind nature all our wants supplies,
" And leaves us tranquil still"—

" Quick man the boat—a prize! a prize!"
At once the bold harpooner cries,
The ready crew obey.
Bold on the prow he takes his stand,
Rears high the weapon in his hand,
And strikes th' unconscious prey.

Through the cleft bosom of the main,
With mingled anger and disdain,
The monster takes his course;
The skilful mariners in vain
His headlong motions would restrain,
And check his furious force.

But soon, alas! the cord is spent,
The boat beneath the wave is bent,
And pull'd with swiftness on;
One moment more, and all is lost!
The cord is cut—their hopes are cross'd—
The wish'd-for prize is gone.

You who in wedlock hope to find
The pleasures of a virtuous mind,
Consider well my fable:
If ere you're fix'd in Hymen's chain,
You find the nymph false, vicious, vain,
Desist while yet you're able.

Youth madly blind to future cares,
Like wax th' impressive folly bears,
Nor thinks of future woe;
With ardour courts the wav'ring gale,
To some rich prize directs the sail,
And strikes a random blow.

But if with foolish fondness blind,
Ambitious hopes still fire his mind,
To wed the specious bride;
His crazy bark, in quest of prey,
Is dragg'd where folly leads the way,
Then sinks beneath the tide.

CAIUS FITZURBAN.

EPITAPH.

HERE Dubio rests! the strangest wight—
All common rules of conduct scorning,
In scenes of riot pass'd the night,
And pray'd with Whitfield all the morning.

True to his text, now out, now in,
A Christian infidel he went hence:
Repentance smooth'd the way for sin,
And sin equipp'd him for repentance.

CAIUS FITZURBAN.

CHRISTMAS EVE.

DECEMBER 24, 1797.

SURE all Creation seems to join
And speak—this season is divine!
" The spangled Heav'ns, a shining frame,
" Their great Original proclaim!"
The glitt'ring stars illume the earth,
Once honour'd with a *Saviour's birth!*—
Resplendent, awful, and serene,
Majestic order decks the scene.
And almost may the list'ning ear
The tuneful harps of Seraphs hear.

O *Harmony!* thy note is love,
And sure thy triumph was above,
When, from the azure courts of Heav'n,
A SAVIOUR to mankind was giv'n.

M. S.

JOURNAL OF THE PROCEEDINGS

OF THE

SECOND SESSION OF THE EIGHTEENTH PARLIAMENT OF GREAT BRITAIN.

[*Continued from* Vol. XXXII. Page 409.]

HOUSE OF LORDS.

MONDAY, NOVEMBER 27.

THE Chancellor of the Exchequer, attended by ſeveral Members of the Houſe of Commons, preſented a Bill from that Houſe for continuing for a limited time the Reſtrictions of Caſh Payments, &c. at the Bank of England; and Mr. Hobart preſented the Land and Malt Tax Bills, which were ſeverally read a firſt time.

WEDNESDAY, NOVEMBER 29.

The various Bills upon the Table were read in their reſpective ſtages. Several of theſe were the third readings.

Mr. Steele returned the Bank Reſtriction Bill from the Houſe of Commons, who had agreed to the Amendments made by their Lordſhips to the Bill.

Mr. Hobart preſented from the Houſe of Commons the following Bills: The Scots Bank Note Bill, the Cambrick Import Prohibition Bill, a Bill for continuing the Act for the better Regulation, &c. of the iſſue of Promiſſory Notes, and a Bill for continuing the Act of laſt Seſſion, for the Prevention and Puniſhment, &c. of Attempts to ſeduce from their Duty and Allegiance any of his Majeſty's Forces by Sea or Land.

Several private Bills were preſented by different Gentlemen. Theſe, together with two public Bills from the Houſe of Commons, were read a firſt time.

THURSDAY, NOVEMBER 30.

The Royal Aſſent was given by Commiſſion to the following public Bills:

The Land Tax, the Malt Tax, the Bank Reſtriction, the Scots Bank Notes, and the Cambrick Import Prohibition Bills.

FRIDAY, DECEMBER 1.

The ſeveral Bills on the Table were forwarded in their reſpective ſtages; after which their Lordſhips adjourned till to-morrow, when a Commiſſion takes place, in order to give the Royal Aſſent to certain Bills which have paſſed both Houſes.

SATURDAY, DECEMBER 2.

The Royal Aſſent was given by Commiſſion to the Bill for continuing the Act of laſt Seſſion, for the Prevention and Puniſhment of Attempts to ſeduce any of his Majeſty's Forces by Sea and Land from their Duty and Allegiance; and alſo to the Bill for the better Regulation of the Iſſue of Promiſſory Notes.

The Lords Commiſſioners on this occaſion were the Archbiſhop of Canterbury, the Lord Chancellor, and Earl Spencer.

The Bills upon the Table were forwarded in their reſpective ſtages, and ſome arrangements were made with reſpect to the hearing of Appeals.

THE ROYAL PROCESSION.

The Duke of Portland preſented a Meſſage from his Majeſty, intimating his Royal intention to viſit the Cathedral of St. Paul, with his two Houſes of Parliament, on Tueſday the 19th inſt. to return thanks to the Divine Providence, &c. &c.

His Grace then moved a ſuitable Addreſs to his Majeſty upon the occaſion; together with a long ſtring of Reſolutions reſpecting the attendance of their Lordſhips, the order of the proceſſion, &c. &c. all which were unanimouſly agreed to by the Houſe.

WEDNESDAY, DECEMBER 13.

Mr. Hobart, from the Houſe of Commons, preſented the Bill for regulating the Exportation of Corn, which was read a firſt time.

A few private Bills were alſo brought up, and read a firſt time.

WEDNESDAY, DECEMBER 20.

The Houſe went into a Committee upon the Bill to amend the Act of laſt Seſſion, for admitting Roman Catholics to ſerve in the Scotch Militia; which having gone through, with two others, their Lordſhips adjourned.

SATURDAY, DECEMBER 23.

The ſeveral Bills before the Houſe, amongſt which was the Exchequer Bills Bill, were forwarded in their reſpective ſtages. Theſe were, for the moſt part, third readings.

SATURDAY, DECEMBER 30.

The Royal Aſſent was given by Commiſſion to the following Bills:—The Exchequer Loan—the Marine Mutiny—the Scots Diſtilleries—the Neutral Ships—the Corn Importation—the Annual Indemnity—the Scots Militia—and the Southampton Church Bills: and alſo to the Bill for adding a Battalion to the 60th Regiment of Infantry. The Lords Commiſſioners on this occaſion were the Lord Chancellor, the Duke of Portland, and Lord Kenyon.

The Bills upon the Table were read in their reſpective ſtages; after which the Houſe adjourned.

HOUSE OF COMMONS.

SATURDAY, NOVEMBER 25.

THE Scots Diſtillery Bill, Army and Navy Seduction Bill, and Neutral Ships' Bill, were read a ſecond time and committed.

The Land Tax Bill and the Malt Tax Bill were read a third time and paſſed.

MONDAY, NOVEMBER 27.

Mr. D. P. Coke moved for leave to bring in a Bill to regulate the trial of Cauſes and Indictments within certain Cities and Towns Corporate in England. Leave given, and Bill ordered.

Sir John Sinclair, conceiving that no information ought to be withheld that would enable the Houſe to judge of the efficiency and probable effects of the Chancellor of the Exchequer's novel and important ſyſtem of Finance, gave notice, that he ſhould to morrow bring forward a motion for examining at the bar of the Houſe certain Collectors and Commiſſioners of the Revenue relative to the produce of particular Taxes.

Lord Belgrave roſe to make his promiſed motion on the 7th of William, commonly called the Treating Act. Adverting to the circumſtances that attended the late election for Southwark, and the doubts which aroſe on the conſtruction of the Treating Act, he felt it his duty to move for leave to bring in a Bill to put an end to all ambiguity on the ſubject. In ſupport of the neceſſity of ſuch a meaſure, his Lordſhip mentioned two oppoſite deciſions of Committees on the conſtruction of the Act. One was, that a perſon who had been guilty of corrupt practices ſhould not be eligible for the ſame place. Another was, that he ſhould not be returnable to the ſame Parliament. Though the conſtruction of the Act was rather ambiguous, yet its ſpirit was clear. In conformity to what he conceived to be its object, he ſhould propoſe to adopt in the amended Act, namely, to incapacitate a Candidate who had been guilty of corrupt practices at his election, from being eligible for the ſame place in Parliament at all for the ſame ſeſſion. His Lordſhip concluded by moving, "That the Act of the 7th of King William ſhould be read."

It was read accordingly.

He then moved for leave to bring in a Bill to explain and amend the ſaid Act.

Leave was given, and a Bill ordered.

TUESDAY, NOVEMBER 28.

The Chancellor of the Exchequer ſtated, that the public accounts were not in ſufficient forwardneſs to enable him to enter upon a more detailed ſtatement of the Ways and Means for the enſuing year to-morrow. He therefore informed the Houſe that he ſhould defer his notice to Friday.

Mr. Huſſey roſe to point out an inconvenience which would ariſe from the Chancellor of the Exchequer not ſubmitting a reſolution for the deciſion of the Committee on Friday laſt; and this inconvenience would be increaſed by the delay now propoſed. He adverted to the ſtate of the Land Tax Bill, which had already paſſed that Houſe, and was now in its laſt ſtage in the Upper Houſe. If this Bill paſſed in its preſent ſhape, no alteration could be made in the Act during the preſent Seſſion. The duty muſt therefore remain at 4s. in the pound, and ſubject the other articles of taxation to a diſproportionate duty; this he thought partial and unjuſt. The land was, in his opinion, better able to bear an additional tax than the articles ſelected by the Chancellor of the Exchequer.

Mr. Pitt conſidered the obſervations ſo irrevelant as to be unworthy of notice.

The Order for to-morrow was then diſcharged, and fixed for Friday.

Mr. Hobart ſtated the neceſſity of diſpatch in the progreſs of the Bill for continuing the Act of laſt Seſſion for the

puniſh-

punishment of persons seducing men employed in his Majesty's Land and Sea service, on account of the Act being nearly expired. He therefore proposed that the Bill should be read a third time, after the other Orders were gone through.

[Our readers will recollect that the Act alluded to was limited to one month after the commencement of the then next Session of Parliament.]

Lord Belgrave brought up the Bill for explaining and amending the Treating Act. The Bill was read the first time.

The other Orders of the Day being gone through, the Seduction Bill was read a third time and passed.

WEDNESDAY, NOVEMBER 29.

Sir John Sinclair said, he had given notice of a motion for the attendance of the Board of Commissioners of the Taxes, but that some circumstances had occurred to induce him not to persist in that motion. He alluded to a paper, the authenticity of which he believed was not in any degree questioned, viz. the Declaration of the Executive Directory of France. He had seen that paper this morning; it displayed in such strong and unequivocal terms the hostility of the enemy, and announced so openly their intention of invading this country, that he could not as an Englishman, or as a friend to his country, think of proposing any motion which could, in any degree, tend to lessen our unanimity in the eyes of the enemy.

Mr. Pitt said, if the Proclamation of the Directory had made one convert to unanimity, he should rejoice that it had been published. He opposed the intended motion, because he thought the House fully as competent to judge what the operation of the intended tax would be, as the Commissioners of the Taxes.

The other Orders of the Day were then deferred.

A Message was received from the Lords, stating that their Lordships had agreed to the Bank Restriction Act, the Scotch Note Bill, and the French Lawn Bill.

FRIDAY, DECEMBER 1.

Committees of Ways and Means and Supply deferred till Monday.

The Call of the House was discharged, and the Defaulters' names to be reported on Monday.

An account of the number of persons assessed to the Window Tax presented, and ordered to lie on the table and be printed.

Leave was given to bring in a Bill to continue the Act of last Session for allowing Corn to be imported.

Mr. Pitt deferred the farther consideration of his Plan of Finance till Monday.

MONDAY, DECEMBER 4.

Mr. Hunter brought up an account of the expected amount of the Assessed Taxes for the year 1797, up to the 5th of April 1798.

On the motion of Mr. Pitt, the Order for calling over the names of defaulters was discharged.

WAYS AND MEANS.

The Order of the Day was read for the House to resolve itself into a Committee of Ways and Means, to which were ordered to be referred the different accounts presented in the course of last week.

The House having resolved itself into the said Committee,

The Chancellor of the Exchequer said, on a former day he stated so fully the general outline and principle on which he intended to provide for the supplies, that he should now confine himself to a narrow compass. The Committee were aware that he proceeded on the supposition that it was felt and admitted, that the present moment called for vigorous exertions and uncommon sacrifices to counteract the machinations of an obstinate, ambitious, and inveterate enemy; an enemy, whose avowed object was the destruction of our Religion, our Laws, and our Government. It was therefore our duty, if we had the courage of freedom, and the spirit of Englishmen, to combat, not for indemnity, but existence. Fortunately for us, there never was a nation whose prosperity furnished her with such extensive resources for persevering, with effect, in a contest which implicated in its issue all that was dear to us as men and as Englishmen.

It would be recollected, that his plan embraced two objects, to prevent a great accumulation of debt in the market, by extending to an inordinate degree the funding system, and to guard against entailing the burthen upon posterity, by a speedy redemption. It would also be recollected, that he had stated that an immediate call on the income and property of every individual would be improper, if not impracticable. It then remained to find a criterion of his property by his expenditure, and this would be found more beneficial to the State, and more just to the Individual. The Assessed Taxes, he proposed, should be the medium of carrying this into effect.

They were paid, he said, by about 800,000 masters of families, under whose roof would be found a population of four millions. The number of poor who would be excluded amounted to three millions. This distinction he intended to follow up with a variety of modifications and abatements, with a view to prevent the pressure from falling too heavily on the lower order. These taxes he had taken at 2,700,000l. but as part of them (600,000l.) had been imposed last session, no precise estimate could be formed of their total amount.

The abatements which he had to propose, affected those chiefly who paid only the present taxes on houses and windows. In cases where the person paid also for horses, carriages, and male servants, it was his intention the duty should be trebled. In the former case he should propose a modification of the new duty. With the house and window tax he should likewise couple the watch and dog taxes. The duty he conceived ought not to be triple on the man who kept one watch and one dog in a house of inferior rent.—Where many watches and several dogs were kept, it would in general be found that the owner was liable to the horse, carriage, or servants tax, and subjected to the triple duty. It was therefore his intention to propose, that those who contributed only to the house, window, the dog, and watch taxes, should not pay the triple assessment in any case where his contribution did not exceed three pounds. On those whose payments were under that sum, he proposed the duty should attach as follows: those whose Assessed Taxes were under three shillings, were not to be subjected to any addition. If they paid above three shillings, and under one pound, to pay half a rate; namely, half the sum which they paid at present—for instance, where the party now paid 10s. he should pay 15s. From 1l. to 2l. to pay a single rate, *i. e.* where a man now paid 30s. he was to pay 3l. When 2l. and under 3l. he was to pay double; for example, the person who paid 50s. was to contribute 7l. 10s. Where the party paid 3l. and upwards to 30l. he was to contribute according to the treble rate: thus, the individual who paid 3l. 3s. should be called upon to contribute nine guineas in addition. It would, he remarked, be scarcely possible to form an estimate of the numbers who would be exempted by these arrangements from the pressure. Taking the number of contributors, however, at 800,000, the proportion would stand thus:

Contibutors	800,000
Assessed half a rate	300,000
——— Single rate	130,000
——— Double rate	70,000
	500,000

There were then no more than 300,000 masters of families in the country who could be affected by the operation of the Tax in a serious degree. On looking, however, to the common object which this measure was calculated to effect, it was necessary that the Tax should be strictly enforced. Where the marks of opulence appeared in the keeping of carriages, horses, and male servants, those persons who may well be supposed to afford it, their expences should bear a triple rate on all the other duties. This was not all: Where a man could afford to pay 30l. and upwards for Assessed Taxes, his expences may be calculated as falling little short of 1000l. per ann. He should therefore propose, that those who paid from 30l. to 50l. should now pay three and a half over their former assessment, and those who paid above 50l. quadruple.

According to the above statement, the scale of proportions would stand as follows:

Those who are assessed,		Additional.
Under 3s.	now to pay	Nothing
From 3s. to 1l.		A Half Rate
1l. to 2l.		A Single
2l. to 3l.		A Double
3l. to 30l.		A Treble
30l. to 50l.		Three & a half
50l. & upwards		A quadruple

The Right Hon. Gentleman now proceeded to describe the cases that were fit for modification and abatement. Among others he mentioned inn-keepers, who already contributed a large proportion. Persons in particular streets in the metropolis, who paid high for their situation, &c. And stated, that in any case where the House Duty should exceed a certain proportion of the occupier's income, he should be relieved in a given proportion to that income. Whether the duty was single or double, if the party could make it appear that his income was less than 60l. a year, he should be exempted from the said additional duty; and

and in all cases where such annual income amounts to 60l. or more, such person shall be entitled to such an abatement of the Additional Duty to be granted, as may be necessary to reduce the same in each case respectively, in the proportion hereinafter stated, that is to say—

Where the said Annual Income shall appear to be not less than

£.		£.			
60	but under	65	to a sum not exceeding	1-120	part of the same.
65	—	70	——	1-95	
70	—	75	——	1-70	
75	—	80	——	1-65	
80	—	85	——	1-60	
85	—	90	——	1-55	
90	—	95	——	1-50	
95	—	100	——	1-45	
100	—	105	——	1-40	
105	—	110	——	1-38	
110	—	115	——	1-36	
115	—	120	——	1-34	
120	—	125	——	1-32	
125	—	130	——	1-30	
130	—	135	——	1-28	
135	—	140	——	1-26	
140	—	145	——	1-24	
145	—	150	——	1-22	
150	—	155	——	1-20	
155	—	160	——	1-19	
160	—	165	——	1-18	
165	—	170	——	1-17	
170	—	175	——	1-16	
175	—	180	——	1-15	
180	—	185	——	1-14	
185	—	190	——	1-13	
190	—	195	——	1-12	
195	—	200	——	1-11	
200	—	000	——	1-10	

And where the said Annual Income shall appear to be not less than 200l. every such person shall be entitled to such an abatement of the Additional Duty now granted as may be necessary to reduce the same in each case respectively to a sum not exceeding one-tenth part of the said Income.

In order to prevent evasions and fraudulent statements, it would be required of the party applying for relief to give in his declaration upon oath, and also that his statement should be open for inspection, the better to detect false returns. Commissioners were to be appointed in different parishes and districts, to manage the business, with a small compensation for their trouble. In consequence of the increase of commission for managing and collecting, there would be a defalcation in the amount, which in his former statement he had estimated at 8,160,000l. The charges for collection now amounted to little less than 100,000l. on 2,700,000l. From the returns that had been made, which comprised about *four-fifths* of the whole kingdom, he was led to believe that the charges for managing the treble rate would not exceed 900,000l. or one million on 8,200,000l. which, allowing for all deductions and modifications, would leave a net sum of eight millions, one million over the sum at which he last took the estimate of the total produce.

Alluding to the numerous evasions and false returns that had been made in the late call on the country for horses for the provisional cavalry, he suggested the propriety of extending some indulgence retrospectively to the persons who had practised those evasions, as an inducement to make a *bona fide* return on the present occasion. The indulgence he proposed was a remission of the penalties already incurred. This he was persuaded would counterpoise the deficiencies that were to be apprehended from increasing the rates. Among the modifications he had omitted to suggest the propriety of making some distinction in favour of those whose taxes may be increased in an undue proportion. Persons with large families, he thought were fair objects of modification or exemption. The Committee might think it most desirable to fix the scale according to the number of children. Those who had no family he thought should be rated higher in proportion to their income.

Having gone through his detailed statement, of which the above is a faithful abstract, Mr. Pitt recurred to the principle on which his scheme was founded, and repeated in support of it, the arguments which he urged on the former occasion. It was not, he allowed, free from objections on the first view; but he challenged any Gentleman to produce a scheme for raising so great a sum in a mode so universally comprehensive, equal and more susceptible of modification and abatement. He also wished Gentlemen to recollect that the burthen, however heavy, would not be permanent, and that though it would be too much for ordinary occasions, yet that the present was one which imperiously demanded it.

Considering, therefore, that the imposition was to be temporary; that it was proposed, not in a period of usual war, but in the crisis of defence against all the evils which we dreaded, and all the blessings we enjoyed, it must be found light

in

in the balance. If the Committee was satisfied on those topics, there would be no occasion to recur to preliminary points. Gentlemen would view it with the desire of following up the principle of mitigation; and, above all, he hoped they would adopt the plan he had the honour to submit; for sure he was, that it was the most practicable in the execution, and calculated to meet the extremity of danger, at which we were at the present moment. He concluded by moving a long string of Resolutions founded on the above statement.

Sir William Pulteney approved of the principle, but did not think its operation was sufficiently extensive. The whole supplies for the year, he thought ought to have been raised in this manner.

Earl Temple spoke to the same effect, and recommended a greater sacrifice for the prosecution of the war.

Mr. Nicholls deprecated the system as oppressive and unjust, and accused Ministers of insincerity in their late attempts to Negotiation. He complained of the undue influence the other House had acquired in the Legislature, and was proceeding to quote passages from Mr. Burke's publications, when he was called to order by Earl Temple.

Mr. Tierney contended that the Hon. Gentleman's observations were constitutional.

Mr. Nicholls complained that he was not suffered to deliver his sentiments in that House, and declared his intention of conveying them to his constituents through the medium of the press.

Sir R. Mackworth supported the plan in an eccentric speech.

The Secretary at War spoke in favour of the scheme, and vindicated the Minister's conduct during the negotiation.

Mr. Plomer thought the tax unjust, oppressive, and ruinous; as did Mr. Hobhouse who followed.

Mr. Pierrepoint thought it would be a great recommendation to the plan, if the Royal Family offered their contributions.

Colonel Wood recommended as a substitute, a tax of one per cent. on property, which would produce twenty millions.

Mr. Dent was not prepared to give a decided opinion.

Mr. Ellison approved of the plan *in toto*.

Mr. Tierney opposed the scheme in detail, after which a division took place; for the Resolutions, 214; against them, 15; Majority, 199.

The Report was ordered to be received to-morrow.

Sir John Sinclair wished the Resolutions might be printed.

Mr. Pitt replied, that it must appear desirable that the business might be concluded before the recess. The Bill would then be printed, and Gentlemen would have an opportunity of discussing the whole plan in a Committee.

TUESDAY, DECEMBER 5.

Mr. Pitt said, he had not been able to give the Reports of the Finance Committee that attention which was necessary before a discussion took place upon the subject. He therefore moved, that the consideration of the Reports should be enlarged from Thursday next to Monday se'nnight. Agreed to.

Mr. Hobart brought up the Report of the Committee of Ways and Means. The Resolutions were read.

On the question for their being read the second time,

Mr. Wigley said, on a subject so novel and important, he thought it the duty of the Minister to allow a short interval for deliberation. It was also, he said, of that alarming and oppressive nature that Gentlemen ought to have an opportunity of consulting their Constituents before the measure was passed into a law. To him the operation of the measure seemed partial, and would press peculiarly hard on persons assessed between three pounds and thirty. The principal burden of the seven millions fell upon 200,000 inhabitants, whose situation precluded them from adequate relief on the principle laid down, while those in the highest situations were not affected in a proportionable degree.

Mr. Jones said, that he felt the necessity so extremely urgent, that he was compelled to give his assent to the Resolutions. He wished it to be impressed on Gentlemen's minds, and engraven upon their hearts, that every 6d. that was expended, and every drop of blood that was shed in the contest, were wholly to be ascribed to the insatiable ambition and inveterate animosity of the five despots of France. In order to restrain their ambition, which seemed to have no bounds but the extinction of our laws, religion, and liberty, he should give the Resolutions his most hearty approbation, reserving the power of suggesting modifications.

Mr.

Mr. Lefevre expressed his readiness to make sacrifices beyond his quota, if required.

Mr. Hussey said, he disapproved of the plan, not from a desire to throw obstacles in the way, but because he thought a better one might be adopted. He then adverted to a declaration of the Minister in 1792, when expatiating on the general prosperity of the country, and flattering the House with a speedy redemption of the national debt. On that occasion the Right Hon. Gentleman declared that the country enjoyed and was likely to enjoy, "not a nominal and delusive, but a real and genuine peace." For God's sake, he said, give us peace again, and by prudent management the country will be restored to its wonted prosperity and happiness.

Mr. Pitt said, at no period preceding the one alluded to, was there a fairer prospect of a lasting peace. The then rulers of France were busied in reforming abuses in their Government. They professed œconomy at home, and peace abroad; but the seeds of that harvest, which had since been disseminated throughout Europe, and had produced incalculable mischief, did not then develope themselves. No man, he said, was more anxious for peace than he was, but it must be upon a solid and honourable basis, or it would be only a protracted war, with the inconvenience of unnerving our forces, and renewing the conflict. He distinctly wished, for the benefit of mankind, the tranquillity of Europe, and for the interest of France itself, to see the present system extinguished, and happier principles triumph; but what he chiefly wished was, that the security of this country should not depend upon the forbearance of France, but upon the exertion of our own energies.

The Resolutions were then read the second time, and Bills ordered pursuant thereto.

The Order of the Day was read for the second reading of the Corn Regulating Bill.

Mr. Ryder called the attention of the House to the Act of last session, and stated, that it was intended to subject the importation of Corn to the old regulations, and to prohibit the exportation for a time to be limited.

The Bill was read, and ordered to be committed.

On the second reading of the Bill for amending the Treating Act, a conversation on the construction of the Act took place; after which the Bill was read.

WEDNESDAY, DECEMBER 6.

Mr. Nicholls gave notice, that he should on Friday next bring forward a motion for remitting the perquisites of office during the continuance of the war.

Mr. P. Dundas gave notice, that he should move to-morrow for leave to bring in a Bill to explain and amend the Scotch Militia Act.

Mr. Pitt informed the House, that he had it in command from his Majesty to present a Message, acquainting them, that his Majesty had appointed Tuesday the 19th inst. as a Day of Thanksgiving for the late important victory over the Dutch fleet, and in order to give it the greater solemnity, it was his Majesty's intention to attend Divine Service in the Cathedral Church of St. Paul.

An Address of Thanks was immediately voted for this most gracious communication.

It was also ordered, on motion, that the House should proceed to St. Paul's on the same occasion; and a Committee was appointed to manage the procession.

Sir G. Shuckburgh Evelyn moved, "That there be laid before the House a list of the names of persons paying Assessed Taxes to the annual amount of 90l. and upwards, distinguishing them into different classes.

Mr. Ryder did not think the account would give any material information. It had been matter of surprise to some, that the number of persons paying upwards of 100l. assessment was not greater, and it was inferred, that the returns were erroneous. The fact, he believed to be, persons of the description alluded to were in affluent circumstances, and had frequently five or six houses in different districts, each of which made a separate return, so that the whole that a Gentleman might be assessed was not known from the general return.

Sir G. S. Evelyn doubted whether a person under these circumstances was liable for more than two houses. What was called the new duty he knew attached only on two. Information was wanted, and he should persevere in his motion.

Mr. Hussey said, the House had the authority of the Chancellor of the Exchequer, that the duty had been shamefully evaded, and he wished a list of the names of the defaulters to be laid upon the Table.

Mr.

Mr. Rofe faid, the moft diligent enquiry was making for the detection of defaulters.

The Motion was agreed to.

Mr. Tierney begged to be informed of the probable day on which the new Tax Bill would be read a fecond time.

Mr. Pitt replied, that he fhould very probably prefent it to-morrow, propofe to read it the firft time on Friday, and the fecond on Monday.

Mr. Tierney defired an explanation on another fubject. He had feen in a public paper an article which bore an official fhape, fignifying that the 3,000,000l. was not confidered by the Bank as a common Loan to Government, but fomething like a Loyalty Loan. The Minifter had reprefented it as a Loan to be provided for in the ufual way. If the Bank was right, he faid, there muft be a deficiency of 3,000,000l. in the Minifter's ftatement.

Mr. Pitt faid, he conceived that if the reftriction continued, the Bank would not feel any inconvenience in advancing 3,000,000l. to be repaid at a limited time, but it certainly was not his intention to include that fum in the prefent year.

[Before the queftion of adjournment was put, Mr. Pitt, in confequence of this converfation, fignified his intention to provide for the above fum by Exchequer Bills.]

The Corn Bill went through the Committee. That part of the Act that relates to the importation of provifions, is continued in the prefent Bill.

Mr. Ryder gave notice of his intention to propofe a claufe on the report, for allowing the entry of fhips who had their cargoes of foreign corn on board on the 21ft of November, provided they arrive on or before the 14th inftant, the importation generally being under the old regulations.

The Report was ordered to be brought up to-morrow.

Mr. Baker moved for an account of the expenditure of the feveral fums of money granted by Parliament to the Board of Agriculture fince the inftitution thereof.

Sir John Sinclair feconded the Motion, and remarked, that there would be fome difficulty in carrying part of the Motion into effect, as the laft 3000l. granted by Parliament *had never been received by the Board!*

THURSDAY, DECEMBER 7.

Mr. Secretary Dundas moved, that the Act of the 29th Geo. II. relative to the Naturalization of Foreign Officers in the fervice of Great Britain, be read.

The Act was read accordingly.

Mr. Dundas then obferved, that the tendency of the Motion he was about to fubmit, was to extend the provifions of the Act above-mentioned to foreigners ferving in the Weft Indies, by adding another battalion to the 60th regiment, to be fupplied from the Germans, now ferving his Majefty in the Weft Indies. He concluded by moving for leave to bring in a Bill to explain and amend the faid Act.

Leave was given, and a Bill ordered.

Mr. Pitt brought up his Bill for trebling the Affeffed Taxes, which was read the firft, and on the queftion for its being read the fecond time,

Mr. Wilberforce Bird rofe to ftate his objection to the principle and operation of the meafure. It was calculated, in his opinion, to ruin the middle and inferior clafs of manufacturers, and thofe who maintained their families on fmall capitals, would be completely "done away."—He mentioned various branches of manufacture which were on the decline; and others, particularly the clock and watch trade, that were almoft extinguifhed, from the accumulated duties impofed upon them either directly or indirectly.

Mr. Ryder defended the Bill. It had been afferted that it preffed peculiarly hard on the middle and inferior claffes, but would the Hon. Gentleman produce a fingle inftance of a meafure, fo general in its operation, that contained fo many exemptions, and furnifhed fuch effectual means of relief to thofe claffes? He was confident that he could not.

Mr. Burdon confidered this meafure as a heavy calamity, but one which was to terminate with the occafion that produced it. He wifhed to fee it attach more largely on the higher claffes, particularly on Land Proprietors, as large contribution from permanent incomes could not be fo fenfibly felt, as from the produce of induftry.

Mr. Alderman Lufhington, after defcribing the effects of the meafure on the manufactures, and the enterprifing fpirit of the country, fuggefted the propriety of exempting from the meafure perfons paying under 10l. affeffed taxes, and modi-

modifying the class above that sum, which, he said, would leave a surplus of 6,500,000l. but he did not bring any thing forward in the shape of a Motion.

Mr. Pitt expressed his surprise at the assertions, that the tendency of this Bill was to do away those persons who were the support of the State, and that the Tax was directly against the manufacturing class of the country.

To suppose that the whole could be levied upon the rich alone, was visionary and impolitic, if it were practicable. There was such a sympathy between the higher and the inferior classes, that an undue pressure of the former would operate as a discouragement to the purchase of commodities, and an universal stagnation of trade would take place.

Mr. Tierney said, he objected to the principle of the bill, because he was convinced it was oppressive, and calculated to provoke irritation in the minds of the people at a period when the greatest unanimity ought to prevail. He could assure the Hon. Gentleman, that many of those who were otherwise disposed to think well of his measures, dreaded the passing of this Bill, from a conviction of their inability to comply with it. He did not expect that the Minister would abandon it altogether, but he wished for time, that it might be rendered as palatable as possible.

The question for the Bill being read the second time was put and carried.

Mr. Pitt said, it certainly was his intention that the Bill should be read the second time on Monday next, as it was of the utmost importance to the public service that it should pass before the holidays. He moved accordingly.

Mr. Tierney, after making some further observations, moved, that Thursday should be substituted for Monday. On a division, there appeared for the amendment, 5; against it, 58.

FRIDAY, DECEMBER 8.

Mr. Yorke submitted to the Minister the propriety of postponing the commitment of the Treble Assessed Tax Bill to Thursday.

Mr. Pitt said, when he mentioned Tuesday, it was on the supposition that the Bill would have been printed, and ready for delivery this day. As this was not the case, he should accede to the wish of the Hon. Gentleman.

Mr. Tierney urged the necessity of postponing the second reading to Tuesday, that Members might have an opportunity of perusing the printed Bill before the principle was discussed.

Mr. Pitt said, if the delay proposed could remove the misapprehensions which prevailed on the measure, he had no objection.

The Order for Monday was then discharged, and a new one made for Tuesday.

Sir J. Sinclair signified his intention to submit, on Wednesday se'nnight, certain Resolutions to the House, similar to those he had brought forward last Session, for the cultivation of waste lands.

The House resolved itself into a Committee of ways and means, in which it was resolved, that towards raising the supplies, the sum of three millions should be granted in Exchequer Bills.

Mr. Nicholls rose, and, agreeable to the notice he had given, moved that all fees and salaries annexed to any office under the crown, exceeding 2000l. should be remitted during the continuance of the war. The Lord Chancellor, the Speaker, the Judges, and Foreign Ministers, were exempted.

Mr. Tierney said, that though he approved of the principle of the Resolution, he disapproved of the mode in which it would operate. He hoped therefore that the Motion would be withdrawn, and so modified as to be more generally beneficial.—The Motion was withdrawn.

The Report of the Corn Bill was reconsidered.

Mr. Ryder brought the clause for allowing the entry of ships whose lading was actually on board on the 11th of November, and which shall arrive by the 14th instant.

MONDAY, DECEMBER 11.

The Scotch Militia Bill, and the German Officers Naturalization Bill, were read a second time.

Mr. P. Carew brought up the Report of the Committee on the Newton Election Petition. The Report stated; that Thomas Langdon Brooke, Esq. the sitting member, was not duly elected; that Peter Patten, Esq. the petitioning member, was duly elected, and ought to have been returned, and that the opposition to the Petitioner's petition was not frivolous or vexatious. The Clerk of the Crown was ordered to attend to-morrow to erase in the return the name of Mr. Brooke, and to substitute that of Mr. Patten.

The account of the expenditure of public money by the Board of Agriculture was ordered to be printed.

The Corn Bill was read a third time, and passed. The provisions were limited to six weeks after the commencement of the next Session of Parliament.—Adjourned.

FOREIGN INTELLIGENCE.

[FROM THE LONDON GAZETTES.]

ADMIRALTY-OFFICE, SEPT. 30, 1797.

Copy of a Letter from Captain Boorder, Commander of his Majesty's Ship L'Espeigle, to Evan Nepean, Esq. dated Yarmouth Roads, the 27th of September 1797.

I HAVE the pleasure to inform you, for the information of my Lords Commissioners of the Admiralty, that on Saturday the 23d instant, at one P. M. being then off the Coast of Holland, the Vlic Island bearing South, durance eight leagues, we discovered a schooner about four or five miles a-head of us, which we gave chace to. The wind being at S. E. prevented her from gaining the Vlic Passage. Finding we were coming fast up with her, and judging we were unacquainted with the coast, she ran close in, and let go her anchor in eight feet water. Mr. Stephenson, my Master, knowing the coast very well, we followed until we came into less than three fathoms, let go our anchor, and immediately commenced a heavy fire on her: they however engaged us forty minutes, then cut her cable and ran her on shore: thirteen of her crew took this opportunity of leaving her before our boats could take possession. No time was to be lost; the signal for an enemy on their coast had been made from our first firing on the schooner, and we could plainly perceive they were bringing down two field pieces against us; but, by our constant fire of round and grape shot, we in a great measure stopped their progress. The tide of flood having made, she was soon got off, without any other damage than having received a shot between wind and water, and which we soon got stopped.

The second Lieutenant of the schooner was killed. We had a few shot through our sails, and two through our Ensign. She proves to be the D'Ondeilbaarlaid, or the Invincible Dutch schooner, from Amsterdam, mounting 10 guns, carrying 46 men; left the Vlic Island only that morning; had made no captures; quite a new vessel, and a remarkable fast sailer.

ADMIRALTY-OFFICE, OCT. 2, 1797.

[This Gazette contains an account of the capture of two French privateers.]

ADMIRALTY-OFFICE, OCT. 7, 1797.

[This Gazette states the capture of one French privateer, and re-capture of an homeward-bound West-India-man.]

ADMIRALTY-OFFICE, OCT. 10, 1797.

[This Gazette states the capture of three French privateers, and that one had been sunk.]

[*For the two Extraordinary Gazettes, containing the particulars of Admiral Duncan's victory over the Dutch Fleet, see* Vol. XXXII. Page 283.]

ADMIRALTY-OFFICE, OCT. 14, 1797.

[This Gazette states the capture of one Spanish and three French privateers, and the re-capture of a Danish ship, having on board a Portuguese cargo of iron and grain from St. Michael's, bound to Lisbon.]

ADMIRALTY-OFFICE, OCT. 17, 1797.

[This Gazette states the capture of one French National brig, and two French privateers.]

ADMIRALTY-OFFICE, OCT. 28, 1797.

[This Gazette states the capture of one French National corvette.]

ADMIRALTY-OFFICE, OCT. 31, 1797.

[This Gazette states the capture of one French privateer, and that one had been destroyed.]

ADMIRALTY-OFFICE, NOV. 11, 1797.

[This Gazette states the capture of one Spanish and seven French privateers, one French National corvette, and that one brig had been taken, and another burnt, after the cargo, consisting of rice, had been taken out.]

ADMIRALTY-OFFICE, NOV. 18, 1797.

[This Gazette ſtates the capture of four French privateers, one French National corvette, one Spaniſh ſchooner, and the re-capture of two merchant veſſels.]

ADMIRALTY-OFFICE, NOV. 25, 1797.

Extract of a Letter from Vice-Admiral Sir Hyde Parker, Knt. Commander in Chief of his Majeſty's Ships and Veſſels at Jamaica, to Evan Nepean, Eſq. dated Queen, Cape Nicola Mole, Oct. 8, 1797.

HIS Majeſty's ſloop Albicore arrived here laſt night with a privateer ſchooner of three guns, called the Nantais, copper bottomed.

I have the honour to tranſmit herewith a return of the number of Armed Veſſels taken and deſtroyed ſince my laſt:

One ſmall barge of 1 gun, captured by his Majeſty's ſhip Thames.

One ſchooner privateer of 2 guns, 14 muſquets, and 30 men; three other ſmall boats ſent in, and ten deſtroyed by the Drake.

One ſchooner privateer of 1 gun and 20 men, captured and brought in by the Aquilon.

Two armed barges, captured and brought in by the Rattler.

La Trompeuſe French ſchooner privateer of 12 guns and 78 men, ſunk by his Majeſty's brig Pelican.

A Spaniſh packet of 6 guns, with troops on board, captured by the Diligence, in company with the Renommée and Hermione.

A copper-bottomed ſchooner privateer, of 3 guns and 56 men, captured and brought in by the Albicore.

One row-boat privateer, armed with ſwivels and muſquetry, captured by the Albicore.

ADMIRALTY-OFFICE, NOV. 25.

Copy of another Letter from Vice-Admiral Sir Hyde Parker, Knt. to Evan Nepean, Eſq. dated the 6th of Oct. 1797.

I BEG you will be pleaſed to inform their Lordſhips, that Captain Gaſcoyne being ill of a fever, I put Lieutenant White, of the Queen, into his Majeſty's brig Pelican, to command her during the Captain's illneſs.

On the 17th of laſt month Lieutenant White had the good fortune to fall in with the Trompeuſe French privateer brig. His ſpirited conduct and officer-like management I am ſure will be as ſtrongly impreſſed on their Lordſhips' minds by his account of the action herewith incloſed, as it was on mine, in giving him great credit for both.

Pelican, at Sea, Sept. 17, 1797.

SIR,

I HAVE the honour to inform you, that at thirty minutes paſt ſeven A. M. we diſcovered a brig bearing N. N. W. (Cape Nicholas S. by W. half W.) ſtanding towards us, with the larboard tacks on board. As ſhe appeared to be a veſſel of force, I immediately made all ſail towards her, the wind being Eaſt. At forty-five minutes paſt eight, ſhe having ſhewn French colours, we opened our fire on her in croſſing, then wore round her ſtern, and kept up a continued and well directed fire until twenty minutes after nine, when ſhe made all ſail from us with the larboard tacks. Unfortunately we could not immediately make all ſail after her, as our running rigging was much cut; but as ſoon as it was repaired, every exertion was made to get alongſide of her a ſecond time, which was effected at forty-five minutes after twelve, when we opened our fire on her, which was ſo well directed, that at ten minutes paſt one ſhe blew up abaft, and ſtruck her colours. At fifteen minutes after one ſhe went down by the head, and was totally loſt. Upon which we immediately hoiſted out our boats, and fortunately ſaved the lives of ſixty of her crew, by whom we learn ſhe was the Trompeuſe French privateer brig, mounting 12 ſix-pounders, and 78 men on board: ſhe had been out eleven days, but had only taken one prize.

I feel myſelf greatly indebted to Captain Perkins, of the Drake, whom I diſcovered in ſhore of us, for uſing every exertion to work to windward, and cut her off from Jean Rebel, as ſoon as I made the private ſignal to him, and that of the chace being an enemy.

Permit me to obſerve, that great praiſe is due to Lieutenants Ward and Uſher, and Mr. M'Clearty, the Maſter, for their zeal, conduct, and bravery, as alſo to the inferior Officers, and ſhip's company, for their ſteadineſs, obedience, and courage.

Incloſed I have the honour to ſend you a liſt of the killed and wounded.

I have the honour to be, &c.

THOMAS WHITE.

[Here follows a liſt of the killed and wounded.]

ADMIRALTY-OFFICE, NOV. 28, 1797.

[This Gazette contains a letter from Admiral Lord Duncan, inclosing a return of the killed and wounded, on the 11th of October last, on board such of the ships, whose situations after the action prevented their returns being made in time to be included in the account before transmitted.]

ADMIRALTY-OFFICE, DEC. 2, 1797.

[This Gazette states the capture of four French privateers, and the re-capture of two English and two American brigs.]

ADMIRALTY-OFFICE, DEC. 5, 1797.

Copy of a Letter from the Earl of St. Vincent, K. B. Commander in Chief of his Majesty's Ships and Vessels on the Coast of Portugal, to Evan Nepean, Esq. dated on board the Ville de Paris, River Tagus, Nov. 21, 1797.

SIR,

HEREWITH I transmit a letter I have received from Captain Digby, of his Majesty's ship the Aurora, giving an account of captures lately made by that ship.

I am, &c.

ST. VINCENT.

His Majesty's Ship Aurora, Nov. 1797.

MY LORD,

I HAVE the honour to acquaint you, that I captured, on the 28th of October, a French ship named L'Aimable Sophie, in ballast, and sent her to Lisbon. On the 29th I took, off Cape Ortegal, three Spanish coasters, which, from their condition, I did not think proper to risk my people on board; I therefore sunk one, made a cartel of another, and sent the third conditionally to Corunna.

On the 16th I captured two Spanish brigs, loaded with hemp, arms, and iron (names unknown); their crews had left them before my boats had got on board. On the 18th, one of them was so unfit to equal the weather, that I took my people out and sunk her; at this time lost sight of the other, which I had ordered to make for Lisbon in case of separation.

After a chace of nine hours, I captured yesterday, about six leagues from Cape Roxent, L'Aventure French privateer schooner, nineteen days from Rochelle, mounting 8 four pounders, and 43 men, commanded by Augustin Vildieu.

I have the honour to be, &c.

H. DIGBY.

Earl St. Vincent, &c.

ADMIRALTY-OFFICE, DEC. 9, 1797.

[This Gazette contains a letter from the Earl of St. Vincent, stating the capture of two French privateers, two Spanish brigs in ballast, with 8,900 dollars, a Spanish tartan, with 20 recruits, and eight Spanish merchantmen of small value.—A letter from Capt. Stirling, stating the capture of one French privateer.—A letter from Lord Bridport, stating the re-capture of three British merchantmen and a Prussian galliotte, which last vessel, being very leaky, and her cargo much damaged, was suffered to proceed to her original destination, after the Frenchmen were taken out.—And another letter from the Earl of St. Vincent, stating the capture of one Spanish corvette, and one French privateer.]

ADMIRALTY-OFFICE, DEC. 16, 1797.

[This Gazette contains several letters from Rear-Admiral Harvey, stating the capture of eight French privateers, the re-capture of seven French merchantmen, and detention of six, the cargoes being French and Spanish property.]

ADMIRALTY-OFFICE, DEC. 19, 1797.

[This Gazette contains a letter from Vice-Admiral Kingsmill, stating the capture of a fast-sailing French corvette, which had been fitted out from Rochelle as a privateer.]

ADMIRALTY-OFFICE, DEC. 23, 1797.

Copy of a Letter from Captain Cunningham, of his Majesty's Ship Clyde, to Evan Nepean, Esq. dated Cawsand Bay, the 21st of December.

SIR,

I BEG you will please to acquaint the Lords Commissioners of the Admiralty, that on the 15th inst. in lat. 44 deg. 40 min. long. 4 deg. I fell in with and captured the La Dorade, a ship privateer from Bourdeaux, copper sheathed, pierced for 18 guns, having 12 guns and 93 men on board. She had been out 50 days, cruizing off the

Azores and Madeira, without having made any capture, and was returning to her port.

I have the honour to be, &c.

CHARLES CUNNINGHAM.

Copy of a Letter from Captain Cunningham, of his Majesty's Ship Clyde, to Evan Nepean, Esq. dated Cawsand Bay, the 21st Instant.

SIR,

IT is with peculiar concern I relate the unhappy catastrophe of La Dorade, captured by his Majesty's ship under my command.

Having put her under the care of a young man, who had been Master of the Clyde more than twelve months, and of whose abilities I feel myself confident, I cannot but regret that, probably from an emulation of exhibiting the capabilities of the prize, and his own conduct in an advantageous point of view, he was induced to carry too great a press of sail upon her; the melancholy consequence of which was, that she upset, and himself, with a Midshipman and 17 seamen, were drowned.

I have the honour to be, &c.

CHARLES CUNNINGHAM.

ADMIRALTY-OFFICE, DEC. 30. 1797.

Copy of a Letter from Captain Robert Barlow, Commander of his Majesty's Ship Phœbe, to Evan Nepean, Esq. dated in Cawsand Bay, the 26th inst.

SIR,

BE pleased to inform their Lordships, that on the 21st inst. at ten A. M. being with his Majesty's ship under my command in latitude 48 deg. 30 min. N. longitude 10 deg. W. we discovered one of the enemy's frigates, which, about nine o'clock the same evening, we had the good fortune to come up with and capture, after an action which lasted upwards of two hours.

To account to their Lordships for its continuing so long, it will be necessary to trouble them with some detail.

The difference in point of sailing between the enemy's ship and the Phœbe being inconsiderable, she damaged our masts, sails, and rigging, very much with her stern chace guns, and at the moment when we were nearly in a situation to commence our attack, she put in stays; the Phœbe being at this time under a crowd of sail; and as, from the darkness of the night, the enemy's disposition for tacking could not be discovered, a few minutes necessarily elapsed before we could tack to follow her, after exchanging broadsides on passing. This manœuvre encreased our distance, and subjected us a second time to the fire of her stern chace, with which they were but too successful in cutting up our sails and rigging. At length, about ten o'clock, we got fairly alongside of her, when, after a handsome resistance of three quarters of an hour, she struck.

She proves to be La Nereide, of 36 guns, viz. 26 twelve-pounders on her main deck, 8 six-pounders and 2 thirty-two pounder carronades on the quarter deck, manned with 330 men, commanded by Captain Canon; sailed from Rochefort fifteen days before, and victualled for four months.

It is with the highest satisfaction I have to report the degree of ardor and zeal manifested by my Officers and ship's company on this occasion, which, in my judgment, could not be exceeded.

From my First Lieutenant, Halliday, I experienced all the support which I with confidence expected from so gallant and skilful an Officer, which, amidst the difficulties to be contended with in a night action, was an incalculable advantage; and the Lieutenants Holland and Vaillant, Lieutenant Stewart, of the Marines, and Mr. Cole, the Master, were no less active and distinguished at their several stations.

Our loss, in killed and wounded, is 1 seaman, 2 marines, killed; 5 seamen, 5 marines, wounded. That of the enemy amounts to 20 men killed, and 55 men wounded.

I am, Sir, &c.

ROB. BARLOW.

ADMIRALTY-OFFICE, DEC. 30, 1797.

Copy of a Letter from Admiral the Earl of St. Vincent, K. B. Commander in Chief of his Majesty's Ships and Vessels on the Coast of Portugal, to Evan Nepean, Esq. dated on board the Ville de Paris, in the Tagus, the 9th of Dec. 1797.

SIR,

I INCLOSE, for the information of the Lords Commissioners of the Admiralty, a letter from Captain Sotheron, of his Majesty's ship the Latona, giving an account of his having taken two French privateers, L'Aigle and L'Intrepide.

I am, &c.

ST. VINCENT.

Latona,

Latona, in the Tagus, Dec. 7.

MY LORD,

I HAVE the honour to inform your Lordship, that his Majesty's ship Latona, under my command, captured, on the 29th ultimo, in latitude 39 deg. 24 min. N. longitude 16 deg. W. Lisbon bearing E. by S. distant 107 leagues, L'Aigle French privateer schooner, belonging to Bourdeaux, pierced for 14 guns, mounting 12 small carriage guns, with 62 men, commanded by Fran. Harimendy. She sailed from Le Passaye, near Bayonne, on the 6th of last month, had not taken any thing.

I have also the pleasure to inform your Lordship, the Latona captured, on the 3d inst. in latitude 39 deg. 45 min. N. longitude 11 deg. 33 min. W. Lisbon bearing E. S. E. distant 40 leagues, L'Intrepide, a French corvette brig, fitted out from Nantes as a privateer, pierced for 18 guns, carried 12 six-pounders, 2 eighteen-pound carronades, and 1 long brass twelve-pound gun. She threw all of them overboard during the chace, except the brass gun and 1 six-pounder, which she kept as stern chacers, and fired without effect until we got nearly alongside of her. She had 83 men on board, was commanded by Monf. Jean Candeau; had taken only a galliot, a Bremener, from Faro, bound to Liverpool, loaded with fruit.

I have the honour to be, &c.

F. SOTHERON.

Earl St. Vincent, &c.

PARLIAMENT-STREET, JAN. 2, 1798.

A LETTER, of which the following is an Extract, has been received from Peter Le Mesurier, Esq. Governor of the Island of Alderney, by the Right Hon. Henry Dundas, one of his Majesty's principal Secretaries of State, dated Alderney, the 25th of December 1797.

I HAVE the honour of informing you, that yesterday afternoon, at three o'clock, a French cutter privateer had the boldness to chace the Ann cutter, of Hastings, close under one of our batteries, which she was just on the point of boarding with her boat, when the battery opened and obliged the French to sheer off.

Having observed that the English vessel outsailed the enemy whilst there was a breeze, and that the privateer was not of great force, I judged it probable that she might be captured by the troops of the garrison, and therefore ordered a detachment, with an officer, to embark in the same vessel that had been chaced, and in another that fortunately happened to be in the Road, having previously promised some gratuity to the owners, and in a few hours I learned, with much satisfaction, that the privateer was brought into our harbour.

She proves to be the Epervier, Captain Fierce, with 24 men, mounting 3 guns, 2 swivels, and small arms, belonging to Dunkirk, but fitted out from Cherburgh, on a fortnight's cruize, from the 17th inst. had, on the 21st, taken the brig Ann, Le Hirrel, master, from Gaspé to Jersey, with fish, and yesterday morning a small vessel bound from hence to England, both which captures had been noticed from this Island.

I cannot too much praise the readiness and alacrity shewn by Major Gordon, the officers, and soldiers of the garrison, in the execution of my orders on this occasion; for the day was so far spent, that one quarter of an hour's delay might have frustrated all our exertions; but I am in duty bound to testify my particular obligations to Town-Major Hainell, who solicited to be employed, and instantaneously embarking, effected the capture without any loss.

I am further happy in reporting, that our battery was well served, as out of three shot fired within reach, one passed through the enemy's sails, and another killed a man on board.

ADMIRALTY-OFFICE, JAN. 2, 1798.

Extract of a Letter from Captain Edward Griffith, Commander of his Majesty's Ship Niger, to Evan Nepean, Esq. dated at Spithead the 26th ult.

YESTERDAY, the Start Point bearing North about seven leagues, I captured, after a few hours chace, the Delphine, a French privateer cutter, pierced for 10 guns, 4 mounted, and 38 men on board. She sailed from St. Maloes six days ago, in company with a lugger; had captured the Active Brigantine, of Jersey, and had been beat off the night before we fell in with her by an English letter of marque.

Copy

Copy of a Letter from Captain David Lloyd, Commander of his Majesty's Sloop Termagant, to Evan Nepean, Esq. dated at Hull the 30th ult.

SIR,

YOU will be pleased to inform the Right Hon. the Lords Commissioners of the Admiralty, that on the 28th inst. the Spurn Point bearing W. N. W. distant four leagues, I captured, after a chace of four hours, the French privateer schooner Le Victoire, of 14 guns and 74 men. She had been out ten days, had captured two colliers, and was in pursuit of an English merchantman when I first discovered her.

I have the honour to be, &c.

DAVID LLOYD.

ADMIRALTY-OFFICE, JAN. 9, 1798.

Copy of a Letter from the Right Hon. Admiral Lord Bridport, K. B. Admiral of the White, &c. to Evan Nepean, Esq. dated the 7th instant.

SIR,

HEREWITH you will receive a copy of a letter from Captain Newman, of his Majesty's ship Mermaid, which I transmit for their Lordship's information.

I am, Sir, &c.

BRIDPORT.

Mermaid, at Sea, Jan. 1, 1798.

MY LORD,

I HAVE the honour to acquaint your Lordship, that yesterday (Belleisle bearing E. N. E. thirty leagues) I fell in with and captured L'Aventure letter of marque, formerly the Onslow Guineaman, of Liverpool, mounting 10 four and 2 eight pounders, and had on board when captured 190 men; she sailed from L'Orient on Thursday last, in company with two other privateers, one of 30, and the other of 24 guns, and had not captured any thing.

I have the honour to be, &c.

JAMES NEWMAN.

Admiral Lord Bridport, K. B.

ADMIRALTY-OFFICE, JAN. 13, 1798.

Copy of a Letter from Admiral Sir Richard King, Bart. Commander in Chief of his Majesty's Ships and Vessels at Plymouth, to Evan Nepean, Esq. dated on board the Cambridge, in Hamoaze, the 7th Jan. 1798.

SIR,

YOU will be pleased to acquaint their Lordships, that his Majesty's hired cutter Stag arrived this day with La Zelie, French lugger privateer, carrying 4 guns and 47 men, which she captured the 5th instant, off the Start.

I am, &c.

R. KING.

Copy of a Letter from Admiral Peyton, Commander in Chief of his Majesty's Ships and Vessels in the Downs, to Evan Nepean, Esq. dated on board the Overyssel, Jan. 12, 1798.

SIR,

I HEREWITH send you inclosed a letter I have this day received from Captain Lloyd, of his Majesty's sloop Racoon, of this date, stating his having captured Le Policrate French privateer cutter, carrying 16 guns and 72 men, yesterday morning, off Beachy Head, which letter you will be pleased to lay before their Lordships.

I am, &c.

JOS. PEYTON.

Racoon, in the Downs, Jan. 12, 1798.

SIR,

I BEG leave to acquaint you, that yesterday morning at seven A. M. Beachy Head bearing North East, distant about seven leagues, I discovered a cutter in the South East, I immediately made all sail in chace, and, after a running fire of two hours (within musket shot), came up with and captured Le Policrate French privateer, carrying 72 men, and mounting 16 guns, five of which were thrown overboard during the chace. She is an entire new vessel, copper-bottomed, completely fitted for three months, and bound to the West Indies, sailed from Dunkirk on Tuesday last, and had not taken any thing. It is matter of much concern for me to add, that, in consequence of my being under the necessity of carrying a very heavy press of sail, my deck (the chace being on the lee bow) was exposed to a very heavy fire of musquetry and grape shot from his stern chace guns, by which Mr. George Kennedy, the Master, was killed, in whom the service has lost a most experienced seaman and a gallant officer; four seamen were also wounded; two severely.

I have the honour to be, &c.

ROB. LLOYD.

Joseph Peyton, Esq. Admiral of the Blue, &c.

FROM

[FROM OTHER PAPERS.]

PARIS, DEC. 8. The ratification of the treaty of Campo-Formio, of the 17th of October, was celebrated at Paris with great pomp. The Members of the Directory, in their grand *costume*, the Foreign Ambassadors and Envoys, the Ministry, &c. being assembled in the great Court of the Luxemburgh, General Buonaparte, Joubert, and Berthier, made their appearance, under repeated shouts of numerous spectators, "Long live the Republic! Long live Buonaparte! Long live the French Nation!" General Buonaparte being presented to the Directory by the Minister for Foreign Affairs, the latter delivered a speech of considerable length, wherein, after having passed an ingenious eulogium on his talents, virtues, and exploits, he observed that a new enemy was calling upon him. "This enemy (he said) is celebrated for his hatred against the French, and for the insolent tyranny he exercises over all the nations upon earth. Let the genius of Buonaparte make him soon expiate his hatred and tyranny, and dictate to the tyrants of the sea a peace worthy of the glory of the French Republic."

At the end of this speech, General Buonaparte delivered to the President the Emperor's ratification of the treaty of Campo-Formio, and addressed the Directors in the following terms:

"Citizens Directors,

"The French people, in order to be free, had Kings to combat. To obtain a Constitution founded on reason, they had to overcome the prejudices of eighteen centuries. Religion, royalism, and the feudal system, governed Europe for twenty centuries past; but with the peace which you have concluded begins the æra of Representative Governments. You have succeeded in organizing the great Nation, whose vast territory is circumscribed by those limits only which nature herself has traced. You have done more. The two finest countries of Europe, once celebrated for the arts, sciences, and great men they produced, see the Genius of Liberty rise from the tombs of their ancestors. They are two pedestals on which fate is going to place two powerful nations. I have the honour to deliver to you the Treaty signed at Campo-Formio, and ratified by his Majesty the Emperor. This Peace secures the liberty, the prosperity, and the glory of the Republic. When the happiness of the French people shall be firmly settled on the basis of the best and wisest laws, all Europe will be free."

This speech was received with the most enthusiastic shouts of applause, and answered by the President of the Directory, who concluded his harangue in the following manner:

"Citizen General! crown so glorious a career by a conquest which the great nation owes to its outraged dignity. Go, and by the punishment you inflict on the Cabinet of London strike terror into all the governments which shall dare to doubt the power of a nation of freemen. Pompey did not disdain to crush a nest of pirates. Greater than the Roman General, go and chain down the gigantic pirate who lords it over the seas: go and punish in London crimes which have remained unpunished but too long. Numerous votaries of liberty wait your arrival: you will find no enemy but vice and wickedness. They alone support that perfidious Government; strike it down, and let its downfall inform the world, that if the French people are the benefactors of Europe, they are also the avengers of the rights of nations."

At the end of this speech, the President and all the Members of the Directory gave him the fraternal embrace; and, after the ceremony was over, the Directors, Generals Buonaparte and Berthier, the Ministers, Foreign Ambassadors, &c. sat down to a superb dinner, during which, among other toasts, the following was drank: "The liberty of the seas; and may the Republican armies soon rescue them from the yoke of that oppressive government which has so long tyrannized the globe."

To deprive us of the means of strength, the French Government has had recourse to a violent and decisive measure. All the English goods in France were upon one day seized and confiscated throughout the republic, on a law which had not been observed. In a message to the Councils, the Directory call for a law more effectually to prevent the introduction of English goods into France in any manner. They even propose to shut their ports against every neutral vessel that has touched at an English port in the course of her voyage; to condemn as prizes every ship that has the least part of her cargo consisting of English goods, and they actually declare war against all the maritime powers that shall dare to be the carriers of our produce and manufactures.

The French papers state, that the English goods already seized in Paris only, are

are in value upwards of three millions. The following articles are subject to the arbitrary decree:

1. All kinds of cotton velvet; all kinds of woollen stuffs and cloths, cotton, silk, or mixtures of these; all kinds of quilted serges, nankeenettes and muslins, wrought woollens, cottons, hair-cloth, and tapestry, known as the manufacture of England.

2. All kinds of woollen or cotton caps, single or mixed.

3. Buttons of every kind.

4. All kinds of plated work, hardware, cutlery, watches, tin-work, and other manufactures of steel, iron, copper, block or sheet tin, white iron, or other metals, polished or rough, pure or mixed.

5. Tanned, curried or dressed leather, wrought or unwrought; carriages, mounted or not mounted; harness, and all other kinds of sadlery.

6. Ribbands, hats, gauzes, and shawls, known by the name of English.

7. All kinds of skins for gloves, breeches, or under-waistcoats, and these articles manufactured.

8. All kinds of glass and crystal, except those for the purpose of watches and spectacles.

Sugar refined in loaves or powder.

10. All kinds of crockery or earthen ware, of the manufacture of England.

HAGUE, DEC. 23. Forty-three Batavian Representatives have published a Manifesto, signed by them, wherein they declare that they will not accept any plan of a Constitution, which is not founded on a *true Democracy*, on the most perfect *civil equality*, on a *regular* influence of the people on the Government, and on a clearly determined *responsibility*, of both the Members of the Executive Power. This Manifesto was presented to the Convention on the 21st instant, supported by ten addresses signed by the Citizens of Amsterdam, and being read, the Assembly presented one of the most stormy scenes ever witnessed. It was in vain that the President put on his hat, and called the enraged parties to order. They scarce refrained from blows, and a considerable time elapsed before tranquillity could be restored.

Extract from Admiral de Winter's Speech on his Public Entry at Amsterdam, on the 7th of December.

"However mortifying to the feelings of a man who loves his country, the satisfactory treatment I met with on the part of the enemy, the English, and by the humane and faithful support and assistance they evinced towards my worthy countrymen and fellow-sufferers, whose blood flowed by torrents in their country's cause, have considerably softened the horrors of my situation—nay, worthy Burghers! I must not conceal from you, that the noble liberality of the English Nation, since this bloody contest, justly entitles them to your admiration."

JAN 15, 1798.

Paris Papers state officially that there has been an insurrection at Rome, from which city the French Envoy (Joseph Buonaparte) has fled, several French having been previously massacred. Upon this subject there is a very long letter from the Envoy, written at Florence, to the Minister for Foreign Affairs in Paris:—

"On the 26th of December (the Envoy says) three individuals called upon him at Rome, to tell him, that on the following night a Revolution would take place; an intimation which he received with some signs of disapprobation; though they enquired whether the French Government would protect them. At four o'clock in the morning of the 28th, he was informed, that there was a revolutionary assembly at the villa Medicis, composed of eighty or a hundred persons. He learned, afterwards, that a patrole had been attacked by sixty men, who were dispersed, after two of the Papal dragoons had been killed. In the mean time, several persons had taken the tricoloured cockade; and the French Envoy proposed to have these arrested, if their names should not be found on his list.

"While his Secretaries were examining this list, twenty of the Insurgents, with French cockades in their hats, desired to see him, shouting "*Live the Republic—Live the Roman People.*" At his command they retired in discontent, and he was soon afterwards informed, that the street was filled with a crowd, amongst whom the spies of the Government shouted *Vive la Republique* louder than the others. The Papal crowd fired upon this crowd within the precincts of his palace: on which he desired the soldiers to retire, and prepared to resist them. A tedious skirmish ensued, in which the French General Daphot, who was to have commanded the grenadiers of the *Army of England*, and two or three others were killed. The Ministers of Spain and Florence then arrived, as well as

as forty Papal troops, and the tumult began to subside; but no person authorised by the Papal Government came to concert on the means of entirely delivering him from the revolters. At nine in the evening he set out from Rome for Florence. He promises to send the Minister for Foreign Affairs further details relative to the Government of Rome, "and (he says) to shew what punishment ought to be inflicted upon it."

Upon the receipt of this letter, the Directory immediately arrested the Papal Minister of Rome at Paris, and sent orders to General Berthier in Italy, to march his columns to the ancient Capitol of the world;—and, as a French paper remarks, "the bell of modern Rome has probably tolled its last hour." Notwithstanding the extortion it has already experienced, the venerable city still holds out too rich and tempting a prey for the Directors not to seize this favourable opportunity (most likely occasioned by their own arts) to gratify their insatiable rapacity.

ST. DOMINGO, OCT. 20. Capt. —— has arrived on the Mole, with the melancholy and horrid account of a mutiny, on the 22d of September, on board the Hermione frigate, when Captain Pigot, and all his Officers, except the surgeon and master's mate, were murdered, as well as most of the marines—in all, more than forty persons. They carried the frigate to Laguana, and delivered her up to the Spanish Governor, on a capitulation to be paid their arrears of pay, to be received as Spanish subjects, and not to be returned, at the end of the war. The mutiny was headed by Captain Pigot's own Coxswain, who had been in different ships four or five years with him. He cut off the Captain's head while asleep.

As soon as Admiral Harvey was acquainted with the circumstance of the Hermione frigate, he sent a flag of truce to the Governor of the Havannah, requesting his Excellency to give up the ship and crew. The governor, we understand, assured him, that he had taken care that the crew should have no correspondence with any Spanish ships, or with the shore; and that he had already written to his Court for instructions how to act.

The following letter is given in the Paris papers; and if genuine, is surely a full justification of the sentence against a Culprit on whom so much mockery of pity has been bestowed.

LETTER OF THOMAS MUIR TO THE EXECUTIVE DIRECTORY.

Paris, Dec. 5.—6th year of the French Republic.

Citizen Directors,

Two days have elapsed since I arrived at Paris, very weak, and very indisposed. Permit me to pour out the *dutiful* and grateful effusions of my heart. To you I owe my liberty, to you also I owe my life; but there are considerations of infinitely superior importance, which must strike my mind with an irresistible impulse. Your energetic conduct has preserved liberty not only in France, *but in my Country*, and in all the nations of the world who now groan beneath oppression. It is unnecessary for me to make any protestations of my love for the Republic. Until my last sigh I shall remain faithful *to my adopted Country*. I shall reckon, Citizen Directors, the day when I shall have the honour of being admitted into your presence, the happiest of my life; and if I have passed through dangers and misfortunes, that moment will efface their remembrance, and prove a rich compensation.

THOMAS MUIR.

The present King of Prussia has written the following letter to the Executive Directory.

Frederic William III. by the Grace of God, King of Prussia, Margrave of Brandenburgh, Archchamberlain, and Elector of the Holy Roman Empire, &c.

To the French Republic, and in its name to the Citizens who compose its Executive Directory.

"*Mighty and dear Friends*,

"Providence having disposed of the days of the King my Father, deceased, on the 16th of this month, and having called me to the Throne of my ancestors, I hasten to announce to you these two events, persuaded that you will take a part in the loss I have sustained, and that you will feel yourselves interested in my accession to the regency of the Prussian states. I shall take the greatest care to cultivate and cement the harmony which I find happily established between the two nations; and for that purpose I pray God, high and dear Friends, to have you in his holy keeping.

Your good Friend,

FREDERICK WILLIAM.

Berlin, Nov. 17, 1797.

DOMESTIC INTELLIGENCE.

DECEMBER 20.

THE Duke of Bedford was *surcharged* for *twenty five* servants, in addition to *twenty-six* which he had entertained. They acted in the following capacities:

Porter,	1	Helpers,	21
Gardener,	1	Gamekeeper,	1
Postillion,	1		

The appeal lasted near *an hour and a half*, during which time the Duke endeavoured to convince the Commissioners, that the omission arose solely from his idea, "that as the helpers did not wear a *livery*, and were engaged by the *week*, they were not liable to the *duty*." As he could not be supposed to have wilfully evaded the tax, he conceived the commmissioners had the power to relieve him from the penalty, and requested of them to do it, as he thought obliging him to pay the penalty would fix a stigma on him, of which he was not deserving. But the Commissioners (being of opinion, that as the servants before described were specially named in the act of parliament, there could not be a doubt in the mind of any person reading that act for information, of their liability to the tax) did not think themselves at liberty, under these circumstances, to remit the penalty; they therefore confirmed the surcharge, with the double duty on the twenty-five servants before described; and also on seventeen horses, in addition to thirty which were previously entered.

1798.

JAN. 1. The Court Martial on Captain Williamson pronounced the following sentence:

At a Court Martial holden on board his Majesty's ship Circe, in the River Medway, and continued sitting by adjournments from the 4th of December 1797 to the 1st day of January 1798 inclusive, in pursuance of an order signed by the commissioners for executing the office of Lord High Admiral of England, and directed to the Members who composed the Court, to try Captain John Williamson, late of his Majesty's ship Agincourt, upon certain charges against him. The Court, after hearing the evidence on the part of the Prosecutor, and the defence, together with all the evidence the Prisoner chose to bring forward; and after having weighed the whole maturely and deliberately, are of opinion that the charges of Cowardice and Disaffection have not been proved against the said Captain Williamson. That the other Charges have been proved in part, therefore the Court pronounces the following SENTENCE:

"*That the said Captain* JOHN WILLIAMSON *be put at the bottom of the List of Post Captains, and be* RENDERED INCAPABLE OF EVER SERVING ON BOARD ANY OF HIS MAJESTY'S SHIPS."

Signed by the Court, &c.

As soon as Mr. Binstead, the Judge Advocate, had concluded the sentence, the President informed the Provost Marshal that Captain Williamson was no longer in his custody, and the Court then dissolved.

The Court was uncommonly crouded, notwithstanding which a perfect silence and stillness prevailed. Captain Williamson, during the whole of his trial, conducted himself with much firmness: he heard the sentence with fortitude, and on retiring, bowed to the Court.

8. By a letter last from Mr. Handy, (the celebrated equestrian performer), the loss of the Viceroy packet, from Liverpool to Dublin, is confirmed. Mr. Handy lost seventeen horses and twenty-seven persons belonging to his company (including their families) were on board. Among those who unfortunately perished were the admired child of promise (Mr. H.'s daughter), Mr. Robinson, his wife, and four children; Mr. Carr, his wife, and two children; the wife of Mr. Davies, with two children. Mr. Handy, Mr. L. White, Mr. Davis, and Madame Simmonet, were fortunately in another packet.

SURRY SESSIONS.

The King v. Isaac Rawlinson.

This was a prosecution against the driver of one of the Greenwich stage-coaches, who, in driving a race with one of his brethren of the whip, drove with such violence against one of the servants of her Royal Highness the Princess of Wales in the month of August last, whilst he preceded her Royal Highness's carriage, as to throw him and his horse down into a ditch, whereby he narrowly escaped with his life.

Ingram, another coachman, submitted himself soon after the offence was com-

 mitted

mitted, and some very respectable inhabitants in the neighbourhood of Greenwich having petitioned her Royal Highness in his behalf, his apology and submission were accepted. No such apology having been made by Rawlinson, a bill of indictment was preferred and found against him at the last Michaelmas sessions at Kingston, upon which he was this day arraigned, when he moved, by his counsel, to plead guilty to the charge, and to submit to a small fine, upon the ground of his having also made a satisfactory apology and submission to their Royal Highnesses the Prince and Princess of Wales.

The Court being fully satisfied that such an apology had been made, and particularly that HER Royal Highness the Princess of Wales had been graciously pleased to forgive the prisoner for the offence he had committed;

Lord Grantley, the chairman, after commenting upon the enormity of the offence, and the illustrious and amiable example of moderation and forgiveness he had met with, pronounced the sentence of the Court, which was, that he should pay a fine of six shillings and eightpence, and give sureties for his good behaviour for two years. His Lordship at the same time assured the prisoner, that if it had not been for the gracious interferences of their Royal Highnesses, he would have been sent to the House of Correction, and kept to hard labour for that time.

Plymouth, Jan 13. On the morning of the 11th, the Cerberus, of thirty-two guns, Captain Drew, arrived in Cawsand Bay from Cork, having under her convoy the Reynard of 20 guns, and Epervoir, of 16 guns, French privateers, which had been captured by her in November last: During the night of the 10th and morning of the 11th, the wind blew from the southward with great violence, attended by a very heavy sea, and for the most part hard rain. This state of the weather continued until about half past one o'clock, P. M. when the wind abated considerably, and veered a little to the westward of the south. All the morning, till that time, the Reynard was in great danger of driving on the rocks in Firestone Bay; but she fortunately escaped, and is now safe in Hamoaze. As soon as the gale abated a little, Captain Drew, of the Cerberus, Mr. James Drew, acting lieutenant of the same ship, and nephew to Captain Drew, Captain Pulling, late of the Penguin, of 18 guns, now on the Cork station, Mr. Poore and Mr Daily, midshipmen, Captain Drew's coxswain, and a black servant belonging to Captain Pulling, together with a boat's crew of six sailors, left Cawsand Bay in the Cerberus's barge, and steered for Hamoaze, Captain Drew having letters from Admiral Kingsmill, at Cork, for the port admiral here. They made their passage very safely, though the sea ran very hollow, until they came abreast of Redding Point, and at the opening of Hamoaze; but about two o'clock P. M. as they were passing the bridge, a very narrow channel, situate between Mount Edgecombe and St Nicholas's Island, they found, notwithstanding the wind had much abated, that the swell of the sea there was very heavy, occasioned by the then strong ebb tide from the harbour running counter to the southerly wind and sea, the ground beneath being very rocky, and the water shoal. Although we may fairly presume that the utmost care was taken by Captain Drew to guard against accidents, he could not prevent the melancholy fate which awaited him and his companions: when they got abreast nearly of St. Nicholas's Island, a heavy sea broke into the boat, which rendered her situation very dangerous. Captain Drew now became alarmed, and instantly pulled off his coat to be prepared for the worst, at the same time advising all hands in the boat to consider of the best means of saving their lives, in case any still more imminent danger should arise. His fears were soon realized, for the sea which first struck the boat was instantly followed by two others, by which she foundered, and dreadful to relate, every person on board her, except two of the sailors, perished! Not being able to swim, each of them secured an oar, and on these they were driven to the rocks at Mount Edgecombe, by which means their lives were providentially preserved. Captain Drew was observed by these men for some time combating the waves, and endeavouring to reach the shore, but his strength being exhausted, he sunk in their sight: his coat has been since picked up, and the letters for the port admiral found in the pocket of it. Captain Pulling had been lately promoted to the rank of Post Captain, and took passage from Cork in the Cerberus, to join his Majesty's ship Hindostan, of 54 guns, now fitting in this harbour for a store-ship, to the command of which he was just appointed by the Lords of the Admiralty. A short time since, he married a daughter of Admiral Kingsmill, whom, among many other dear relatives, he has left to deplore this dread-

ful cataſtrophe. Captain Drew was unmarried, but has many very near relations at Saltaſh, about four miles from the ſpot where the accident happened, to lament his unhappy fate.

Captain Drew and Captain Pulling were both officers of exemplary characters in their profeſſion, much beloved by their officers and men, and have rendered their country eminent ſervices during the time they have been cruizing on the Iriſh ſtation. In ſhort, at a period like the preſent, when great exertions are neceſſary to defeat the deſigns of a dangerous enemy, the loſs of ſuch men is to be deplored by the country in general. Several of the dead bodies have been taken up, but we cannot find that either of the officers is among the number.

A GENERAL BILL

Of all the Chriſtenings and Burials, from December 14, 1796, to December 12, 1797.

Chriſtened in the 97 pariſhes within the walls,	1180
Buried,	1179
Chriſtened in the 16 pariſhes without the walls,	4414
Buried,	3572
Chriſtened in the 23 out-pariſhes in Middleſex and Surry, —	8654
Buried, — —	7447
Chriſtened in the 10 pariſhes in the city and liberty of Weſtminſter,	4397
Buried, — —	4816

Chriſtened	Males 9615	Females 9030	In all 18,645
Buried	Males 8577	Females 8437	In all 17,014

WHEREOF HAVE DIED,

Under two years — —	5110
Between two and five —	1422
Five and ten — —	606
Ten and twenty — —	581
Twenty and thirty —	1262
Thirty and forty — —	1692
Forty and fifty — —	1754
Fifty and ſixty — —	1678
Sixty and ſeventy — —	1359
Seventy and eighty —	1069
Eighty and ninety — —	401
Ninety and one hundred —	64
A hundred — —	
A hundred and two —	
Hundred and three —	
Hundred and ſeven —	
Hundred and ſeventeen —	

Decreaſed in the burials this year 2274.

There have been executed in Middleſex and Surry twenty-four, of which number fifteen only have been reported to be buried as ſuch within the Bill of Mortality.

MARRIAGES.

LORD Sheffield, M. P. for Briſtol, to Lady Anne North, daughter of the late Earl of Guildford.

Janus Traill, eſq. of Lincoln's Inn, to Miſs Porter, youngeſt daughter of the late Sir James Porter.

Samuel Beſanquet, jun. eſq. to Miſs Whatman, of Vintners, in Kent.

Paſcoe Grenfill, eſq. of Taplow, Bucks, to Miſs Georgiana St. Leger, youngeſt daughter of the late Lord Doneraile.

Thomas Seward Beachcroft, eſq. to Miſs Charlotte Lewis, of Frederick's place.

William Phillips Inge, eſq. to Lady Elizabeth Euphemia Stewart, daughter of the Earl of Galloway.

Andrew Hacket, eſq. jun. of Moxhall park, Warwickſhire, to Miſs Adderley, of Coton, Staffordſhire.

MONTHLY OBITUARY.

DECEMBER 8.

AT Bath, Lieutenant Colonel William Horne, of the 48th regiment.

At Brandon, in his 76th year, Mr. John Brewer, merchant and quaker.

12. Ewen Cameron, eſq. of Glenives, near Fort William, Scotland.

13. The Rev. Robert Adkin, rector of Eaſt and Weſt Rainhans, in his 81ſt year. He was nephew of Dr. More, biſhop of Ely.

14. At Clifton, Samuel Roycroft, eſq.

John Boſquain, eſq. of St. Ives, Huntingdonſhire, in his 83d year.

16. William Heath, eſq. of Stanſtead hall, in the county of Eſſex.

Mr. Foſter Reynolds, of Carſhalton, linen bleacher.

At

At Walworth, in his 76th year, John Lodge Cowley, esq. F. R. S. formerly professor of mathematics at the royal military academy, Woolwich.

17. At Edinburgh, Mr. James Gordon, principal accountant to the British linen bank.

19. William Smith, esq. one of the clerks of the treasury.

Mr. William Heathfield, of Bethnal-green.

Lately, at Belmont, Thos. Lowfield, esq.

20. Mr. William Holmuden, of Chatham, in his 83d year.

21. Mr. William Midford, surgeon, of the Crescent, Minories.

A. Holbeche, esq. of Slowley hill, Warwickshire, by a fall from his horse in hunting.

At the Manse Kilrenny, Scotland, the Rev. Mr. William Beat, in the 87th year of his age.

22. At Bangor Ferry, Fewster Johnson, esq. of Ilchester hill, in the county of Durham, and colonel of the loyal Durham fencible infantry.

24. Richard Rayley, esq. of Peckam, Surry.

At Wells, the Rev. T. Payne, M. A. one of the canons residentiary of the cathedral church, and rector of Llangattock.

26. At Camberwell, Mr. Abel Dickens, formerly ironmonger in Leadenhall street, and one of the common council of Aldgate ward

John Wilkes, esq. alderman of Farringdon Without, and chamberlain of the city of London. (See page 17.)

At Bath, Knight Michell, esq. late of Fulmere, Huntingdonshire.

Mr. John East, of Crispin-street, Spitalfields.

27. At Camberwell, Mr. Thomas Mac Gregor.

Mr. John Crozier Hart, son of the late Alderman Hart.

Mr. Thomas Balle, of Exeter, aged 73, upwards of forty years chief clerk of the customs of that port.

Lately, in St. Andrew's-square, Edinburgh, aged 72, Charles Steuart, esq. formerly surveyor-general in North America.

29. Mr. Jeremiah Rudsdell, of Northampton.

At Dover, Robert Colt, esq. of Auldame.

30. In Dublin, Mr Thomas Blanchard, late of Covent Garden Theatre, a victim to intemperance, on account of which he had been dismissed from his situation on the London stage.

31. At Foulkstone, Mr. William Collins, of Brenchley, in Kent.

Lately, at Charlton, in Hampshire, the Rev. John Newcome, aged 28, son of Mr. Newcome, of Devonshire-place.

1798.

JANUARY 1. At Oxford, Dr. Timothy Neve, prebendary of Worcester, and margaret professor of divinity in the university of Oxford. He was of Corpus Christi college, Oxford, where he took the degree of M. A. Feb. 22, 1744; B. D. Feb. 27, 1753; and D. D. July 13, 1758. He was author of

(1) On Teaching with Authority. A Visitation Sermon, 8vo. 1747.

(2) The comparative Blessings of Christianity. A Sermon preached before the University of Oxford, July 8, 1759, 8vo.

(3) Animadversions on Mr. Phillips's History of the Life of Cardinal Pole, 8vo. 1766.

(4) Eight Sermons preached before the University of Oxford in the year 1781, at the Lecture founded by the Rev. John Bampton, 8vo. 1781.

2. Mrs. Patton, wife of Capt. Patton, in the East India Company's service.

At Middleton, near Edinburgh, Robert Hepburn, esq. of Clerkington, one of the commissioners of customs in Scotland.

3. Mr. Edward Hall, apothecary, and secretary to the Whig Club.

William Allen, esq. at Blackheath.

Mr. Noble, of Bretton, near Wakefield.

4. Mrs. Allen, wife of Ralph Knight Allen, esq. of New House, in the county of Essex.

At Dawlish, in Devonshire, in his 25th year, the Rev. Thomas Palmer.

Mr. Thos. Wright, late of the house of Smith, Wright, and Gray, bankers in Lombard-street, aged 75 years.

At Ackworth, the Rev. Charles Butler, vicar of Bolton apud Deain.

6. Mr. Francis Kemble, of Swithin's-lane.

Mr. Noble, of Pontefract, surgeon and apothecary, in his 40th year, brother of the above Mr. Noble.

Lately, at Staunton Mill, Northamptonshire, Mr. William Osborn, miller.

8. Sir Ralph Milbanke, father of Lady Melbourne.

At Southampton, Major Lockhart Russell.

Mr. William Gunn, of Gainsborough, aged 79 years.

9. Mr. Thomas Edgerton, of Giltspur-street, West Smithfield, in his 78th year.

At the Hot Wells, Bristol, Lord Lisle.

At Hull, in his second mayoralty, and in his 81st year, John Banks, esq.

10. Mr. Thos. Breary, one of the yeomen of the guard.

Mrs. Vesey, of Laytonstone, Essex, widow of Thos. Vesey, esq.

Mr. Walter Grove, master of the King's head, at Rochester, by a wound with a pistol from footpads, near Shooter's hill, a few days before.

11. J. Kingstone, esq. of Upper Harley-street.

At Hull, General Adams, aged 68, formerly in the East India Company's service, then in garrison at Hull.

12. Mr. James Bazil, Winchester-street.

Lady Beauchamp Proctor, widow of the late Sir William Beauchamp Proctor, of Langley park, Norfolk.

At Alresford, Oliver Beckett, esq.

13 Mr. John Lewis Baumgartner, merchant, in his 68th year.

Mr. John Martin, attorney.

Mr. John Pinchbeck, of John-street, St. George's in the East, aged 87.

Lately, at Ashby de-la-Zouch, aged 76, Thomas Kirkland, M. D. He was author of

(1) A Treatise on Gangrenes, in which the cases that require the use of the Bark, and those in which it is pernicious (unless joined with proper correctives), are ascertained: and the objections to its efficacy in the cure of Gangrenes considered, 8vo. 1754.

(2) An Essay on the Methods of suppressing Hæmorrhage from divided Arteries, 8vo. 1763.

(3) An Essay towards an Improvement in the Cure of those Diseases which are the Causes of Fevers, 8vo. 1767.

(4) A Reply to Mr. Maxwell's Answer to Mr. Kirkland's Essay on Fevers, wherein the Utility of the Practice of suppressing them is further exemplified, vindicated, and enforced, 8vo. 1769.

(5) Observations upon Mr. Pott's General Remarks on Fractures, &c. 8vo. 1770.

(6) Appendix to the Observations upon Mr. Pott's General Remarks on Fractures, 8vo. 1771.

(7) A Treatise on Child-bed Fevers, and on the Methods of preventing them, &c. 8vo. 1774.

(8) Animadversions on a late Treatise on the Kink Cough, 8vo. 1774.

(9) Thoughts on Amputation. Being a Supplement to the Letters on Compound Fractures, and a Comment on Dr Belguer's Book on this Operation, &c. 8vo. 1780.

(10) An Inquiry into the present State of Medical Surgery; including the Analogy betwixt external and internal Disorders, and the Inseparability of these Branches of the same Profession, Vol. i. 8vo. 1783. Vol. ii. 8vo. 1786.

(11) A Commentary on Apoplectic and Paralytic Affections, and on the Diseases connected with the subject, 8vo. 1794.

(12) Observations on the Use of Spunge after Amputations, *Med. Obs. & Inq.* Vol. ii.

14. William Stone, esq. of Robert-street, Adelphi.

Thos. Brandon, esq. of Upminster, Essex, aged 75.

15 At Berrington, Herefordshire, in her 66th year, the honourable Mrs. Harley, wife of Thos. Harley, esq.

At Hull, the Rev. Thos. Browne, late of Bridlington, in his 26th year.

16. Mr. Crippen, of Great Tower-street.

Thos. Greenhill, esq. of Watford, Hertfordshire.

17. Thomas Watson, esq. of Eastcot.

At Hatfield, Dr. Francis Penrose, of Stonehouse, Plymouth.

At Greenwich, Mr. Thos. Cobham, many years a surgeon in the navy.

At Clifton, near Bristol, General Sir John Dalling, K. B.

18. Mr. Cobham, watchmaker, of St. John's-street, Clerkenwell.

DEATHS ABROAD.

JULY 20. In St. Dominica, Capt. Anthony Wingrove, of Bath, Brigadier-Major to Brigadier-General Blundel.

AUG. 17. At St. George, in Grenada, Mr. Robert Boulter, of Bath.

SEPT. 17. At Rosseau, in Dominica, the Right Hon. Lady Georgina Johnstone, second daughter of the Earl of Hopetown, and wife to the Hon. Cochrane Johnstone, governor of that island.

Lately, at Demerara, George Frederick Parry, esq.

NOV. 30. At Pisa, William Henry Lambton, esq. M. P. for Durham.

DEC. 15. At Hanau, Sir Alexander Crawford, late English commissary with the Austrian army.

JAN. 28, 1797. At Dacca, in Bengal, Charles Taylor, esq. a senior merchant in the East India Company's service.

In his passage from the West Indies to America, Robert Masters, M. D. physician to the British forces at St. Domingo, and late of Great Pulteney-street, Bath.

DEC. 23. His serene highness Frederick Eugene, reigning duke of Wirtemberg, at his palace at Stutgardt, aged 65 years, eleven months, and two days. He was born the 21st of January 1732; succeeded his brother Louis Eugene the 20th of March 1793.

In the East Indies, Lieutenant-Colonel John Cox.



EACH DAY's PRICE OF STOCKS FOR JANUAARY 1798.

Days	Bank Stock	3perCt Reduc.	3 per Ct. Consols	3perCt Scrip.	4perCt 1777.	5perCt Ann.	Long Ann.	Ditto, 1778.	S.Sea Stock.	Old Ann.	New Ann.	3perCt 1751.	India Stock.	India Scrip.	India Bonds.	New Navy.	Exche. Bills.	English Lott. Tick.	Irish Ditto.
23	118	48 3/8	49 5/8 a 3/4	—	59 3/8	—	137-16	6 1-16	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	11l. 14s.	—
24	Sunday																		
25	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
26	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
27	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
28	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
29	118	48 1/4	49 3/8 a 1/2	—	59 1/4	—	13 3/8	6 1/8	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	11l. 13s.	—
30	—	48 1/4	49 3/8 a 1/2	—	59 1/4	—	13 3/8	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	11l. 13s.	—
31	Sunday																		
1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
2	118 3/4	48 1/4	49 3/8 a 1/2	—	59 1/4	—	13 3/8	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	11l. 13s.	—
3	118 1/4	48 1/4	49 3/8 a 1/2	—	59 1/4	—	13 3/8	6 1/8	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	11l. 13s.	—
4	118	48 1/8	49 1/2	—	59 3/8	—	137-16	6 1/8	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	11l. 16s.	—
5	—	48 1/2	49 1/2 a 5/8	—	59 3/8	—	137-16	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	11l. 16s.	—
6	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
7	Sunday																		
8	—	48 3/8	47 3/4 a 48	—	59 3/8	69 7/8	137-16	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	11l. 15s.	—
9	—	48 1/2	48 1/8 a 1/4	—	59 1/4	70 1/8	137-16	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
10	—	48 3/4	48 1/8 a 1/4	—	59 5/8	70 1/8	13 1/2	6 3-16	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	11l. 15s. 6d.	—
11	119	48 1/4	48 1/8 a 1/4	—	59 5/8	70 1/4	13 1/2	—	—	—	—	—	146	—	12 dis.	—	1/2 dis,	11l. 15s.	—
12	—	48 1/2	47 3/4 a 7/8	—	59 1/2	70	137-16	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	12 dis.	—	3/8 dis.	11l. 14s. 6d	—
13	—	48 1/2	47 3/4 a 7/8	—	59 1/2	70	137-16	6 1/4	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	11l. 14s.	—
14	Sunday																		
15	118 3/4	48 3/4	47 5/8 a 3/4	—	59 3/8	69 7/8	137-16	6 1/4	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1/2 dis.	11l. 14s.	—
16	118 1/4	48 3/8	47 3/8 a 3/4	—	59 3/8	69 3/4	137-16	6 1/4	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	11l. 14s.	—
17	—	48 3/8	47 5/8 a 3/4	—	59 3/8	69 3/4	137-16	6 1/4	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	11l. 13s.	—
18	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
19	—	48 1/2	47 3/4 a 48	—	59 1/2	69 7/8	137-16	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	11l. 13s. 6d	—
20	—	48 1/4	47 1/2 a 5/8	—	59 1/4	69 5/8	137-16	6 1/4	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	11l. 13s.	—
21	Sunday																		
22	—	48 1/4	47 3/4 a 5/8	—	59 1/4	69 5/8	13 3/8	6 1/4	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	11l. 13s. 6d.	—

N. B. In the 3 per Cent. Consols the highest and lowest Price of each Day is given; in the other Stocks the highest Price only.

THE European Magazine, For FEBRUARY 1798.

[Embellished with, 1. A PORTRAIT of PRINCE HOARE, ESQ. And, 2. A VIEW of DUNSTER CASTLE.]

CONTAINING,

LONDON:

Printed for J. SEWELL, Cornhill, and J. DEBRETT, Piccadilly.

ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS TO CORRESPONDENTS.

Mr. Mozer's favour in our next. Also Hortenfius, and the Elegy in St. Stephen's Chapel.

A Letter has been tranfmitted to us, figned, we think, M. S. addreffed to a Gentleman as Editor of The European Magazine, who (except the favour of his occafional Correfpondence) is no way concerned in the conduct of it. We do not fee the impropriety in inferting any opinion of one Author concerning another, however erroneous that opinion may be. We are, however, obliged to M S. for his ftrictures.

The Effufions on the Death of a Wife are too incorrect.

AVERAGE PRICES of CORN, from Jan. 20, to Feb. 17, 1798.

	Wheat s.	d.	Rye s.	d.	Barl. s.	d.	Oats s.	d.	Beans s.	d.
London	00	0	00	0	00	0	00	0	00	0

INLAND COUNTIES.

	Wheat s.	d.	Rye s.	d.	Barl. s.	d.	Oats s.	d.	Beans s.	d.
Middlefex	50	7	25	2	22	1	19	5	25	3
Surry	49	2	26	0	22	2	20	2	28	0
Hertford	44	9	00	0	24	4	17	2	27	1
Bedford	45	3	29	0	25	1	18	5	24	7
Hunting.	41	10	00	0	23	0	14	10	21	7
Northam.	45	6	30	0	23	4	15	6	23	0
Rutland	46	6	00	0	27	0	17	0	24	0
Leicefter	52	5	00	0	26	7	16	7	28	4
Nottingh.	53	8	31	0	26	6	17	0	27	4
Derby	55	4	00	0	29	4	19	0	29	10
Stafford	50	4	00	0	29	8	19	9	2	5
Salop	49	10	37	0	35	0	19	2	37	4
Hereford	44	11	41	4	32	11	17	6	29	2
Worceft.	52	6	24	4	30	3	23	8	29	5
Warwick	51	2	00	0	31	0	19	6	31	8
Wilts	53	2	00	0	28	10	22	4	37	10
Berks	48	9	00	0	21	10	19	6	26	7
Oxford	49	8	00	0	22	8	17	8	25	0
Bucks	46	10	00	0	23	6	18	2	22	10

COUNTIES upon the COAST.

	Wheat		Rye		Barley		Oats		Beans	
Effex	46	2	22	6	20	2	19	0	22	10
Kent	44	9	00	0	22	6	18	10	25	10
Suffex	45	8	00	0	24	0	18	6	00	0
Suffolk	42	5	21	0	20	5	15	4	20	5
Cambrid.	37	7	20	10	19	7	9	9	17	8
Norfolk	41	6	19	6	18	10	14	4	18	10
Lincoln	42	10	25	6	22	7	13	1	21	9
York	45	10	27	0	23	5	14	5	26	3
Durham	45	3	31	4	26	0	17	3	00	0
Northum.	40	2	28	0	20	11	15	3	21	6
Cumberl.	47	8	30	10	24	8	16	1	00	0
Weftmor.	54	4	38	8	27	2	18	4	00	0
Lancafh.	49	2	00	0	33	0	18	8	00	0
Chefhire	49	0	00	0	30	4	19	2	00	0
Glouceft.	55	11	00	0	28	11	16	8	24	11
Somerfet	55	5	00	0	31	10	22	0	30	0
Monmou.	51	3	00	0	33	4	00	0	00	0
Devon	60	0	00	0	30	0	14	9	00	0
Cornwall	57	5	00	0	29	3	13	6	00	0
Dorfet	53	8	00	0	29	6	18	0	36	0
Hants	49	7	00	0	25	9	19	8	33	7

WALES.

	Wheat		Rye		Barley		Oats		Beans	
N. Wales	52	6	34	0	24	4	13	0	40	0
S. Wales	65	0	00	0	32	0	11	6	00	0

STATE of the BAROMETER and THERMOMETER.

Day.	Barom.	Thermom.	Wind.
JANUARY.			
28	29.86	35	W.
29	29.62	36	S W.
30	29.51	40	W.
31	29.29	39	W.
FEBRUARY.			
1	29.87	38	W.
2	29.96	41	W.
[illegible]	30.05	49	S. W.
4	30.36	39	N. E.
5	30.57	38	E
6	30 70	37	N. E.
7	30.75	36	E.
8	30.71	35	N.W.
9	30.62	37	W.
10	30.54	40	W.
11	30.47	41	W.
12	30.46	44	S.W.
13	30.40	46	S.W.
14	30.34	48	S.S W.
15	30.19	41	W.
16	30.07	42	N. W.
17	29.98	38	N.
18	29.95	30	N.
19	29 90	29	N.W.
20	29.60	30	W.
21	29.71	35	W.
22	29 32	37	W.
23	29.74	42	W.
24	29.55	49	W.



Prince Hoare Esq.

Published by J. Sewell Cornhill, March 1st 1798

THE

EUROPEAN MAGAZINE,

AND

LONDON REVIEW;

FOR FEBRUARY 1798.

PRINCE HOARE, ESQ.

(WITH A PORTRAIT.)

THIS Gentleman has often contributed to the public amusement. His dramatic performances, if not of the higher order, are always entertaining, free from exceptionable ribaldry, and not calculated to inflame the passions, or debase the understanding. From the success he has met with, we hope he may be encouraged to continue his exertions, and no longer confine himself to the province of farce; but afford the town something likely to confer on his name a more lasting celebrity.

He is the son of a Gentleman well known in the polite world, who resided at Bath, as a painter of considerable eminence in that city, where he acquired both reputation and fortune. Our author is a native of Bath, and employs his pen more for his amusement than pecuniary advantage. His first performance was a tragedy, entitled "Such Things Were," acted at Bath the 2d of January 1788, and formed on the story of Kirk's Cruelty in the reign of James the Second, the circumstances of which are known to most of our readers from Pomfret's poem on the subject. When this was originally acted, Mr. Hoare was absent at Lisbon, in a valetudinary state of health. On the 16th of April, his pleasant and popular comic opera of "No Song no Supper" was acted at Drury Lane, for the benefit of Mr. Kelly; and this was followed, on the 3d of May 1791, by "The Cave of Trophonius," acted at the same Theatre, for the benefit of Mrs. Crouch. On the 23d of May 1792, he produced, at the Haymarket, "Dido, Queen of Carthage," translated from Metastasio, which, though aided by the performance of Madame Mara in the principal character, by the music of Storace, and by splendid scenery, met with but a cold reception. On the 11th of March 1793, his farce of "The Prize, or 2, 5, 3, 8," was acted at the Haymarket, for the benefit of Signora Storace. This piece met with a very cordial reception, and continues to take its turn each season at every Theatre in the three kingdoms. On the 16th of December, in the same year, he again complimented Signora Storace with another farce, which has been almost equally successful, first acted for her benefit, entitled "My Grandmother." All these pieces had the advantage of Storace's music.

His next production was "Lock and Key," a musical farce, acted the first time at Covent Garden the 2d of February 1796, with great applause; and this was followed, on the 30th of April, by "Mahmoud," a musical opera, acted at Drury Lane, and though produced late in the season, was not coldly received. Two days after, Mr. Hoare's first dramatic production was again brought before the public, at the benefit of Mrs. Siddons, the 2d of May, at Drury Lane, under the title of "Julia, or Such Things Were," in which that accomplished actress represented the principal character with her usual excellence.

The last performance of Mr. Hoare was "The Italian Villagers," an opera, acted at Covent Garden the 25th of April last, in which the serious and comic are pleasingly intermixed. So fertile a pen as this Gentleman holds, we can hardly believe will be long in repose; we therefore doubt not but we shall again be soon called upon to notice some further productions, which we are confident will be equally entitled to the applause by which the best of their predecessors have been distinguished.

THE NATURE OF THE DOG.

FROM THE SEMAINIER, A PARIS PAPER.

"WILL it be unworthy of history—Will it be a departure from the respect I owe my readers, to preserve the memory of a Dog, who poured out his life with his grief upon the ashes of the man whose hand had nourished him? A few days before the 9th *Thermidor* *, a Revolutionary Tribunal in one of the departments of the North of France condemned to death M. des R****, an ancient Magistrate, and a most estimable man, *guilty*, at fifty leagues from Paris, of a conspiracy, which had not existed at St. Lazare. M. des R. had a Water Spaniel, of ten or twelve years old, of the small breed, which had been brought up by him, and had never quitted him. Des R**** in prison saw his family dispersed by a system of terror;—some had taken flight; others, themselves arrested, were carried into distant gaols; his domestics were dismissed; his house was buried in the solitude of the Seals; his friends either abandoned him, or concealed themselves; every thing in the world was silent to him, except his Dog. This faithful animal had been refused admittance into the prison. He had returned to his master's house, and found it shut. He took refuge with a neighbour, who received him; but that posterity may judge soundly of the times in which we have existed, it must be added, that this man received him trembling, in secret, and dreading lest his humanity for an animal should conduct him to the scaffold. Every day, at the same hour, the Dog left the house, and went to the door of the prison. He was refused admittance, but he constantly passed an hour before it, and then returned. His fidelity at length won upon the porter, and he was one day allowed to enter. The Dog saw his master. It was difficult to separate them; but the gaoler carried him away, and the Dog returned to his retreat. He came back the next morning, and every day; and once each day he was admitted. He licked the hand of his friend, looked at him, licked his hand again, and went away of himself.

"When the day of sentence arrived, notwithstanding the crowd, notwithstanding the guard, he penetrated into the hall, and crouched himself between the legs of the unhappy man, whom he was about to lose for ever. The Judges condemned the man; and, may my tears be pardoned for the expression, which escapes from them, they condemned him in the presence of his Dog. They reconducted him to the prison, and the Dog, for that time, did not quit the door. The fatal hour arrives; the prison opens; the unfortunate man passes out; it is the Dog that receives him at the threshold. He clings upon his hand. Alas! that hand will never more be spread upon thy caressing head! He follows him. The axe falls, the master dies, but the tenderness of the Dog cannot cease. The body is carried away, he walks at its side; the earth receives it, he lays himself upon the grave.

"There he passed the first night, the next day, the second night. The neighbour, in the mean time, unhappy at not seeing him, risks himself, searching for the Dog, guesses for the extent of his fidelity the asylum he has chosen, finds him, caresses him, brings him back, and makes him eat. An hour afterwards, the Dog escaped, and regained his favourite place. Three months passed away, each morning of which he came to seek his food, and then returned to the ashes of his master; but each day he was more sad, more meagre, more languishing, and it was plain that he was gradually reaching his end. They endeavoured, by chaining him up to wean him; but you cannot triumph over Nature! He broke, or bit through his bonds; escaped; returned to the grave, and never quitted it more. It was in vain that they endeavoured to bring him back. They carried him food, but he ate no longer. For four and twenty hours he was seen employing his weakened limbs in digging up the earth that separated him from the remains of the man he had so much loved. Passion gave him strength, and he gradually approached the body; his labours of affection then vehemently increased; his efforts became convulsive; he shrieked in his struggles; his faithful heart gave way, and he breathed out his last gasp, as if he knew that he had found his master!"

* The day on which Robespierre was overthrown.

THE PROGRESS OF MAN.

A DIDACTIC POEM.

IN FORTY CANTOS, WITH NOTES CRITICAL AND EXPLANATORY; CHIEFLY OF A PHILOSOPHICAL TENDENCY.

DEDICATED TO R. P. KNIGHT, ESQ.

CANTO FIRST.

CONTENTS.

The Subject propofed.—Doubts and Waverings.—Queries not to be anfwered.—Formation of the ftupendous Whole.—Cofmogony; or the Creation of the World:—The Devil—Man—Various Claffes of Beings.—Animated Beings—Birds—Fifh—Beafts.—The Influence of the Sexual Appetite—on Tygers—on Whales—on Crimpt Cod—on Perch—on Shrimps—on Oyfters.—Various Stations affigned to different Animals:—Birds—Bears—Mackarel.—Bears remarkable for their Fur—Mackarel cried on a Sunday—Birds do not graze—nor Fifhes fly—nor Beafts live in the Water.—PLANTS equally contented with their lot:—Potatoes—Cabbage—Lettuce—Leeks—Cucumbers.—MAN only difcontented—born a Savage; not chufing to continue fo, becomes polifhed—refigns his Liberty—Prieft-craft—King-craft—Tyranny of Laws and Inftitutions.—Savage Life—Defcription thereof:—The Savage Free—roaming Woods—feeds on Hips and Haws.—Animal Food—firft Notion of it from feeing a Tiger tearing his Prey—wonders if it is good—refolves to try—makes a Bow and Arrow—kills a Pig or two—refolves to roaft a Part of them—lights a Fire—APOSTROPHE to Fires.—Spits and Jacks not yet invented.—Digreffion.—CORINTH.—SHEFFIELD.—Love the moft natural defire after Food.—Savage Courtfhip.—Concubinage recommended.—Satirical Reflections on Parents and Children—Hufbands and Wives—againft Collateral Confanguinity.—FREEDOM the only Morality, &c. &c. &c.

WHETHER fome great, fupreme, o'er-ruling Power
Stretch'd forth its arm at Nature's Natal Hour,
Compofed this mighty Whole (1) with plaftic fkill,
Wielding the jarring Elements at will?
Or whether, fprung from CHAOS' mingling ftorm, 5
The mafs of matter ftarted into form?
Or CHANCE o'er Earth's green lap fpontaneous fling
The Fruits of Autumn and the Flowers of Spring?
Whether MATERIAL SUBSTANCE unrefin'd,
Owns the ftrong impulfe of inftinctive MIND, 10
Which to one centre points diverging lines,
Confounds, refracts, invig'rates, and combines?
Whether the joys of *Earth*, the hopes of *Heav'n*,
By MAN to GOD, or GOD to MAN (2) were giv'n?
If Virtue lead to blifs, or Vice to woe? 15
Who rules ABOVE? or who refide BELOW? (3)
Vain queftions all—fhall man prefume to know?

(1.—Line 3.) A modern Author of great penetration and judgment obferves very fhrewdly, that "Cofmogony, or creation of the World, has puzzled the Philofophers of all ages. What a medley of opinions have they not broached upon the creation of the World? SANCONIATHON, MANETHO, BEROSUS, and OCELLUS LUCANUS, have all attempted it in vain. The latter has thefe words—*Anarchon ara kai atleutaion to pan*—which imply, that all things have neither beginning nor end."—See GOLDSMITH's *Vicar of Wakefield.*—See alfo Mr. KNIGHT's Poem on the *Progrefs of Civil Society.*

(2.—Line 14.) See GODWIN's Enquirer.—DARWIN's Zoonomia.—PAINE.—PRIESTLEY, &c. &c. &c. Alfo the French Encyclopediftes.

(3.—Line 16.) *Quæftio fpinofa et contortula.*

Let

On all these points, and points obscure as these,
Think they who will,—and think whate'er they please!
Let Us a plainer, steadier theme pursue— 20
Mark the grim Savage scoop his light Canoe;—
Mark the dark Rook, on pendant branches hung,
With anxious fondness feed her cawing young;—
Mark the fell Leopard through the Desart prowl,
Fish prey on Fish, and Fowl regale on Fowl; 25
Lo! Lybian Tigers' chawdrons (4) Love assails,
And warms, midst seas of ice the melting Whales;—(5)
Cools the crimpt Cod, fierce pangs to Perch imparts,
Shrink shrivelled Shrimps, but opens Oysters' hearts;—(6)
Then say, how all these things together tend 30
To one great truth, prime object, and good end?
First—to each living thing, whate'er its kind,
Some lot, some part, some station is assign'd.
The Feather'd Race with pinions skim the *air*—(7)
Not so the Mackarel, and still less the Bear:(8) 35
This (9) roams the *wood*, carnav'rous for his prey;
That (10) with soft roe, pursues his *watery* way:—
This (11) slain by Hunters, yields his shaggy hide;
That, caught by Fishers, is on *Sundays* cried—(12)
But each contented with his humble sphere, 40
Moves unambitious through the circling year;
Nor e'er forgets the fortunes of his race,
Nor pines to quit, nor strives to change his place.
Ah! who has seen the mailed Lobster rise,
Clap his broad wings, and soaring claim the skies. 45
When did the Owl, descending from her bow'r,(13)
Crop, 'midst the fleecy flocks the tender flow'r;
Or the young heifer plunge with pliant limb
In the salt wave, (14) and fish-like strive to swim?
The same of Plants—Potatoes 'Tatoes breed—(15) 50
Uncostly Cabbage springs from Cabbage-seed;
Lettuce to Lettuce, Leeks to Leeks succeed;
Nor e'er did cooling Cucumbers presume
To flow'r like Myrtle, or like Violets bloom.
—MAN, only,—rash, refin'd, presumptuous MAN, 55
Starts from his rank, and mars Creation's plan.

(4.—Line 26.) "Add thereto a Tyger's chawdron."—MACBETH.
(5.—Lines 26, 27.) "In softer notes bids Lybian Lions roar,
"And warms the Whale on Zembla's frozen shore."
PROGRESS OF CIVIL SOCIETY, Book 1. line 98.
(6.—Line 29.) "An Oyster may be cross'd in love."—Mr. SHERIDAN'S CRITIC.
(7.—Line 35) Birds fly.
(8.—Line 35.) But neither Fish, nor Beasts—particularly as here exemplified.
(9.—Line 36.) The Bear.
(10.—Line 37) The Mackarel—There are also *Lard roed* Mackarel. *Sed de his alio loco.*
(11.—Line 38.) Bear's *grease*, or *fat*, is also in great request; being supposed to have a *crinigerous*, or hair producing quality.
(12.—Line 39.) There is a special Act of Parliament which permits Mackarel to be cried on Sundays.
(13.—Line 45 to 49.) Every Animal contented with the lot which it has drawn in life. A fine contrast to Man—who is always discontented.
(14.—Line 49.) *Salt wave*—wave of the sea—"*briny wave.*"—POETÆ PASSIM.
(15.—Line 50.) A still stronger contrast, and a greater shame to Man, is found in Plants: they too are contented—he restless and changing. *Mens agitat mihi, nec placidâ contenta quiete est.*
(15.) *Potatoes 'Tatoes breed* Elision for the sake of verse, not meant to imply that the root degenerates. Not so with Man

Mox daturos
Progeniem vitiosiorem.

3 LORD

Born the free Heir of Nature's wide Domain,
To Art's strict limits bounds his narrow'd reign;
Resigns his native Rights for meaner things,
For *Faith* and *Fetters*—LAWS, and PRIESTS, and KINGS. 60

(To be continued.)

LORD BOLINGBROKE AND LORD CHESTERFIELD.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE EUROPEAN MAGAZINE.

SIR,

REQUEST a place in your respectable Publication for the inclosed two Letters from two Noblemen eminent in their day. The first exhibits Lord Bolingbroke in a very amiable point of view; but I desire you will omit the name of the person to whom it is addressed. The second may be reckoned trifling; but, shewing the affectionate character of Lord Chesterfield to his Grand Children, then about six and eight years of age, may, I think, deserve preservation.

I am, &c.

G. H.

LETTER I.

TO THE REV. MR. C. B.

REV. SIR,

YOUR Letter of Dec. 9th comes this moment to my hands, and stuns me quite, after a long anxiety; knowing your father to be ill, and yet having no particular account of his condition. I heard not only from others, but from himself, that he was better; and was encouraged by reasonable hopes to expect his recovery. These hopes, it seems, were vain; and this expectation must be disappointed. He is prepared, you say, to resign; so am I. Resignation to the order and course of Providence is the duty of every created being. But he has only one effort to make against the frailty of human nature; I have many. He resigns, and dies: I resign; and live to resign continually: for, as long as I live, I shall feel the loss of your father; the most affectionate, the most zealous, the most constant, the most useful of friends. Do not imagine that any of his letters have been unanswered by me; but the post is a precarious conveyance, and every other is always slow, and often uncertain. My wife is in the same extreme affliction that I am. I never felt a greater; and I have felt many. I thank you most heartily for your good wishes, and kind offers of friendly offices. I may desire some of you, when I can collect my thoughts; which, at present, I really can not. Be assured, dear Sir, that the sincere and warm affection I bore your father shall descend to his posterity; and that the greatest comfort I can have in the remainder of my life will be to shew my gratitude to his memory, by my services to you and your brother; for I am, indeed,

Yours affectionately,
BOLINGBROKE.

LETTER II.

TO CHARLES AND PHILIP STANHOPE.

DEAR CHARLES AND PHIL,

THERE must be no ceremony between us; come to me whenever you will, provided it be with your Mama's approbation: Thursday next, for instance, is a new day. As for you, Phil, I can promise you no rasberries, for several reasons; of which one of the chief is, because there are no more. But for thick cream, you shall swim in it if you please. God bless you both.

CHESTERFIELD.

My compliments to your Mamma.

Blackheath, Tuesday.

DUNSTER

DUNSTER CASTLE.

[WITH A VIEW.]

DUNSTER Castle, in Somersetshire, is 164 miles from London. It was given by William the Conqueror to William De Mohun, in which family it continued till Sir John De Mohun, one of the first Knights of the Garter, having no male issue, conveyed it to trustees for the use of his wife, who after his decease sold it, in the reign of Edward the Third, to Lady Elizabeth Luttrell, daughter of Hugh Courtenay, Earl of Devonshire, and widow of Sir Andrew Luttrell, Knight. Her son, Sir Henry Luttrell, who was Lieutenant of Harfleur, and Steward of the Household to Henry the Fifth's Queen, added several Buildings, and left the Castle and honours to his posterity, by whom it is possessed. It stands on a hill, and is a beautiful structure, though built in the ancient manner. And of this edifice our View is North West, the best calculated to shew its form and beauty. It had formerly two wings and three towers, and has a fine prospect of a vale of two miles, bounded by the Severn. In the civil wars it was garrisoned for King Charles the First, but was taken by General Blake. It was also the prison of the famous William Prynne, in the time of Oliver Cromwell.

Dunster is about two miles from Minehead. Its situation is low, but encompassed with hills, except towards the sea, from which it is about a mile and half distant. It had formerly an Abbey of Benedictine Monks, founded by William De Mohun, and dedicated to Saint George; but he annexed it as a cell to the Abbey of Saint Peter of Bath. About the time of the suppression, it consisted only of three Monks, and its revenues amounted to 37l. 4s. 8d. per ann. The Church of this Town was built in the reign of Henry the Seventh, is a large handsome structure in the form of a Cathedral, with a fine tower, and part of the ancient Abbey is still standing near it. Its market is on Friday. It has a fair on Whitsun Monday for pedlar's goods.

The Castle commands an extensive view over the Bristol Channel into Wales. The Park is four miles in circumference, and well stocked with deer. The present possessor, John Fownes Luttrell, esq. is Representative for the Borough of Minehead.

DUTCH TERRITORIES IN INDIA.

THE following calculation of the Dividends made by the Dutch East India Company to the Proprietors, may prove an interesting article at the present moment:

The Company was established in 1605, and from that time to the year 1720, they divided no less a sum than 2602 2-8ths per cent. in money, cloves, spices, bonds on Holland, &c. In the period of 63 years, this Company divided 22 4-9ths per cent. of the capital stock, one year with another.

So great were the concerns of this Company in India, that they employed in their India storehouses at least 1400 men, as well for the building as fitting out ships. Fifty workmen were yearly employed in finishing and cleansing the spiceries. And their General at Batavia commanded upwards of 50,000 men, exclusive of the fleets, of which he had the disposal. They employed upwards of 200 ships outward bound, and above 50 homeward. In the first went about 10 or 11,000 men: and in the latter about 5000l.

Their trade in spices amounted to

Cloves, 1,000,000 lb. at 10s.	£ 500,000
Nutmegs, 800,000 lb. at 6s. 6d.	275,000
Mace, 200,000 lb. at 15s.	150,000
Cinnamon, 1,000,000 lb. at 10s.	500,000
Pepper, 5,000 tons, at 1s. 3d.	700,000
Total	2,125,000

The immense profit of such a monopoly enjoyed by them, to the exclusion of other commercial nations, is too obvious to require any remark.

TO



Engraved by S. Rawle

DUNSTER CASTLE

Published by J. Sewell Cornhill March 1 1798

pulously nice and carefull in doing all imaginable justice to the pious memory of severall very learned R. Catholick ladies, as I have to the most celebrated and deserving ones of the Protestant Church; and if I did not, I think I ought to be deprived of pen and paper. N. Saunders (an inveterate and implacable enemy to those of the Reformed Church), in his book *De Schismate Ang.* has lashed the Protestant princes at an unmerciful rate, and M. Luther has treated K. Hen. 8. with very little ceremoney: as being princes not at all to theire good likeing: but this giddy writer is still of a worse stamp; for excepting two or three princes, he falls foul upon all indiscriminately: *princes* and *people*, *laws* and *language*, must all fall a sacrifice to his depreciating pen. *Pro patria mori* used to be one of the greatest boastes of antiquity; but this worthy writer's sentiments are the very reverse. Our Monarchs, who, by the most judicious writers have been esteemed the most renownd of all the European princes, are by this modest, candid Gentleman, brought upon the stage, and represented as a set of men, guilty of the most enormous crimes, and are treated by him with all the indignity and contempt imaginable. They seldom can receive their titles of honour or any respectful epithets from him; Richard and Harry, Mary and Elizabeth, James and Charles, &c. is the genteel manner by which this petulant and insolent writer introduces those most puissant princes to his readers: in the very same manner as if he had been drawing up an historical account of cases which had happened among their subjects in Westminster-hall. And so fond is he of scandal, and of reproaching his Sovereign princes, that even the glorious K. Ed. 3. could not escape the malignant humour of his pen. And rather than he should pass uncensured, he would take the pains of stroling into Scotland, to fetch an ignominious tale to brand that great prince with an indeliable mark of infamy to latest posterity. Indeed he sets out with an ill omen (p. 51) in venting his impotent malice upon the poor monks; for however those of later times may be thought to have degenerated, I always looked upon those of the first ages as men of primitive simplicity and piety; such were the monks of *Bangor*, &c. I therefore wonder at the inhumanity of this uncharitable writer, thus to endeavour to stain and blemish the memory of those religious men with such an odious character.—Nor can the fair sex pass by him without being sprinkled with the gall of his pen in a very plentifull manner. Those brave *Heroins*, who so courageously dispatched the Pagan Danes, enemies, who had in a most lamentable manner harrassed, infested, and over run their country (for which they are highly applauded by as wise and equitable judges as Mr. Higgons), must at last be stigmatized by him with lasting infamy for an act, which in a parallel instance is comended in holy writ. But those writers were guided by very different spirits, the one by the spirit of truth itself; the other by the spirit of detraction.— * Nothing but the most brutal ferocity could stimulate him to write what he has there delivered: to say that the *only business of woman is to propagate mankind, and to nourish them with their milk*, is such an unchristian and brutish expression as even the very heathens themselves would have been ashamed of. But as I have a very fair opportunity, so I shall endeavour to wipe off the aspersions cast upon that injured sex by this ungentlemanlike writer, in bestowing a few pages in animadverting upon those singular remarks, which I shall throw into a large Introduction prefixed to my Memoirs of Learned Woman. — Perhaps, Sir, you'll wonder to hear a mechanick talk at this rate; but however I think no one can fairly reproach me with *Ne sutor ultra crepidam.* — And like a disobedient and most undutifull son he has procacity enough to take his forefathers by the beard, and reproach them as well with barbarity of language as of manners. Having (p. 43.) with unusual generosity extolled the strength, beauty, and comprehensiveness of the present English tongue, for the sake (I suppose) of an invidious retrospection to that of the Anglo Saxon, he adds, that *if we look very far back, we shall see the language*

* The following is the obnoxious passage here referred to:—"To this barbarous action the English women, as it is credibly reported, owe those privileges which they have acquired above those of their sex in other countries; but it seems so far from an honour, as some have thought it, that on the other hand it is an indelible reproach to that tenderness which should be the distinguishing character of the sex, whose only business is to propagate mankind, and nourish them with their milk," p. 29.—Editor.

3 of

of our anceſtors as barbarous as their manners. You ſee, Sir, his —— bolt is ſoon ſhot, but he is very far from hitting his mark. Had he taken the pains to have made himſelf maſter of the Septentrional literature (if he had had but a ſpark of modeſty left in him) he muſt have bluſhed and been out of countenance at the impudence of his aſſertion. And indeed, not to know otherwiſe, deſcovers in him great poverty of reading. He might have learned from a very great variety of authors, men of the firſt rank for deep learning and ſound judgement, and who have penetrated into the very bottom of this kind of literature, that the language of his anceſtors is not ſo barbarous as he imagines. I can ſpeak (ſays that incomparably knowing lady, the learned Mrs. Elſtob) for the *Saxon*, *Gothick*, and *Franciſk*, or old *Tutonick*: which, for aptneſs of compounded and well ſounding words, and variety of numbers, are by thoſe learned men that underſtand them, thought ſcarce inferior to the *Greek* itſelf. I never could find myſelf ſhocked with the harſhneſs of thoſe languages, which grates ſo much in the ears of thoſe that never heard them. I never perceived in the conſonantes any hardneſs, but ſuch as was neceſſary to afford ſtrength, like the bones in a human body which yield it firmneſs and ſupport. So that the worſt that can be ſaid of our forefathers is, that they ſpoke as they fought, like men. Beſides, as the juſtneſs and propriety of the language of any nation hath been always rightly eſteemed a great ornament and teſt of the good ſenſe of ſuch a nation, ſo conſequently, to arraign the good ſenſe or language of a nation, is to caſt upon it a very great reproach. I might add many more remarks upon the partiality and diſingenuity (to ſpeak no worſe) of this injudicious and heedleſs writer, but I am quite aſhamed to view to what a length I have inſenſibly run, eſpecially when I conſider that I am writing to a Gentleman who is almoſt a ſtranger to me; however, I am willing to hope your candour and good nature will excuſe and pardon the liberty I have taken, and believe me to be, with the higheſt ſenſe of gratitude, &c.

G. B.

March 26th, 1746.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE EUROPEAN MAGAZINE.

THE PLEASURES OF PATRONAGE.

MR. EDITOR,

HAPPENING the other day to take up a volume of the Connoiſſeur, among other pictures of life and manners which that ingenious and lively author deſcribes, I read the ſtory of a man who pathetically relates the vexations attendant upon marrying a *whole family*; being ſtruck with the ſimilarity of our ſituations, I ſhall without ſcruple trouble you with my complaints upon the ſame ſubject.

You muſt know, Sir, that from a boy I have ever poſſeſſed the noble ambition of being firſt in company. The deſcription in Homer of Jupiter making Heaven tremble at his nod, filled and delighted my imagination; I have drawn upon myſelf many a beating, by attempting a ſuperiority it was not in my power to maintain. My father's fondneſs rather encouraged than repreſſed theſe emotions, which, I think, he would hardly have done, had he foreſeen thoſe conſequences which I now proceed to relate.

Several years have elapſed, ſince I married a woman of great perſonal attractions, and whoſe beauty, I confeſs, time has hitherto but little injured. My father at firſt was rather diſpleaſed; for having riſen in the world by uniting himſelf to a woman of handſome fortune, he could hardly brook the idea of my marrying from diſintereſted, or, as the world calls it, romantic attachment. My wife however, who proved a conſummate politician in the art of ſettling all differences that oppoſed her own intereſt, ſoon reconciled him to what could not now be avoided, and we began to lead a tolerably happy life, in the midſt of a very large and annually increaſing family.

But it was not long before I found my wife poſſeſſed of the failing above alluded to; namely, an ardent deſire of promoting the remoteſt branches of her own family, together with an unaccountable diſlike to mine. Her firſt ſtretch of prerogative was the introducing her mother on a viſit, as ſhe politely termed it, to my family. This viſit was

 lengthened

lengthened from time to time, under various pretences, until at last the ancient Dame was fairly established in the house. Well! Sir, this I put up with, as the old lady, though possessed of a voice rather shrill and discordant, is in the main a decent well-meaning woman, and would, as my wife assured me, save us a great deal in making several little things for the children; thus, according to the housewife's œconomy, I encumbered myself with a useless piece of furniture, because it might one day or other be of use. My wife's brother from Yorkshire was the next object of her favor; I was entreated to assist in fitting him for some sea voyage; the youth proved silly, idle, and expensive, without genius or application, and yet, in spite of all these defects, he has lately become Captain of an Indiaman; a promotion, which I assure you, Sir, cost me no small sum. It might be supposed that by this time I had purchased a little tranquillity and domestic enjoyment,—"but soft by regular approach—not yet."—A female relation of my spouses, whose affinity it might even puzzle the Herald's office to trace, arrived post haste from her northern recess, being encouraged thereto by a letter from my wife, informing her, that as she had been marriageable many years, the run of a *winter or two in town* would certainly do her business. I was forced to escort her during this run of a winter or two, to all public places, without even the consolatory vanity of gallanting a handsome woman; for our kinswoman was far from deserving that epithet, she being very coarse, very old, and very ugly. Here, however, I was in some sort victor; the men shrunk at her approach, and the two winters which were bargained for being elapsed, I resolutely sent her back into the country.

I now, by the death of my father, inherited a handsome fortune, but was not fated to enjoy it. The ocean of relations that kindly took their dinner with us in the family way in town, exhausted both my patience and my purse: to obviate which inconvenience, I quitted my London residence, and fixed on a spot about five miles from town, flat enough, I thought, to escape the eye of intruders, and surrounded with mire enough to hinder their approach. But alas! while "hugging myself in ease and clover," I little thought of the storm that was gathering over my head: another brother of my wife's started up like the hydra's head, and presumptuously setting sail from India, arrived at my ever open gate, possessed of all the laziness, pride, and ignorance, of an Indian Nabob, without one shilling of that wealth, which alone renders such creatures tolerable.—Him I am forced to keep a pensioner in my house: he is, forsooth, too much of a Gentleman to enter into any business, unless I will advance a capital sufficient to bring him a sinecure income for life; and in the mean time I am obliged to keep him a servant and a horse, to enable him to *support his dignity*.

Oh, Mr. Editor! could you but be present at our congress: about twenty birds setting up their discordant pipes, my eldest girl worrying the youngest, my kinsman aforesaid worrying a German flute, my wife scolding the servants, and her mother scolding the children with the lungs of a fishwoman, you would wonder not to find me annihilated by such a complication of sounds: vexed and alarmed, I abruptly quit the house; I wander up the gravel walk and enter my summer house; here, like Young's Busiris, "collected in myself I stand alone;" I cast my eyes upwards to the dome of my summer house, which I should mention, was formerly one of the smaller domes of the Bank, but taken down during the late repairs, and purchased by me. It seems to reproach me with its present forlorn situation, once the pleased witness of busy faces and large sums of money; now, such are the revolutions of life, the sad spectator of a vacant countenance and empty pockets.

Such, Mr. Editor, are the Pleasures of Patronage! I daily see my fortune wasting, without one valuable acquisition, or pleasurable connection. I repeat the same dull jests, and they are received with the same forced and servile laugh. I advance the same opinions, and they are tagged with the same stupid "very true." My own relations, too independent to seek an intimacy which my wife repels, are strangers to my house; and if you except my formal superannuated partner, and pert loquacious clerk, no stranger enters my doors to soften the tedium of life.

I am, &c.

UXORIUS.

ACCOUNT

ACCOUNT OF JOHN WILKES, ESQ.

(Continued from Page 19.)

THE commencement of the present reign opened to Mr. Wilkes that career in politicks which he afterwards pursued with so much turbulence, and at last terminated with so much success. In the Parliament which assembled the 3d of November 1761, he was returned Member for the Borough of Aylesbury, and connected himself with those families, which having held the principal posts under Government during the greater part of the reigns of the two preceding kings, saw with a jealous eye the favours of the crown diverted from the usual channel to their former adversaries. The introduction of Lord Bute to the Ministry served as a signal for a new Opposition, in which (though he was no orator) Mr. Wilkes soon rendered himself conspicuously useful by his pen. The war with Spain, in the year 1762, occasioned the publication of the papers which passed in the negotiation preceding it; but the collection not being thought so perfect as it ought to have been, Mr. Wilkes published "Observations on the Papers relative to the Rupture with Spain laid before both Houses of Parliament by his Majesty's Command, in a Letter from a Member of Parliament to a Friend in the Country," 8vo. He had before this intimated a wish to be appointed the first Governor of Canada, in order, as he expressed it, "to have reconciled the new subjects to the English, and to have shewn the French the advantages of the mild rule of laws over that of lawless power and despotism;" * but in this application, perhaps unfortunately for the world, he was not successful. It was also reported at the time, and not contradicted, that he had proposed himself to go as Ambassador to Constantinople.

On the 29th of May 1762, Lord Bute was appointed First Commissioner of the Treasury; and, to reconcile the public to his elevation, he employed various writers to defend the measures of his administration. Among others were Dr. Smollet and Mr. Murphy; the former of whom began a paper on the day of his patron's promotion, called "The Briton;" and the latter, on the 10th of June, another entitled "The Auditor." To encounter these it was proposed to Mr. Wilkes to publish a paper to be called "The Englishman," which he assented to, except that he did not adopt the title recommended, but chose another, that of "The North Briton," the first number of which appeared the 5th of June.

In the conduct of this periodical publication it is certain he had the assistance of Churchill †, and, as it is generally believed, of Lloyd, and they soon shewed that in ability to wield the weapons of political controversy, they had a manifest advantage over their opponents. Such an inundation of scurrility and abuse; such virulent invectives against the natives of the Northern parts of the island; and such groundless charges and insinuations so daringly urged; the public had never before seen. The moderate viewed this conduct with apprehension, and the timid began to fear the introduction of a civil war which nothing but the forbearance of the Scots could prevent, and the lovers of order saw the mounds placed to secure society broken down, and licentiousness under the pretence of liberty rioting without controul. The Premier at first beheld the gathering storm with too much contempt, and afterwards with too much fear. After suffering himself to be pelted for almost a year, he resigned his post on the 8th of April 1763, leaving to his successors the punishment of the libellers of Administration, who had become bold by neglect, and who ought to have felt the animadversion of the law in a much earlier stage.

* Political Register, Vol. ii. p. 413.

† Mr. Kearsley, in his examination before the Secretaries of State, deposed, that Churchill received the profits arising from the sale of the North Briton.—*History of the Minority*, 8vo. 1766. p. 145.

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In the progreſs of the North Briton ſome individuals were inſulted who did not ſubmit patiently to the ſtigma intended to be faſtened on them. For ſome expreſſions in No. 12, Lord Talbot challenged the ſuppoſed author to a bloodleſs duel *, and for No. 40, he was called to account more ſucceſsfully afterwards by Mr. Martin †. Mr. Peregrine Cuſt had recourſe to the Court of King's Bench ‡, and ſome irritable Scots reſented the imputations on their country in a manner that could not be defended §. The impunity with which the paper had been ſuffered to proceed, at length rouſed the attention of the Government; and on the publication of No. 45, a ſweeping illegal general warrant was iſſued againſt the authors, printers, and publiſhers, which, though intended to cruſh the author, operated ſo much in his favour as to induce the public to eſpouſe his cauſe as their own, and laid the foundation of that popularity, by which he afterwards extricated himſelf from all his difficulties, and long attached the populace to him as a ſufferer in the cauſe of liberty.

The circumſtances which attended his being taken into cuſtody have been minutely, and we believe accurately, related by himſelf: they do credit to him as a Briton ‖. He was committed to the Tower the 30th of April; but a habeas corpus being iſſued, he was brought up to the Court of Common Pleas the 3d of May, and remanded back until the 6th, when he was diſcharged. On both theſe occaſions he made inflammatory ſpeeches againſt the Government.

Previous to this event his Majeſty, on the 4th of May, diſplaced Mr. Wilkes from being Colonel of the Buckinghamſhire militia, a ſituation which he had filled very much to his credit; and ſoon after, Lord Temple, who had expreſſed his concern at the loſs of an officer (to uſe his own words), "who by his deportment in command was endeared to the whole corps," was deprived of his poſt of Lord Lieutenant of the county.

During the receſs of Parliament, Mr. Wilkes ſet up a printing preſs in his houſe in Great George-ſtreet, contrary to the advice of many of his friends. The principal work executed there was The North Briton, in three volumes; for the publication of which he was afterwards convicted ¶. He this ſummer made a viſit to France, to ſee his daughter.

On the meeting of the Parliament on the 15th of November, both the contending parties prepared for action. A meſſage in the name of his Majeſty was ſent to the Houſe of Commons, informing them of the libel No. 45, and of the ſteps taken by the Miniſtry in conſequence of it. Mr. Wilkes alſo laid his complaint of a breach of privilege before the Houſe; the hearing of which was poſtponed until a future day. In the Houſe of Lords, a complaint of breach of privilege was made by Biſhop Warburton, that his name had been put to a moſt blaſphemous work, entitled "An Eſſay on Woman;" ſix copies of which had been printed by Mr. Wilkes, without any deſign of publication. This charge was entirely unlooked for, and occaſioned great odium to fall on the offending patriot, whoſe profligacy was exclaimed againſt with the utmoſt freedom. Informations were filed againſt him, both for this concealed work, and for The North Briton, and the utmoſt ſeverity of the law was threatened to be enforced againſt him. On the other hand, actions were commenced by him againſt the Secretaries of State, and all the perſons concerned in iſſuing and executing the illegal general warrants for ſeizing his perſon and papers.

At this juncture the acrimony of party could not be exceeded by any thing which later times have witneſſed. In the courſe of the debate in the Houſe of Commons on the 15th of November, Mr. Martin, one of the Secretaries of the Treaſury, who had been in the groſſeſt manner inſulted in The North Briton,

* The account of this Duel is to be ſeen in Mr. Wilkes's Letters, p. 21.

† See Hiſtory of the Minority, 234.

‡ See North Briton, Vol. iii. p. 82.

§ See particularly the intemperate behaviour of Captain Forbes, and the lunatic attempt of Alexander Dun, in Wilkes's Collection of Letters, p. 75, and p. 122.

‖ See *Letter* to the Duke of Grafton.—Collection of Letters, p. 238.

¶ Beſides The North Briton and The Eſſay on Women, he printed at this preſs "The Battle of Epſom, a new Ballad," fo. by Sir Joſeph Mawbey, and "Recherches ſur l'Origine de Deſpotiſme Oriental. Ouvrage poſthume du M. Boulanger," 12mo. a few copies of which only got abroad. The Tranſlation of this Work, having Amſterdam on the title page, was by Dr. Hifferman; Mr. Wilkes printed only the original French.

No.

No. 40 *, took occaſion to notice it, evidently with a view to draw forth the concealed author. In this he was ſucceſsful. When Mr. Wilkes returned home in the morning, after a long debate, he wrote and ſent Mr. Martin the following letter:

" *Great George-ſtreet, Nov.* 16.

" SIR,

" YOU complained yeſterday before five hundred Gentlemen, that you had been ſtabbed in the dark by The North Briton; but I have reaſon to believe you was not ſo much in the dark as you affected and choſe to be. Was the complaint made before ſo many Gentlemen on purpoſe that they might interpoſe?—To cut off every pretence of ignorance as to the author, I whiſper in your ear that every paſſage of The North Briton in which you have been named, or even alluded to, was written by

" Your humble ſervant,

" JOHN WILKES."

To this Mr. Martin ſent the following anſwer:

" *Abingdon-ſtreet, Nov.* 16, 1763.

" SIR,

" As I ſaid in the Houſe of Commons yeſterday, that the writer of The North Briton, who had ſtabbed me in the dark, was a cowardly as well as a malignant and infamous ſcoundrel; and your letter of this morning's date acknowledges that every paſſage of The North Briton in which I have been named, or even alluded to, was written by yourſelf, I muſt take the liberty to repeat, that you are a malignant and infamous ſcoundrel; and that I deſire to give you an opportunity of ſhewing me, whether the epithet of cowardly was rightly applied or not.

" I deſire that you may meet me in Hyde Park immediately, with a brace of piſtols each, to determine our difference.

" I ſhall go to the Ring in Hyde Park with my piſtols ſo concealed that nobody may ſee them; and I will wait in expectation of you one hour. As I ſhall call in my way at your houſe, to deliver this letter, I propoſe to go from thence directly to the Ring in Hyde Park, from whence we may proceed, if it be neceſſary, to any more private place; and I mention that I ſhall wait an hour, in order to give you full time to meet me.

" I am,

" Your humble ſervant,

" SAM. MARTIN."

The circumſtances attending this duel are ſaid to have been as follow:—When the Gentlemen met in Hyde Park, they walked together for a little while, to avoid ſome company which ſeemed coming up to them. They brought each a pair of piſtols. When they were alone, the firſt fire was from Mr. Martin's piſtol. Mr. Martin's piſtol miſſed Mr. Wilkes, and the piſtol in Mr. Wilkes's hand flaſhed in the pan. The Gentlemen then each took one of Mr. Wilkes's pair of piſtols: Mr. Wilkes miſſed, and the ball of Mr. Martin's piſtol lodged in Mr. Wilkes's belly. Mr. Wilkes bled immediately very much. Mr. Martin then came up, and deſired to give him all the aſſiſtance in his power. Mr. Wilkes replied, that Mr. Martin had behaved like a man of honour, and that he was killed, and inſiſted on Mr. Martin's making his immediate eſcape, and no creature ſhould know from Mr. Wilkes how the affair happened. Upon this they parted, but Mr. Martin came up again in two or three minutes to Mr. Wilkes, offering him a ſecond time his aſſiſtance; but Mr. Wilkes again inſiſted on his going off. Mr. Martin expreſſed his concern for Mr. Wilkes, ſaid the thing was too well known by ſeveral people who came up almoſt directly, and then went away. Mr. Wilkes was carried home, but would not tell any circumſtance of the caſe till he found it ſo much known. He only ſaid to the Surgeon, &c. that it was an affair of honour.

The day following, Mr. Wilkes imagining himſelf in the greateſt danger, returned Mr. Martin his letter, that no evidence might appear againſt him; and inſiſted upon it with his relations, that in caſe of his death no trouble ſhould be given Mr. Martin, for he had behaved as a man of honour.

Mr. Martin immediately fled to Paris, and Mr. Wilkes was unable to attend his duty in Parliament; but his ſituation did not ſeem to ſoften or ſatisfy the vengeance of his opponents. On the 3d of December The North Briton, by order of both Houſes, was burnt by the com-

* He was mentioned in theſe terms: " As the moſt treacherous, baſe, ſelfiſh, mean, abject, low-lived, and dirty fellow, that ever wriggled himſelf into a Secretaryſhip."

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mon hangman, and on the 16th the House of Commons directed Dr. Hebberden and Mr. Cæsar Hawkins to attend their devoted Member at proper intervals, to observe the progress of his cure; and that they, together with Dr. Brocklesby and Mr. Graves, his own physician and surgeon, should report their opinion on the 19th of January * ensuing; but in the interval, Mr. Wilkes, considering himself not secure in England, on the 25th of December, without any notice, quietly left London for Paris, where on the 30th he had a friendly meeting with his antagonist Mr. Martin, in which both parties seemed to bury their animosity in oblivion, and behaved to each other with great politeness.

On the 6th of December the action brought by Mr. Wilkes against Mr. Wood, as Under-Secretary of State, for seizing his papers, was tried before Lord Chief Justice Pratt, when a verdict was given for 1000l. damages; and the cause against Lord Halifax proceeded until Mr. Wilkes was outlawed, by which it became necessarily suspended.

(*To be concluded in our next.*)

DROSSIANA.

NUMBER CI.

ANECDOTES OF ILLUSTRIOUS AND EXTRAORDINARY PERSONS, PERHAPS NOT GENERALLY KNOWN.

——A THING OF SHREDS AND PATCHES! HAMLET.

[*Continued from* Page 23.]

LORD CHANCELLOR HARDWICKE.

FOR the following account of this great Magistrate the Compiler is obliged to a learned friend:

The Earl of Hardwicke was certainly one of the greatest ornaments of the English Nation. He was born in very humble life, commenced his legal career in the lowest walk of the profession; but, uniting uncommon abilities with uncommon industry, advanced himself to the highest office of the English Judicature, and to the dignity of a Peer of Great Britain. He acquired an immense fortune, and obtained for his sons some of the first offices in Church and State. It is observable, that his Lordship, and his great contemporary the Earl of Mansfield, differed extremely in their mode of fructifying their money; the former investing it immediately in the purchase of land, the latter placing it out upon mortgage. In the event, the mode adopted by Lord Hardwicke proved most productive, the increase of the value of land, and the advance of rents, greatly counterbalancing the advantage of five per cent. interest. In the years 1740, 1748, and 1752, his Lordship was appointed one of the Lords Justices for the administration of the Government during King George the Second's absence on his journies in those years to his German dominions. In 1749, he was unanimously chosen High Steward of the University of Cambridge. In 1736-7, he was appointed Lord High Chancellor of England; and held that office till 1756, when he resigned the seals, to the great concern of the Bar, and, as it was said at the time, to the great mortification of the King. The period during which he presided in Chancery is an æra in the judicature of that Court. The Bar was never more respectable; but the superior powers of his Lordship were universally felt and acknowledged; and, except some petulant expressions which fell from Lord Chief Justice Willes, when he was called to his assistance in the case of Omychund against Barker, his Lordship was treated in his Court with a degree of respect that bordered nearly on veneration. He was most patient in hearing a cause, almost always pronounced immediate judgment upon it, and very seldom postponed his decisions from one term to another. In his arguments from the Bench his language was easy and dignified; he displayed a profusion of legal learning; his mode of applying it was luminous, and his conclusions carried conviction. Only three appeals were made from his decrees, and in these his decisions were confirmed. A determination of Lord Hardwicke is, to this day, the very highest authority

* See the Letters that passed on this occasion in the Collection of Letters, p. 108. Mr. Wilkes refused to admit the State Physician and Surgeon.

that

that can be urged in any Court of Equity. He had three sons. Philip, his eldest son, and his successor in his title, was a man of learning and taste, and is supposed to have contributed greatly to the publication called "The Athenian Letters." The celebrated Mr. Charles Yorke was his Lordship's second son.

The following is a copy of the introductory part of the will of Mr. Charles Yorke:

"Being lately called upon, by the death of my most affectionate and entirely beloved wife, to reflect on the uncertainty of all enjoyments in this world, I think it an act of duty and prudence to make some disposition of my real and personal estate by will. But, having mentioned the affecting occasion which has turned my thoughts to this subject, I ought, in the first place, to return my grateful acknowledgments to Almighty God (the author of every good and perfect gift) for many great mercies and unmerited advantages, particularly for that greatest of all blessings conferred upon me, in my marriage with my most amiable wife Catherine, whose artless manner, sweetest temper, tender, generous, and disinterested kindness, unaffected piety to God, and habitual chearfulness (the happy result of the purest innocence, and the most steady principles of religion and virtue), made her the delight of all who knew her, and an example worthy of imitation. It was the goodness of God to indulge me in the enjoyment of such a blessing; it was his wisdom and righteous will to make that enjoyment short, and to take her from me in the bloom of her age, and in the midst of my best hopes, lest I might feel more calmness and prosperity than was good for me; being conscious of many frailties, errors, and transgressions, of which I humbly implore his forgiveness, through the merits of Jesus Christ my only Saviour; and that his Providence will graciously deliver me, both here and in another state of existence, from the evil consequences of them all. In the next place, I desire my executors to bury me in the same vault at W. in C.shire, with my said dearest wife * and my two infant daughters, M. and C. in the firm belief and hope of the resurrection of the innocent and pure in heart to a blessed immortality."

Lord Hardwicke was of so ardent and so industrious a mind, that when Bower's celebrated Lives of the Popes came out, he had read them through, before a single fellow of a college in Cambridge had looked into them.

ABULFEDA.

This Arabian Philosopher of the Desart being asked one day how he came to know that there was a God, replied, "In the same way as I know, by the prints that are made in the sand, whether a man or a beast has passed before me. Do not," added he, "the heavens by the splendor of the stars, the world by the immensity of its extent, and the sea by the infinity of the waves that it rolls, sufficiently make known to us the power and the greatness of their Author?"

Another Arabian, having the same question put to him, replied, "Does it require a flambeau to see the sun?"

"A man," says an Arabian, "who wears finer cloaths than he can afford, is like a person who puts on rouge, whilst he has an ulcer that is eating him up †."

DR. THOMAS BURNET,

The sublime writer of the "Theory of the Earth," was educated at the Charter-house School ‡, and became afterwards Master of that distinguished hospital. Like good Bishop Hough, he opposed the arbitrary power of James the Second, and would not permit him, or any of his servile courtiers, to nominate Catholics to any of the charities of his hospital. He would probably have risen very high in the Church under King William, had he not given offence by some freedoms with which he treated the Books of Moses. In the apartments of the Master of the Charter-house there

* The Lady so affectingly mentioned by Mr. Yorke was his first wife Catherine, the daughter of the Rev. Dr. William Freeman, of Hammells, in Hertfordshire.

† Lord Bacon was much pleased with the answer of a man who sold beesoms at Buxton to another who had been a spendthrift, and who wanted to borrow money of him: "Borrow of your back, and borrow of your belly, my good friend; they will never plague you for the money; now I shall be plaguing you all day long for it."—Apophthegms by Lord Verulam.

‡ The Charter-house School has produced so many persons of eminence in literature and learning, that it would be well worth while to publish "Fasti Carthusiani," in the same manner as the "Fasti Etonenses" have been lately published.

is a fine whole-length picture of Dr. Burnet by Sir Peter Lely: it exhibits a countenance of great sweetness combined with great sense.

SAMUEL BRET.

The Jews have in general been supposed to have proceeded in their traditions from father to son without any of those public Councils which obtained so often in the Christian Church. Samuel Bret gives an account of a Jewish Council, at which he was present, on the plain of Ageda, in Hungary, on the 12th of October, 1650. The account of the matters agitated in it is very curious, and it ended *re infectâ*, as most Christian Councils did. It is published in the fourth volume of "The Phœnix," in 1707, and at the end of Dr. Clayton, Bishop of Clogher's "Dissertation on Prophecy," 8vo. 1749; and has lately been reprinted, and in a learned and elegant little work, entitled "*Horæ Biblicæ*," written by an eminent Advocate, who to the most founded and extensive knowledge of his profession adds a variety of erudition and literature hardly ever to be met with in the most profound scholar. To the detriment of the country and of literature in general, the modesty of this elegant writer has permitted only a few copies of the work to be printed for the use of his friends. It is, however, most devoutly to be wished, that the great merit of the work will prevail upon him to extend the more general diffusion of its valuable contents; and that he will give up his particular feelings to the wishes and instruction of the public.

JOHN WILKES, ESQ.

This extraordinary person died, as he lived, with great philosophic coolness. Not long before he died, he repeated some passages from the poem of the "Pursuits of Literature," of which he spoke highly. He behaved with the greatest kindness and civility to the servants who waited upon him, and thanked them for their care and attention; and in the last draught which he took, he drank the health of his beloved and excellent daughter who attended him with great solicitude. He laughed much at politics and at politicians: he had, indeed, there played a great part himself; and used to say of himself, "that he was a volcano burnt out." He did not, indeed, laugh at the useful science of politics, but at that art, which, according to Oxenstiern, is that of deceiving, not of governing mankind *; an art which he had practised with great success himself upon the weak and the incautious, whom he was ever himself the first to ridicule, whilst he profited by their follies, as his predecessors had ever done before him †. His successors will not, perhaps, be able to enjoy that advantage, as the miseries they have entailed upon the Country may in the end reach themselves no less than the persons whom they have duped, and

Even-handed Justice
May bring the ingredients of the poison'd chalice
To their *own* lips.

Any errors in Mr. Wilkes's political life, to which an ignorant, a foolish, and a vindictive Ministry gave rise, were amply compensated by his subsequent behaviour as a Magistrate, and by the sensible and salutary advice which he gave in the riots of 1780, respecting the preservation of the Bank of England.

ANTHONY CHEMIER, ESQ.

This acute and excellent Under-Secretary of State told an ingenious friend of his upon his death-bed, "My dear D. take my word for it, it is impossible to be a politician and to be an honest man." A question of nearly the same kind was asked of the virtuous Earl Stanhope, soon after he became Secretary of State to George the Second, by that exraordinary person, Mr. William Whiston.

M. D'AGUESSEAU, GREAT CHANCELLOR OF FRANCE.

In a dispute between the Physicians and Surgeons of Paris, a Physician requested this great Magistrate to set up a wall between the two professions. "But pray, Sir," replied he, "on which side am I to place the patient?"

He was advised by one of his friends to manage his health a little, and not to give such long audiences to the suitors in his Court. "How, Sir," said he, "can I give myself any repose, when I know there are so many persons who stand in need of my assistance."

He was no less a great scholar and an excellent mathematician, than he was a

* "Ars non tam regendi, quam fallendi homines."

† "Do you think," said Mr. Wilkes one day, "that I will employ a Wilkite." He is a

learned

learned lawyer. "Mere change of ſtudy," ſaid he, "is always a relaxation to my mind;" a ſentiment which the late learned Sir William Jones had continually in his mouth, and which he reduced to conſtant practice.

SIR GEORGE STAUNTON, BART.

This benevolent and acute Baronet had the honour and happineſs to prevent the effuſion of human blood in the Eaſt Indies, in the year 1782. The peace had been ſigned between England and France at Paris in that year, of which the French Commander in the Indies either was or affected to be ignorant. Sir George, however, with that power of addreſs, coolneſs of temper, and perſuaſive eloquence, which he ſo eminently poſſeſſes, prevailed upon the French Commander, M. de Suffrein, to forego thoſe advantages which his peculiar ſituation had afforded him againſt the Engliſh, and to poſtpone till another opportunity the miſeries of war, but too often recurring between the two nations. The benediction beſtowed upon the peace-makers, Sir George moſt eminently deſerves; and would to Heaven, that in theſe times his magic eloquence were again found, and again employed to effectuate the moſt ſalutary of all purpoſes, prevention of the havoc and the deſtruction of the human race!

Sir George ſtudied medicine at Montpellier in early life. Soon after he came to London he tranſlated ſome Medical Eſſays of Dr. Stuck, of Vienna, into Engliſh from the Latin; and wrote, in French, "A Compariſon between the French and the Engliſh Literature," for the *Journal Etranger*. The Memoirs of his Life would exhibit thoſe of a ſtrong and ardent mind, labouring occaſionally under difficulties and dangers, yet ever ſurmounting them by fortitude, by patience, by talent, and by virtue; and it is to be hoped, that one of theſe days he will oblige the world with the ſame faithful and inſtructive picture of his own character which he has lately exhibited of the character of a great Nation *,

MR. SEWARD

Is the Compiler of "Anecdotes of Diſtinguiſhed Perſons, chiefly of the preſent and of the two preceding Centuries." He is not, as has been often ſuppoſed, related to the ingenious Poeteſs of his name; but is the ſon of an eminent brewer of Redcroſs-ſtreet, near Cripplegate, formerly in partnerſhip with Meſſrs. Calverts. He was firſt ſent to Harrow School, and afterwards to that of the Charter Houſe, where his proficiency in literature was ſuch as might be expected from ſo broken and ſo interrupted an education †. He afterwards was entered at Oriel College, Oxford, but did not ſtay long enough there to take any degree. He had the honour of being elected an unworthy Member of the Royal and Antiquarian Societies in 1778, as he has added nothing to the publications of thoſe learned Bodies.

In the year 1797 he had the honour to furniſh two Prologues to the plays acted by the young Gentlemen of that excellent ſeminary of learning, manners, morals, and religion, the ſchool of the Rev. Dr. Valpy of Reading. See the European Magazine for November and December, 1797.

Mr. Seward is an unprofeſſional man, as by the kindneſs of his father he was at the middle part of life furniſhed with a competence. He had a long and an intimate acquaintance with that great and good man Dr. Johnſon, which he ever looked upon as one of the greateſt honours and pleaſures of his life; and ever moſt readily ſubſcribed to this opinion of his learned and acute friend:—"I have ever thought thoſe happy that have been fixed from the firſt dawn of thought to *ſome ſtate of life*, by the choice of one whoſe authority may preclude caprice, and whoſe influence may prejudice them in favour of his opinion. The general precept of conſulting the genius is of little uſe, unleſs we can tell how genius is to be known. If it is only to be diſcovered by experiment, life will be loſt before the reſolution can be fixed. At leaſt, if to miſcarry in an attempt be a proof of having miſtaken the

* See his excellent "Account of the Embaſſy to China." 1797. 4to. 2 Vols.

† Parents would do well to educate their children (if poſſible) at one ſchool only; the change of grammar, and the different methods of teaching, puzzle and perplex the young mind. Before they make their choice they ſhould be morally certain of the propriety of it, and not afterwards change. Many parents, particularly mothers, ſee with a microſcopic, not a teleſcopic eye; and for the mereſt trifles vex themſelves, irritate the inſtructor, and materially affect the progreſs of the education of the child, by ſhifting the ſcene of inſtruction, where there is no occaſion to incur the danger and the inconvenience of a change.

direction of the genius, men appear not less frequently mistaken with regard to themselves than to others; and therefore no one has much reason to complain that his life was planned out by his friends, or to be confident that he should have had either more honour or more happiness by being abandoned to the choice of his own fancy."—RAMBLER.

DR. JOHNSON.

During the American War party ran very high, and the Opposition appealed to the people in inflammatory speeches and papers. "What do they mean by this, Sir?" said a friend of Dr. Johnson's to him. "They mean rebellion, Sir," replied he: "they mean to destroy, in spite, that country which they are not permitted to govern."

He was one day in company with a very talkative lady, of whom he appeared to take very little notice. She in pique said to him, "Why, Doctor, I believe you prefer the company of men to that of the ladies." "Madam," replied he, "I am very fond of the company of ladies: I like their beauty, I like their delicacy, I like their vivacity, and I like their *silence* *."

Dr. Johnson being one day told by a lady of great strength of mind, and not particularly addicted to the tender passions, that she supposed the Author of "Clarissa" to be a very nervous man, a man of what is called quick feelings, he replied, "Madam, I know few persons, whether nervous (as you are pleased to call them) or not, who could have written "Clarissa."

PASCAL.

It was said of this sublime genius, that his conduct, his humility, his mortification, and his piety, would mortify infidels much more than if twenty missionaries were set upon them.

He used to say, that a Divine was much better employed in making mankind perceive the beauty and the majesty of the Christian religion, than in dryly proving the truth of it.

A very excellent little devotional book might be made from a judicious selection from "*Les Pensées de Pascal.*"

MALHERBE.

This great Poet was always at law with his elder brother. Some one asking him why he was always at law with his relation: "With whom," said he, "would you have me go to law then, with the Turks and Muscovites?"

He one day called upon one of his friends, whom he found sadly out of spirits on account of the deaths of many of the Royal Family of France. "Pooh, pooh," said he, "what does all this signify to you? You will always be sure of having a master."

Some one praising some verses that Malherbe had written, "What the devil," said he, "will all this signify? Will it make bread a *sous* cheaper in the pound? A good poet is of as much use in the State as a good player at bowls.

On examining one of his nephews just come from school, and finding him very deficient in learning, he exclaimed, "Come, my boy, be a soldier; you can never be fit for any thing else."

He was so little of a politician, that he never talked of matters of state. "Why," said he, "should a man interfere in the management of that vessel in which he is only a passenger?" Yet, on the death of the Mareshal d'Ancre, a profligate and extravagant Minister, he said, "Now he is gone to the Devil, we have nothing to care about."

OBSERVATIONS ON THE FORMATION OF SULPHUR AND ITS ACID.

BY MR. SMITH.

SULPHUR is well known to every body, and is found in most parts of the Globe. It sublimes with an exceeding small degree of heat, is very inflammable, burning with a blue flame, discharging at the same time a most suffocating vapour, which is known by the name of volatile sulphuric acid. It mineralizes with most metals, forming what is called their ochres: for example, with mercury

* Aspasia, the celebrated mistress of Pericles, being asked one day by a talkative man, what city in Greece she preferred, replied, "That of Sigæum." *Sige* in Greek signifies Silence.

mercury it forms vermillion. The original formaticn cf fulphur has long been unknown: Chaptal thinks it is formed by the decompofition of animal and vegetable fubftances; M. Dewyn has tried to prove that it exifts ready formed in many plants; but a queftion arifes, whether it is formed in thefe plants or animals before a decompofition takes place, or after it has taken place, formed during that decompofition? or are we to imagine that plants and animals poffefs the power of producing fulphur in the fame manner that the latter have of producing calcareous and argillaceous earths? Some are inclined to think that it is formed during the decompofition of animal and vegetable fubftances; and even water when it putrefies; or rather the fubftances which are in the water. The food when taken into the ftomach, and after it has defcended into the rectum, when any air is emitted, it often has a fulphureous fmell: the fame fmell iffues from a putrefied or rotten egg: and if a clean filver fpoon be put into an egg, it will be found, after a day or two, to grow black, which is a proof of the exiftence of hepatic air in it. Bilge water, and vegetables under a certain ftate of putrefaction, have the fame fmell. The way in which I would account for the formation of the hepatic gas, is, that the volatile alkali which is contained in thefe plants, uniting with the fulphur, forms a *hepar fulphuris*, which afterwards, in another ftate of putrefaction, being by fome means decompofed, either by the air or an acid, the hepatic gas is evolved. Hepatic gas is known to be compofed of a certain portion of fulphur, held in folution by hydrogene: fo we need not have recourfe, for the formation of the hepatic gas, to the uniting fulphur with an alkali; but to the hydrogene which is formed during the putrefaction, taking up a certain portion of the fulphur, and holding it in folution. The fame thing may be faid of the phofphoric gas. There is in the parifh of Kirkpatric Fleeming, in the county of Dumfriefhire, a large plain compofed of black vegetable foil; which, according to the common report of the country people, was originally a deep lough, or fheet of water, but which has been fince filled up through time and the common procefs of nature. In the centre of this plain, which is two miles over, there is a fpring of ftrong fulphureous water, fully as ftrong as that of Moffat in Scotland, or Harrowgate in England. As this well is in the centre of a large plain containing decayed vegetables, and as it is the only fpring in the place, it would appear that the water, impregnated with the hepatic gas from the decaying vegetables, is carried to it by filtration, and there forms a ftream of hepatic water. The well at Moffat, which yields hepatic water, is fituated at the bottom of a mountain which is covered with decayed vegetables, or is rather a mofs or moor. And I believe if other wells which produce this water were carefully examined, they would be found to take their origin from fome bed of decayed vegetables or putrid water. *Peat*, which is a dried vegetable earth, when burnt, if the afhes be ftirred while hot in a dark room, we may perceive a fulphureous flame among them. Did the fire, while burning, caufe a neceffary decompofition of the peat; or did the fulphur exift in the peat ready formed?

Thefe obfervations tend to prove that fulphur is made vifible by the decompofition of the animal or vegetable fubftance; but not to fhew the manner in which the fulphur is formed. I am led to conceive, that during vegetation there is a certain procefs in the plant, by which it is enabled to create fulphuric acid, which immediately joins itfelf to part of the plant, or to the vegetable fixed alkali forming *vitriolic tartar*, in the fame manner as we fee a certain procefs going on in animal life, forming different acids, as tartareous, faccarine, phofphoric, &c. But during combuftion, the oxigene of the acid uniting itfelf with the carbone or inflammable gas, forms carbonic acid, or water, leaving the fulphur, which, being expofed to the air and heat, takes fire and burns. The fame thing will take place during decompofition in the cafe of putrefaction; but then the fulphur will unite itfelf with the volatile alkali; and being decompofed will form fulphuric gas, uniting with the fuperabundant hydrogene. As there is a greater decompofition going forward in hot climates than in cold ones, confequently there will be more fulphur found in the former than the latter: volcanos muft therefore form much fulphur by a quick decompofition of vegetables, &c. for wherever they are, prodigious quantities of fulphur are to be found.

E. S. J.

PICTURE

PICTURE OF THE LIFE OF A CLERGYMAN.

"TAKING leave of a beloved friend," says a pleasing writer, "is a painful disagreeable task; 'tis a severe trial to the sensibility of a feeling heart."—It awakens all the emotions of the soul, and fills the breast with painful regret. After a temporary residence with a friend, whom we esteem for the integrity of his principles, and love for the benevolence of his disposition, we feel a void, when first deprived of his society, which time alone can remove. We miss the pleasure of hearing sentiments congenial with our own; after having been accustomed to the freedom of intimacy, and the cordiality of friendship, we naturally look for the indulgence, which under those relations we have enjoyed; and sensibly feel the difference between the benignant treatment of a friend, and the distant civility of strangers. Our fears, ever ready to take the alarm, may suggest the possibility of the parting being a final one; an idea, when our hearts are warmed with the recollection of his friendly attention to us, pregnant with misery. To be unaffected at such a parting (if that indeed be possible!), argues a heart naturally cold and insensible, or rendered eminently depraved by a long-continued course of vicious pursuits. He, who can stand such a shock unmoved, will be subject to few of the pangs that agonize the hearts of the more feeling. That nice perception of pain and pleasure, which distinguishes the sons of genius and delicacy, he is a stranger to; from the evils, which they are doomed to discover in many occurrences of life, he is shielded by dulness and insensibility. From circumstances also, which to them prove the purest sources of delight, he can derive no satisfaction; if his miseries are few and transient, so are his joys; with the pleasures of melancholy he will be utterly unacquainted, the luxury of grief he will be incapable of experiencing. It was with sensations of a far different description that I lately parted from Horatio, the companion of my youth, and the friend of my riper years. When at school he was remarkable for a calm evenness of disposition, which few of the common perplexities of childhood could disturb; and a disinterested generosity of temper, which endeared him to all his companions. Unimpelled by the spur of emulation, little desirous of surpassing his young class-fellows, he was notwithstanding generally the leader of his little band; the pleasure he derived from reading was a sufficient inducement to study, and his good sense made him anxious to possess himself of all the advantages to be derived from a liberal education. His little soul, devoid of ambition, sighed not for distinction: content with the placid satisfaction of his own mind, he looked not, he wished not, for applause; he could see without regret those honours paid to another which his superior merits might have claimed. As he grew older, these traits in his character becoming more striking, at length attracted the notice of his father, who, instead of cherishing and bringing them to maturity, endeavoured to stifle them in their birth. Mr. ——, who in the service of the public had enriched and aggrandized his family, determined the House of Commons should be the theatre for the display of his son's abilities; to see him a conspicuous actor on that bustling stage became the first wish of his heart, and the fond expectations he entertained of his success were well justified by the early genius and rising talents of his son. The particular turn of Horatio's mind he considered as unfortunate, and likely to counteract his future views: in order to obviate this impediment, he strove to implant in his youthful mind the seeds of ambition, and to convert his open ingenuousness into worldly cunning. Horatio perceived his father's intentions, and secretly lamented that their ideas of happiness were so widely different. After taking a degree at Oxford, he set out on his travels, and continued abroad for three years; during which time he gained a thorough knowledge of the laws and constitutions of the different states he visited, and of the manners and customs of their inhabitants. He returned to his native country with a head stored with useful information, and a heart teeming with benevolence. Soon after his arrival, he took his seat in the House for the borough of ——, and delivered his *maiden* speech in an important debate with great effect. It was about the same time,

time, during a visit to a relation in the country, that he first met with Julia Benson; Julia was the only daughter of a country Gentleman of good family though small fortune, who, an enemy to the polite refinements of the present day, lived in the true style of ancient British hospitality. The constant theme of his invective was the degenerate effeminacy and frenchified duplicity of the moderns; and in avoiding this extreme, but for the prudent management of his wife, he would have carried his plainness and generosity (the two qualities he principally prided himself in) to rudeness and profusion. Under the eye of this affectionate yet intelligent mother, Julia acquired all those accomplishments which improve the understanding and amend the heart. Unlike to the generality of young ladies, she was taught to recommend herself rather by the beauties of her mind, than the studied graces of her person; to think the modesty of nature ill exchanged for the display of fashionable manners, and the doubtful sallies of polite wit a poor substitute for the purity of free conversation. To a mind thus well regulated she was indebted to nature for a perfect symmetry of form and a lively bloom of complexion. Her eye beamed with sensibility, her countenance glowed with animation. Young and artless, her manners were free from that distrust, which a long acquaintance with the world seldom fails to produce. Her tongue spoke the language of truth; but the language of her countenance was far more expressive of her feelings. A similarity of disposition first attracted them towards each other; the mind of Julia, Horatio found to be the mirror of his own; and her heart the repository of the same thoughts and wishes. Soon after the recess, whilst actively employed, agreeably to the wishes of his father, in prosecuting his parliamentary interests, Horatio was called upon to perform the last sad duties to that father's memory; big with projects of future greatness, and anticipating in idea his son's speedy success, Mr. —— was unexpectedly arrested in the midst of his plans, and cut off, ere they were ripe for execution, by the strong hand of death. Though grieved for the loss of a beloved parent, yet released by this event from every tie upon his inclination, Horatio hesitated not a moment in the choice of his future life. The stormy path of politics, with its dazzling promises of wealth and greatness, he willingly resigned to his younger and more ambitious brother, and indulged his own wishes in entering more immediately into the service of his maker. With what gratitude did he raise his eyes to Heaven on finding himself conveyed from the troubled ocean of public life to the calm repose of his native fields, to the pastoral care of his flock, and to the peaceful pleasures of retirement! It was not long before his Julia shared and increased his happiness. Though by the wary sons of *carefulness* this would have been deemed an imprudent connection, Horatio hastened to snatch her to his bosom, as if apprehensive of being prevented, by the readier zeal of another, from possessing himself of such a treasure. He has now arrived at the summit of his wishes. Far from requiring more than he possesses, he would think his present situation ill exchanged for the most splendid establishment. His heart acknowledges content for its inmate, and dilates to receive her with all her accompanying virtues. A scrupulous attention to the duties of his holy office engrosses a great part of his time, and constitutes his principal enjoyment. Happy in proportion to his power of communicating happiness to others, his constant endeavour is to persevere in the path of virtue, and his greatest pleasure to recover the wandering steps of others from the road of vice. His Julia, the faithful companion of all his joys and sorrows, unites with him in his works of love; and while she sheds the tear of sympathy at a tale of distress, spares not her efforts to raise and exhilarate the spirits of the afflicted. Their gentle affability and condescending manners win the affections of their more affluent neighbours; while the humble cottager, the happy pensioner of their bounty, vainly seeks for language to express the grateful feelings of his heart. Thus sanctifying the gifts of fortune by rendering them subservient to the purposes of virtue, they have opened to themselves a source of pure and unalloyed enjoyment; and if the great, amidst the trappings of guilt and the splendour of fashion, should survey with contempt their gentle happiness, they in return "can look with pity on the great, and bless their humbler lot."

N. ERROD.

TABLE

TABLE TALK;

OR

CHARACTERS, ANECDOTES, &c. OF ILLUSTRIOUS AND CELEBRATED BRITISH CHARACTERS, DURING THE LAST FIFTY YEARS.

(MOST OF THEM NEVER BEFORE PUBLISHED.)

[*Continued from* Vol. XXXII. Page 376.]

JAMES, FIRST DUKE OF ORMOND.

(Some domestic information relative to his life and character, concluded.)

HIS Grace, in February 1688, went on his journey to Cornbury, where after some stay he returned back in the spring to London, and was very ill of the gout until the end of May; being then recovered, the King and Queen came to Bath, and his Grace, intending to follow his Majesty in his whole progress, and with a considerable train, was in August again disabled by the gout, and kept his chamber for a month at Badmington. His Majesty passing that way in his going from Bath to Chester, and in his return back, visited his Grace in his chamber.

"I continued," says Sir Robert Southwell, "for this month with his Grace, and lay so near him, as often in the night to hear him at his devotions: he had composed some excellent prayers on several occasions, which have since appeared amongst his papers." In several discourses which he had with Sir Robert about this time, his Grace added another testimony to Solomon's opinion of the *vanity of all human things*; and though this is a truth so generally known, that it seems almost stale to suggest it, its *use* cannot be too often enforced in restraining the madness of ambition, and the too eager pursuits of the world. The Duke of Ormond, descended from one of the first families in Europe, possessing with a splendid fortune two dukedoms, happy in a wife and the high establishments of a numerous offspring, handsome in his person, a man of talents, &c. &c. —yet this man, from the full experience of life (though enjoyed in its highest and most flattering scale), often declaimed "against the emptiness of all worldly things—of honour, riches, favour, nay even of family and posterity itself."

Discoursing one day on the character of Charles the Second, Sir Robert Southwell asked the Duke of Ormond, how early he thought it was that the King appeared to be a Roman Catholic, on which he replied, "That his first suspicions were whilst his Majesty was in Flanders; for though he never saw that zeal and tenderness as to divine things which he often wished, yet from what he could see, his inclinations looked a little that way; however, so little (added his Grace), that I thought upon returning to his kingdom, it would quite wear off."

His Grace hired a seat in Dorsetshire, called Kingston-Hall, where he hoped, by the benefit of that Champain country and good air, both to recreate himself and to confirm his health. At his departure from Badmington to go to this place, so much were his former services forgotten at Court, that he exclaimed, "He had not one friend left at Whitehall, to write him the very common occurrences that passed."

It was during this winter that he began to feel the darting of some sharp pains from his neck towards his head. He had also some swelling or disorder in his throat, which often interrupted his swallowing; but at the end of March he was taken with so violent a fever, that he was twice let blood; and it was by blistering, cupping, and the use of the bark, that he was rescued from the grave.

"I was with him," continues Sir Robert Southwell, "for about three weeks in April (1688), in which time his Grace was free to discourse over the many memorable accidents of his life; and in speaking of things at present, he lamented his Majesty (James the Second) should be advised to put such questions as then passed to men of undoubted loyalty; that for his own part, he had ever been, not only zealous to serve the crown, but even to please his prince; that he did in truth think the Popish Lords had hardship and injustice, when deprived of sitting in the House, as it was their right and

and inheritance *. But notwithstanding that, the danger of dispensing with these laws was now become so visible, that he did not see how any man could, in good conscience, be absent from the House whenever that came to be a question."

On Friday the 22d of June his Grace was seized with a cold shivering fit of an ague, which though it was soon removed, he still lost ground; however he continued at times to take the air in a coach.

On Wednesday the 18th of July he was for half a dozen miles abroad with the Lady Offory; and although he returned back ill, yet he was for the next two days somewhat better, and walked a little about the house; but on the Friday evening he was taken with a painful stitch in his side, which, however, was that night by some application well mitigated.

On Saturday the 21st of July, when his steward Mr. Clerk came to him in the morning, "James," said he, "This day four years was a melancholy day to me, by the loss of my wife."

He afterwards spoke of indifferent things, and asked his steward, "When it was that Sir Robert Southwell had, in his last letter, promised to be there?" Though he took delight to see the little Lord Thurles (his great grandson) play before him, yet he frequently inquired about the hour of the day, and directed his chaplain to prepare the sacrament for him next morning by ten o'clock, and named those who should receive it with him.

About ten o'clock he desired to rise, against the family came into prayers, as they were wont; and at getting up, he took notice with some content, that his legs were limber, and bended with more ease, than since he first was sick; which, however, was nothing else than the mounting up of the humour towards the vital parts: and although, whilst he was at prayers, he answered distinctly, and as loud as he was wont, yet it appeared by the motions of his countenance, that he had fits of pain which he was willing to suppress. He kept up also till evening prayers, which were at three o'clock, and answered distinctly as before. He afterwards discoursed about indifferent things, yet was by fits uneasy, so as to say to his steward, "James, be sure you give those papers there in the window to Sir Robert Southwell, for he will not come time enough to find me alive."

He then desired to return to his bed for some refreshment, and Mr. Clerk, perceiving him to decline much faster than he himself apprehended, asked him about four o'clock, if his Grace, instead of receiving the sacrament to-morrow (as he had appointed), would take it then; to which he answered chearfully, "Aye, with all my heart." So being assisted by the Earl of Offory and his lady, he took it with most exemplary marks of piety and devotion. After this he discoursed freely as before, and told the Doctor who sat by, that although he found a great decay within him, yet he was not then much sensible of pain. In a little while after he called for his servant to turn him on his side, to try if he could get some rest; but when the servant came he found him dying, and within six minutes afterwards he expired.

He appointed by his will to be interred with his lady and two sons at Westminster Abbey; to have it privately done, and not to exceed the ceremony that was used for his wife. So care being taken of his body, which was now by long sickness much wasted and decayed, it was rolled in sea-cloths, put into a thin coffin of lead, and the lead one also put into a thick coffin of wood, which was filled up with pitch, and these were wrapped up in velvet. It was thus, on Wednesday the 1st of August (1688), conveyed to the hearse, and being attended with six mourning coaches of his Grace's family on the road to London, his body was met near Westminster by his grandson and many other friends, and with all decency there deposited on Sunday night the 4th of August, the Dean reading the service.

His Grace could remember some things that passed when he was but three years old. He was only four years old, when his great-great uncle Earl Thomas died in 1614, but he retained a perfect remembrance of him. That Earl lived in the reign of Henry the Eighth, King Edward the Sixth, Queen Mary, Queen Elizabeth, and King James; and his Grace had seen King James the First, King Charles the First, King Charles

* Papists were prevented from sitting in the House of Lords of England by a law 1678, before the Bill of Exclusion was rejected in the Lords, which happened on the 15th of November 1680, in a division of 63 to 30 in the first reading.—Grey's Debates, Vol. vi. p. 240. Vol. vii. p. 477.

the Second, and King James the Second: so that between them both, they were co-temporary with nine princes of England.

His Grace had also seven generations in his own family: three above, and three below himself. He had several great grandchildren, of which the eldest, Lord Strange, son to the Countess of Derby, was above eight years old at his death. And as he was on his death-bed, he had the contentment of seeing his third and fourth generation before his eyes, viz. his grandson the Earl of Ossory, and his great grandson Thomas Viscount Thurles, who was near two years old.

He parted with these, and all the glories of the world, with a steady and unshaken mind. He sealed up his faith in the Communion of the Church of England, and enjoyed what he had ever prayed for—that of not out-living his intellects.

The character of the Duke of Ormond comes down to posterity with that respect which should attach to such exalted characters. In rank he was of one of the first families in Europe; as, beside a long race of ennobled ancestors, he claimed the honour of an alliance with Edward the First and Queen Elizabeth. He himself was thrice Lord Lieutenant of Ireland, a Duke in that kingdom as well as in England, a Knight of the most noble Order of the Garter, and for many years Lord High Steward of his Majesty (King Charles the Second's) household.

These distinguished honours he not only bore with dignity and propriety, but shewed himself the Nobleman under every pressure of adversity, whether arising from unforeseen and unavoidable events, or the malice of his enemies. During the troublesome reign of Charles the First, he shewed every species of activity and loyalty in favour of that unfortunate Monarch, which services he continued to his son, Charles the Second, during his banishment, as well in those happier days after his restoration. How he was rewarded by that Monarch has been seen in the above Memoirs, and exhibits another trait of the thoughtless disposition of Charles, who in a great degree sacrificed his father's and his own most disinterested friend to the intrigues of profligate courtiers, and the malice of abandoned mistresses.

The Duke was no scholar, though it might be supposed this was his own fault, being placed by King James the First, at the age of nine years old, under the protection of Archbishop Abbot; but his family estate being under sequestration at that time, and having no allowance from the King, we find "he was but very indifferently entertained by his Grace, and had very little schooling bestowed upon him." The little Latin he picked up was under one Conyers, a Roman Catholic tutor, at Finchley, near Barnet; and this, with a competent knowledge of the French and Italian, were all his literary acquisitions. He was, however, a man of a strong mind, quick parts, with much observation; and having seen a great deal of the world, he profited by his experience.

Of his military exploits the civil wars of Ireland speak in very respectable terms: always diligent and active when any thing was likely to be done for the interest of the nation, yet never losing sight of that coolness and precaution which should belong to able Generals. In the play of The Rehearsal, no doubt, there is a slur attempted to be thrown on his character, in the debate which Prince Volscius is supposed to hold with himself relative to love and honour, thereby alluding to the Duke's losing Dublin to the rebels, whilst he was toying with a mistress; but this being only the dramatic assertion of his most professed and inveterate enemy, and a man of known profligacy, it ought not to be admitted to affect his character.

In his civil capacity he was a man of business and integrity, and supported the high offices he went through with a dignity equal to his rank, and an hospitality even superior to his great fortune; his political and intimate connections indeed best speak his praise, as the two friends whom he most associated with in the Court of Charles the Second, and who loved and supported him with the most cordial returns of friendship, were *Clarendon* and *Southampton*, names that will be ever dear to Englishmen for their virtue and their talents.

In his familiar life he was gay, elegant, and chearful; a great encourager of the Theatres, and of learned men in all professions: Carte says, in his life of the Duke of Ormond, "That he frequently used to pass a night with Dryden, and those with whom Dryden consorted:"—"who they were (says Dr. Johnson) Carte has not told; but certainly the table at which Ormond sat was not surrounded with a plebeian society."

To all the branches of his family he was tender and affectionate, and he had the

the happiness of having that affection proportionably repaid him, which we have a spirited and duteous instance of in that fine reply made by his son the Earl of Ossory, in opposition to the charges brought against his father by Lord Shaftesbury; where, by artfully repeating what the Duke *did not do*, he brings in review all the profligate and unconstitutional actions of his adversary.

To sum up all, the Duke of Ormond was a sincere and orthodox Christian; which character he supported invariably in a Court, and under the influence of a Master, where Christianity was not only out of fashion, but attempted to be thrown into ridicule and disgrace.

CONGREVE.

It is not always that the temper of an agreeable writer corresponds with his literary character, or that the familiar disposition of an eminent writer can be faithfully handed down to posterity: we have documents for both in the character of Congreve, as most of the wits and poets of his time speak of him, independant of his talents, "as a chearful, agreeable, friendly man." Swift pays him this acknowledgement: "I dropped in for an hour or two on Will Congreve; and, notwithstanding the complaint in his eyes, which at times pains him, he entertained me much by his lively and agreeable talents." And Gay, in one of his letters to Swift many years afterwards, thus speaks of him: "Mr. Congreve I see often; he labours still under the same afflictions as to his sight and gout; but in his intervals of health, he has not lost any thing of his agreeable chearful temper.—I passed all the last season with him at Bath, and I have great reason to value myself upon his friendship, for I am sure he sincerely wishes me well."

MRS. MANLY.

This lady is well known in the literary world as being the author of "The Atalantis," &c. she was likewise a coadjutor with Swift in many political things which he wrote during his residence in England at the latter end of Queen Anne's reign; particularly in The Examiners, and in drawing up a Narrative of Guiscord's Attempt upon the Life of Lord Oxford. He used to call her one of his *best underleathers* as an author; and thus speaks generally of her in a letter to a friend, dated in the year 1712:

"Poor Mrs. Manly the author is very ill of a dropsy and sore leg; the printer tells me he is afraid she cannot live long. I am heartily sorry for her; she has very generous principles *for one of her sort*, and a great deal of good sense and invention. She is about forty years of age, a very homely and very fat——."

ARCHBISHOP SECKER.

At the coronation of the present King, Sir Thomas Robinson (commonly called long Sir Thomas) walked as *Duc D'Acquittaine* in the procession; but it so happened, that at the dinner given in the hall, there was no *chair* provided for him, which put him in a great passion with a very respectable Gentleman in the medical profession now living, who acted *pro forma* on that day as the Archbishop's Register. The next day this Medical Gentleman dining in private with the Archbishop at Lambeth, his Grace was observing how well and orderly all things went on the day before. "Nay, not so well, please your Grace (says the other), as I had a great *fracas* with Sir Thomas Robinson for not providing him *a chair* at the entertainment, as if it was my business to get him one. "And indeed, Sir," says the Archbishop very gravely, "I think with some justice: for though you may not be able to get him *a chair*, it surely was in *your power* to give *him a stool*."

(*To be continued occasionally.*)

THE
LONDON REVIEW
AND
LITERARY JOURNAL,
FOR FEBRUARY 1798.

QUID SIT PULCHRUM, QUID TURPE, QUID UTILE, QUID NON.

The Works of Tobias Smollett, M. D. with Memoirs of his Life; to which is prefixed, a View of the Commencement and Progress of Romance. By John Moore, M. D. Eight Volumes. 8vo. Law, &c.

THE Works of Dr. Smollett are at length partially collected, and published in a more respectable form than they have hitherto been. At the present period, when prejudice and partiality have in a great measure subsided, his merit may be fairly estimated. His excellencies were certainly many and great, and his defects trifling and insignificant. He has, however, had the lot to be more read than applauded, and less applauded than many other writers who have not possessed a tythe of his genius. From Dr. Moore's account, he appears to have been compelled to write for subsistence; and where that is the case, multitudes of faults ought to be overlooked and forgiven.

Dr. Moore has prefixed to the present Edition a sketch of those variations of manners in Europe which gave rise to that particular species of writing for which Dr. Smollett was so much distinguished, in which some very early customs and institutions are comprehended. This dissertation, which might with equal propriety be added to the works of any other novelist as to those of Smollet, is compiled from Warton and other writers, and contains little but what is far-fetched, and can be only with difficulty found applicable to the subject.

The life of Dr. Smollett is deserving of more attention. He was of an ancient and respectable family in the county of Dunbarton, where one of his ancestors was settled early in the fifteenth century. His father was a younger brother, and bred to no profession; but after his marriage was provided for by a life-rent of the house and farm of Dalquhurn, on the banks of the Leven, near the family mansion of Bonhill, which, with an annuity, made his income about 300l. a year. He afterwards died, and left his family entirely dependent on the bounty of their grandfather.

Dr. Smollett was born in the year 1721, and baptized Tobias George, as appears from the records of the parish of Cardross, to which that part of the vale lying between Loch Lomond and the town of Dunbarton belongs. He was first sent to the Grammar School at Dunbarton, from whence he was removed to Glasgow, on account of the superior opportunities which the latter affords for improvement. In Glasgow he formed an intimacy with some young students of physic and surgery. In that country the education for both is nearly the same: all who are intended for the profession of surgery also study medicine. Smollett's intimacy with those students, more than any great taste for the study, determined him to become one of their number; and by the advice of his relations he was engaged as an apprentice to Mr. John Gordon, at that time a surgeon of extensive practice. During his apprenticeship, Smollett attended the anatomical and medical lectures in the University. They did not, however, engross his attention so far as to prevent his making considerable progress also in what afterwards became his favourite study, namely, the characters of mankind, which now appeared to him on a larger theatre, and in greater variety, than he had hitherto had any opportunity of viewing them.

At Glasgow he began to direct the edge of his boyish satire against such

green and scanty shoots of affectation and ridicule as the soil produced, and of which he afterwards found a ripe and plentiful crop in the capital. The shafts of his wit were not even then confined to the youthful circles of coquetry and foppery, but were sometimes aimed at more formal and serious assemblies. Some of these performances are said to have been full of humour, but none of them have been preserved.

After the death of his grandfather Sir James Smollett, the children of his youngest son were in a very unfortunate situation; for although he had maintained them in a decent manner until that period, it was found at his death that he had made little or no provision for them. Our author's apprenticeship being therefore finished, he determined to leave Scotland, and try his fortune in London.

He set out accordingly with a small sum of money, and a very large assortment of letters of recommendation. Whether his relations intended to compensate for the scantiness of the one, by their profusion in the other, is uncertain; but he has been often heard to declare, that their liberality in the last article was prodigious.

The only situation, however, which all these recommendations could procure him was that of surgeon's mate to a ship of the line. In this office he acted at the unfortunate expedition to Carthagena, in the year 1741. Of this he wrote an account, a sketch of which was published in the Adventures of Roderick Random, and afterwards more circumstantially in a Compendium of Voyages, in seven volumes, 12mo.

Smollett was soon disgusted with his situation, and although he had a certainty of being promoted, he quitted the service in the West Indies, and resided some time in the island of Jamaica, where he first became acquainted with a lady of the name of Lascelles, whom he afterwards married.

He returned to London in the year 1746, after the rebellion was entirely quashed by the battle of Culloden; and the reports of excessive severities exercised in the Highlands being much circulated, occasioned him to write his beautiful Ode, beginning

Mourn, hapless Caledonia! mourn
Thy banish'd peace, thy laurels torn!

About autumn 1746, he began his career as an author by the publication of a satire, entitled "Advice," in which he not only attacks, with all the severity of Juvenal, some of the most odious vices of the times, but also names or points out in a manner not to be mistaken several individuals, distinguished by their rank, offices, or riches, who were suspected of them. This poem, though possessed of considerable poetical merit, was far more calculated to injure him from the resentment it kindled in the breasts of individuals, than to be useful to him by the display of his talents.

He was applied to by Mr. Rich, at that time patentee of Covent Garden, to write an opera, which he executed accordingly. It was entitled "Alceste;" but a dispute taking place between the author and the manager, the opera was never acted nor published. This quarrel obtained for Rich the distinction of being mentioned in another satire, entitled "Reproof," a second part of the former, published about the beginning of the year 1747. Rich was not of a temper to be disturbed by this species of vengeance. Every dramatic production of Dr. Smollett was now precluded from Covent Garden Theatre. He soon after had a misunderstanding with Mr. Garrick, and was pushed by the violence of his temper to insert into the romance of Roderick Random, some uncandid and unjust observations and criticisms on that great actor's conduct. Although Mr. Garrick was as sensible as Rich was callous to attacks of this kind, Dr. Smollet himself was probably the greatest sufferer by this intemperance, as he had now reason to believe, that every dramatic piece of his would be as effectually excluded from Drury Lane as from the other Royal Theatre.

In the year 1748 he published The Adventures of Roderick Random, a work replete with humour, which delighted the public at the time, and is still a favourite with many. In this novel he is supposed to have introduced many of his own adventures, and by it he acquired much more reputation than money. He was advised therefore, in the following year (1749) to publish the tragedy of The Regicide, which he had written at the age of eighteen, by subscription; and in the preface he has given a circumstantial detail of all the difficulties and disappointments he had met with in attempting to get it upon the stage, although he had already done the same in the story of Melopoyn in Roderick Random.

In the summer of 1750 Dr. Smollett went

went to Paris, and about that time, or while there, wrote Peregrine Pickle, which was published in the next year (1751). Dr. Moore omits to notice, that in 1752 Dr. Smollett published a pamphlet, entitled "An Essay on the external Use of Water, in a Letter to Dr. ****, with particular Remarks upon the present Method of using the Mineral Waters at Bath in Somersetshire," 4to. In this he engaged, as was his practice, with some warmth in a dispute then subsisting amongst the medical people of Bath, where he seems to have been then settled. This is the only performance he ever published in the line of his profession, and ought not to have been excluded from his works.

His next work, which Dr. Moore does not give the date of, was The Adventures of Ferdinand Count Fathom, published in 1753; and in the same year he gave a proof of the impetuosity of his character by the rash manner in which he chastised a person who had behaved to him with ingratitude and rudeness. A few strokes with a cane across the shoulders were exaggerated by this man and his counsel * into an intended assassination, and a prosecution in the King's Bench was commenced accordingly; but in spite of all the misrepresentation of malice, the good sense of an English Jury distinguished between an unpremeditated assault, and the sudden impulse of a Gentleman in repelling unprovoked rudeness. Dr. Smollett was honourably acquitted.

In 1755 Dr. Smollett published a Translation of Don Quixote, in 2 vols. 4to. He has been accused of not having had a sufficient knowledge of the Spanish language, when he undertook that task; but it is certain he took pains to make himself master of the subject. Immediately on its being finished, he went to his native country, to visit his friends and relations, for whom he is said to have maintained unshaken steadiness, and that affectionate prejudice, for which the natives of Scotland are accused by their philosophical neighbours.

Soon after his arrival at London, Dr. Smollett was prevailed upon to undertake the conducting of The Critical Review, which commenced in January 1756. However adequate his taste and judgment in literary works may have been for such an undertaking, it certainly was not suitable to a man of his temper and acute sensibility, as it exposed him to continual attacks from authors, whose performances were censured, or in their opinion not sufficiently praised in The Review. This occasioned frequent controversies, the acrimony of which was sometimes greater than his patience, which was not his most shining virtue, could bear.

Previous to his undertaking The Critical Review, Dr. Smollett having given up all thoughts of practice as a physician, had retired to Chelsea, a situation at a sufficient distance from London to prevent his literary occupations from being disturbed, and sufficiently near to preserve his hopes of seeing his friends as often as his leisure would permit.

In 1757 his farce of The Reprisal, or The Tars of Old England, was acted at Drury Lane, and the breach between the author and Mr. Garrick was entirely closed; and in May 1758, Dr. Smollett became embroiled in a dispute with Admiral Knowles, whose character and conduct were treated with much disrespect in The Critical Review of that month. Dr. Smollett was desirous of accommodating the difference, but the Admiral was inexorable. The prosecution therefore went on. When the cause came to be heard in the Court of King's Bench, it was stated by the Admiral's counsel, that it was not with a view to punish a wretched printer that his client had raised the suit, but to discover who had written the offensive article; that when he should come to the knowledge of the author, if he proved to be a Gentleman, another kind of satisfaction would be demanded of him.

Dr. Smollett no sooner heard this than he declared himself the writer of the article in question, and gave the Admiral to understand that he was ready to give him the satisfaction to which his counsel alluded. This declaration, however, had

* The Hon. Alexander Hume Campbell was the prosecutor's counsel on this occasion, and gave great occasion of offence to Dr. Smollett, in his manner of conducting the cause, which occasioned Dr. Smollett to pen an expostulatory letter to him, the rough draft of which was sent to Mr. Macherche for his approbation. This letter Dr. Moore prints, as he says, from Dr. Anderson's Life of Dr. Smollett. He seems not to know what Dr. Anderson certainly did, though he suppressed the notice of it, that this letter and two more were first published in The European Magazine for March 1784. The original manuscripts, in Dr. Smollett's hand-writing, are still in our possession.

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no other effect than that of becoming the foundation of a new prosecution against the Doctor himself, in consequence of which he was fined in 100l. and sentenced to three months imprisonment in the King's Bench prison.

Previous to this the complete History of England, in four volumes 4to. was published, in the year 1758. It has been declared, and never contradicted, that this work was composed and finished for the press in fourteen months. It certainly is no sufficient apology for a literary work being ill composed, that it was composed hastily; but the shortness of the time bestowed on this performance, joined to the share of merit which cannot be denied to it, will make this History be considered as one of the most striking proofs of facility in writing that ever was given. Though interspersed with few of those reflections which constitute what is called the philosophy of history, and which distinguish the histories of Gibbon, Robertson, and Hume, the sprightly vein of Smollett's rapid narrative, and the lively colours in which many characters are painted, rendered it highly agreeable to the generality of readers. Few authors have written so well who have written so hastily; and none have left a stronger impression, that many of their works are inferior to what it was in their power to have rendered them. It was afterwards published in 8vo. in numbers, of which the weekly sale amounted to more than ten thousand.

Dr. Moore neglects to mention, that in January 1760, a new periodical publication was commenced, to which Dr. Smollett's name was appended in all the advertisements, entitled "The British Magazine, or Monthly Repository," in which the Adventures of Sir Launcelot Greaves first made their appearance, and about the same time our author permitted his name to appear to a Bookseller's Edition of a Translation of the Works of Voltaire, to which, it is most probable, he gave but little assistance.

At the beginning of the reign of his present Majesty, in the year 1762, when every channel of calumny was opened, and every vehicle of abuse employed against the Earl of Bute, Dr. Smollett was prevailed upon to write in defence of the measures of his administration. He accordingly undertook to publish a weekly paper, called "The Briton," which produced the famous "North Briton," which in less than a year silenced its antagonist.

Dr. Moore takes but little notice of the Continuation of the History of England, four volumes of which in 8vo. were completed early in 1763, and a fifth in 1765, which brought down the history to that period. It has been asserted, and is generally believed, that Dr. Smollett sold this work to his printer at a price which enabled the purchaser to re-sell it to a city bookseller, on the day the bargain was made, at a profit of no less than one thousand pounds. In 1766 it was published in two volumes 4to. and in that year Dr. Smollett again visited Scotland.

About this time our author met with a misfortune, which touched his heart more sensibly than any he had before encountered: his only child, a daughter whose amiable dispositions and early accomplishments soothed the cares, flattered the hopes, and fixed the affections, of her father, was snatched from him by death.

This calamity, with his own ill health, and the earnest request of his wife, determined him to leave England, and to spend some time in a foreign country and milder climate; a scheme which he accomplished, and soon after his return published his travels through France and Italy, in the form of letters from different parts of those countries.

In 1769 he published The Adventures of an Atom, a work of a different nature from any of his other performances; being a political romance, intended to describe, under Japanese names, the conduct and characters of the leaders of party towards the end of the reign of George the Second, and the beginning of that of George the Third.

Dr. Smollett never enjoyed good health or spirits after the death of his daughter. His last work was The Expedition of Humphrey Clinker, published in 1771. His complaints having recurred with violence, he was pressed by his friends, Dr. Armstrong and Dr. Hunter, to try again the effects of a milder climate; but, as his circumstances could ill support the expence of the journey, and of his remaining free from all care but what concerned his health, application was made to obtain for him the office of Consul at Naples, Leghorn, or Nice, that he might enjoy the influence of the Italian climate, without that degree of mental exertion which might injure his constitution. This application was fruitless.

He set out for Italy, however, early in the year 1770, and after residing a short

short time at Leghorn, he withdrew to a more tranquil and salutary situation in the neighbourhood of that town, where he died about the month of October 1771, in the 51st year of his age. A monument was erected to his memory by his wife, with an inscription by Dr. Armstrong, and in 1774 a pillar was erected to commemorate him on the banks of the Leven, by his cousin James Smollet, with an inscription revised by Dr. Johnson.

Though he died in indigent circumstances, had he lived a few years longer, he would have experienced affluence, as he must have inherited the estate of Bonhill, of 1000l. a year, by the death of his cousin Mr. Smollett, whose heir of entail he was, and who would in all probability have bequeathed him the rest of his fortune, of nearly the same value, both of which fell to the Doctor's sister Mrs. Felter.

Besides the performances mentioned by Dr. Moore, Dr. Smollett compiled several Volumes of the Modern Universal History, and published, about 1756, a Collection of Voyages, in which was inserted his own account of the expedition against Carthagena, which ought to have found a place in his works. In 1776 also, a Translation of Telemachus was printed in his name, and on the 11th of April 1785 a farce, which was said to have been left in the hands of a printer, entitled "The Israelites, or the Pampered Nabob," by Dr. Smollett, was acted at Covent Garden, for the benefit of Mr. Aickin. (*See Europ. Mag. April* 1785, p. 284.)

Dr. Moore concludes his account in the following manner:—"The person of Dr. Smollett was stout and well proportioned, his countenance engaging, his manner reserved, with a certain air of dignity that seemed to indicate that he was not unconscious of his own powers. He was of a disposition so humane and generous, that he was ever ready to serve the unfortunate, and on some occasions to assist them beyond what his circumstances could justify. Though few could penetrate with more acuteness into character, yet none was more apt to overlook misconduct, when attended with misfortune.

"He lived in a hospitable manner, but despised that hospitality which is founded on ostentation, which entertains only those whose situation in life flatters the vanity of the entertainer, or such as can make returns of the same kind, that hospitality which keeps a debtor and creditor account of dinners. Smollett invited to his plain but plentiful table the persons whose characters he esteemed, in whose conversation he delighted, and many for no other reason than because they stood in need of his countenance and protection.

"As nothing was more abhorrent to his nature than pertness or intrusion, few things could render him more indignant than a cold reception; to this, however, he imagined he had sometimes been exposed, on his applications in favour of others; for himself he never made an application to any great man in his life.

"Free from vanity, Smollett had a considerable share of pride, and great sensibility; his passions were easily moved, and too impetuous when roused; he could not conceal his contempt of folly, his detestation of fraud, nor refrain from proclaiming his indignation against every instance of oppression.

"Though Smollett possessed a versatility of style in writing, which he could accommodate to every character, he has no suppleness in his conduct. His learning, diligence, and natural acuteness, would have rendered him eminent in the science of medicine, had he persevered in that profession; other parts of his character were ill suited for augmenting his practice. He could neither stoop to impose on credulity, nor human caprice.

"He was of an intrepid, independent, imprudent disposition, equally incapable of deceit and adulation, and more disposed to cultivate the acquaintance of those he could serve than of those who could serve him. What wonder that a man of this character was not what is called successful in life."

The first Volume of this Collection, besides the Essay on Romance and the Life of the Author, contains The Regicide, The Reprisal, and Poems. Vol. II. Roderick Random. Vol. III. and IV. Peregrine Pickle. Vol. V. Count Fathom. Vol. VI. Sir Launcelot Greaves and The Adventures of an Atom. Vol. VII. The Expedition of Humphrey Clinker. And Vol. VIII. Travels into France and Italy.

A Key to the Claſſical Pronunciation of Greek and Latin Proper Names, in which the Words are accented and divided into Syllables, exactly as they ought to be pronounced, with reference to Rules which ſhew the Analogy of Pronunciation. To which is added a Complete Vocabulary of Scripture Proper Names, divided into Syllables, and accented according to Rules drawn from Analogy, and the beſt Uſage; concluding with Obſervations on the Greek and Latin Accent and Quantity, with ſome probable Conjectures on the Method of freeing them from the Obſcurity and Confuſion in which they are involved, both by the Ancients and Moderns. By John Walker, Author of the Critical and Pronouncing Dictionary. 1 vol. 8vo. Robinſons. 1798.

THE above is a very valuable appendage to Mr. Walker's former work, "The Critical and Pronouncing Dictionary;" for though the latter was fully competent to the object it propoſed, that of inſtructing us in the moſt approved mode of Pronunciation, *proper names from the Greek and Latin* form ſo conſiderable a part of every cultivated living language, that a Dictionary ſeems to be imperfect without them. Mr. Walker has therefore, with that indefatigable perſeverance and accurate reſearch which have diſtinguiſhed him through life, produced this *deſideratum*, which will be found, not only convenient to the polite ſcholar as a *remembrancer*, but highly uſeful to all thoſe who have occaſion to write or converſe on a number of ſubjects where the pronunciation of proper names ſo conſtantly interfere.

In the proſecution of this work the author ſeems to have aimed more at utility than criticiſm. He has given a fuller and more complete vocabulary of proper names, than is any where to be met with, and what diſtinguiſhes his from every other, he has divided the names into ſyllables as they ought to be pronounced, upon ſuch principles as are founded in the very nature of our language, and which immediately decide upon the quantity of many ſyllables, which without ſuch principles muſt remain in a ſtate of uncertainty. In this he has purſued the ſame track which he has marked out in his Critical Pronouncing Dictionary, by ſhewing the preciſe boundaries of Greek and Latin accent and quantity in the pronunciation of Engliſh.

His Introduction is a vindication of the Engliſh pronunciation of the Latin, which is ſo much decried by foreigners, and thoſe Engliſhmen who do not enter rationally into the queſtion; and he clearly ſhews, that though foreigners upon the whole may pronounce nearer to the ancient Romans than the Engliſh, that they differ as widely from each other as they do in their own languages; and have no right to expect the Engliſh ſhould agree with them, till they agree among themſelves; eſpecially when it is conſidered that the Engliſh in their pronunciation of the Latin do exactly what other nations do, that is, they pronounce it according to the analogy of their native tongue.

His obſervations of the Greek and Latin accent and quantity are new and curious, he ſhews the confuſion and uncertainty about them among the learned, and attempts a ſolution of the difficulties attending the ſubject, by firſt aſcertaining the nature of Engliſh accent and quantity, and then endeavouring to ſhew what the Greek and Latin accent and quantity muſt be to be intelligible. His diſtinction of the ſpeaking voice into its two leading inflexions, which immediately gives us a clearer idea of accent than we have hitherto ſeen, ſeems not unſucceſsfully applied to explain that of the Greek and Latin; though after all the illuſtration he has given of this point by demonſtrating that on every ſyſtem of accent the learned languages muſt neceſſarily have been very monotonous, we muſt confeſs that the ſubject ſeems ſtill to remain in great obſcurity. Perhaps the line he has chalked out may be ſome guide to future diſcoverers, for as he juſtly obſerves, how can we expect to inveſtigate the Greek and Latin accent and quantity when we do not underſtand the nature of our own?

On the whole we look upon this performance to be very uſeful to moſt claſſes of people; particularly to the profeſſors of the fine arts, as well as the readers of ſacred and profane hiſtory, politics, poetry, &c. &c. To public and private ſchools it will be perhaps ſtill more uſeful, where an early and claſſical idea of pronunciation becomes ſo neceſſary an ornamental appendage to knowledge in moſt of the departments of life.

The

The Castle on the Rock; or, Memoirs of the Elderland Family. By the Author of "Derwent Priory." 3 vols. 10s. 6d. Symonds. 1798.

THE Novel before us possesses a considerable share of merit. The characters of Eliza Oliver, Lord Elderland, the Dowager Countess, and the Darnley Family, are properly discriminated, and well sustained thoughout. Many excellent sentiments, affecting incidents, and characteristic descriptions, are interspersed; and the mind is kept in a pleasing state of expectation naturally excited, and gradually heightened, to the end.

The language, however, in different parts of the work is very unequal; sometimes elegant and even eloquent; at others (particularly in the early part of the first and middle of the third volumes), wearing the appearance of haste and negligence. But, as the story is interesting, and tends invariably to promote the cause of virtue, it is an unpleasant task to point out small defects which will readily offer themselves to the attention and correction of the author. In some instances, indeed, we are willing to suppose them errors of the press; *e. g.* "O bend your eyes on me, and let me in them trace, *whether if* my presumptuous wishes are favoured with your approbation."—"He formed at that moment an opinion of her principles, *that which* he ever after retained."—"And who, on his part *he* felt not the least inclination for his cousin."

Such as the following must, however, be supposed to have escaped the pen of the writer: "Tell him to *learn* [teach] his wife to stay at home."—"The expence of travelling *of* it away."—"I shuddered *involuntar*[il] *y*."—"She resisted for years *to* the entreaties of the superior."—"As to the Earl, *as* [who] was himself worse, &c."

The Author (whom by the preface we find to be a female) deprecates in modest terms the severity of criticism, and says, that the work "has been written in the midst of perplexities, cares, and uncertainties, and has often been flown to in times of anxiety, to cheat expectation and sorrow of their weary moments."

We hope that the lady will not think us insensible to her sorrows; but, the very same sense of duty to our readers which has induced us to speak of her work in the favourable terms we have used at the beginning of this article, has obliged us also to hint at its inaccuracies.

J.

An Authentic Account of an Embassy from the King of Great Britain to the Emperor of China, &c.

[*Continued from Page* 37.]

THE Third Chapter of this Volume treats of the departure from Pekin, and of the occurrences that took place in the journey. Our Author remarks that *few handsome females* were visible in the villages by which they passed. He endeavours to account for this by mentioning a custom, subsisting in China, among the powerful and opulent, of purchasing from their parents, at the age of fourteen, such maidens as are distinguished by their faces or their figure. Accident had thrown a few of these within view of the Gentlemen of the Embassy, who considered them, from the fairness and delicacy of their complexions, and the beauty and regularity of their features, as entitled to admiration. Some of those who did not appear indiscriminately abroad, but whom curiosity impelled to quit their houses to see the extraordinary strangers pass, were sometimes hooted back by Chinese of the other sex.

This account seems a little at variance with Æneas Anderson's description of the two sexes at Pekin: of whom he relates, that he very cordially shook hands with the females, and appeared by his freedom rather to gratify than offend the men. That we may not causelessly suspect his veracity, we will suppose that the women, to whom our traveller's familiarity was so generally acceptable, were of that *easy and accessible* character, of which Pekin, like other great and voluptuous capitals, may be conceived to afford a plentiful supply.

Of the towns which the Embassy observed, in the slow progress of the yachts, sometimes against the stream, Sir G. S. gives the following general description: They were for the most part surrounded with walls higher than the roofs of the houses they inclosed. The walls formed a square, facing the four cardinal points. The

The gates had the names of East, West, North, or South, according to the fact, engraven in stone over the entrance. The streets were for the most part narrow, nor were there within the walls any wide openings or squares. Large edifices were few, and consecrated to public uses, or the residence of the principal persons in authority. The sumptuous laws of China regulate the dwellings, as well as the apparel of the opulent.

The houses were in general of a simple construction, and in height one story. The foundations were of freestone or granite: the walls generally of bricks, of an earth selected with care. The timber used in building is chiefly the Larch Fir, which is planted on mountains too cold or steep for other culture. The windows are small, and of paper, instead of glass. Very little iron is used, scarcely even a nail in any of their buildings. The floors are of marble flags, or indurated earth. In elegant and public structures, a range of columns, made of the entire trunk of the same kind of fir, run parallel to the outside walls, between which and the columns a gallery is thus formed. The body of the roof in that case rests upon the walls, and its projecting part only upon the columns.

All public buildings, and most palaces, have their chief doors and windows to the south. The principal edifices are a hall of audience, in which complaints are heard, and justice administered; a college for students, in which they are solemnly examined for degrees; temples for public worship of divers sects; granaries, in order to be provided against famine; and a public library. The ordinary houses advance to the street without columns; instead of which, such as have shops hang out two tall poles, painted and gilt, and crossed with boards, to inform the learned passenger, in large golden characters, and the unlearned, by figurative allusions, of the articles with which he may be supplied. Within side the ornaments are few, and the furniture simple. Every thing of wood is painted red, and varnished.

One of the methods employed by the Chinese to catch fish is somewhat singular: To one side of a boat a flat board painted white is fixed at an angle of about forty-five degrees, the edge inclining towards the water. On moonlight nights the boat is so placed that the painted board is turned towards the moon, from whence the rays of light, striking on the whitened surface, give to it the appearance of moving water, on which the fish leaping as in their element, the boatmen raising with a string the board, turn the fish into the boat. Every method of catching fish is followed with avidity, to make up for the scarcity of the flesh of quadrupeds. Of the large sort the common people seldom taste, unless such as die by accident or disease. In such cases the appetite of a Chinese surmounts all scruple; whether it be an *ox* or *camel*, a *sheep* or *ass*, it is equally acceptable.

The following detail of a religious ceremony on shipboard, to propitiate the Spirit of the Yellow River, in a part where the navigation was dangerous, will remind our classical readers of the rites described by the great Master of the Roman Epic:

"The Captain, surrounded by the crew of the yacht, assembled on the forecastle, and holding as a victim in his hand a cock, wrung off his head, which committing to the stream, he consecrated the vessel with the blood spouting from the body, by sprinkling it upon the deck, the masts, the anchor, and the doors of the apartments; and stuck upon them a few of the feathers of the bird. Several bowls of meat were then brought forward, and ranged in a line across the deck. Before these were placed a cup of oil, one filled with tea, one with some ardent spirit, and a fourth with salt; the Captain making at the time three profound inclinations of the body, with hands uplifted, and muttering a few words, as if of solicitation, to the Deity. The *loo*, or brazen drum, was beaten in the mean time forcibly; lighted matches were held towards heaven; papers, covered with tin or silver leaf, were burnt; and crackers fired off in great abundance by the crew. The Captain afterwards made libations to the river, by emptying into it from the vessel's prow the several cups of liquids, and concluded with throwing in also that which held the salt. All the ceremonies being over, and the bowls of meat removed, the people feasted on it, and launched afterwards with confidence the yacht into the current. As soon as she had reached the opposite shore, the Captain returned thanks to Heaven with three inclinations of the body."

[*To be continued.*]

An Address to the People of Great Britain. By R. Watson, Lord Bishop of Landaff. 8vo. Faulder. 1s.

THIS excellent, patriotic, and truly Christian Address, besides its other merits, has that of being well timed His Lordship professes to be an independent man, upon whom the present burthens are likely to fall as heavily as on most men; he notwithstanding approves the present measures, and is of opinion that they ought to have extended further; and instead of the tenth part of each person's income being appropriated, that a tenth part of each person's property should be called for, to preserve the country from ruin. "Whatever doubts (says he) I formerly entertained, or (notwithstanding all I have read or heard on the subject) may still entertain, either on the justice or the necessity of commencing this war in which we are engaged, I entertain none on the present necessity and justice of continuing it. Under whatever circumstances the war was begun, it is now become just; since the enemy has refused to treat, on equitable terms, for the restoration of peace. Under whatever circumstances of expediency or inexpediency the war was commenced, its continuance is now become necessary; for what necessity can be greater than that which arises from the enemy having threatened us with destruction as a Nation?" He then discusses the ability of the Nation to resist the enemy, and points out the fate of those countries which have submitted to French power or intrigue, and concludes with a short refutation of the erroneous opinions, in respect to Religion and Government, which are supposed to be gaining too much ground. This Address cannot be too extensively circulated.

Answer by Way of Letter to Bryan Edwards, Esq. M. P. F. R. S. Planter of Jamaica, &c. containing a Refutation of his historical Survey of the French Colony of St. Domingo, &c. &c. By Colonel Venault de Charonelly. 4to. Debrett. 1797.

This Author (who by the title page is described Knight of the Royal and Military Order of St. Louis, Planter of St. Domingo, Member of the First General Assembly of that Colony, and charged by his Majesty's Ministers and the Planters to regulate and sign the Capitulation for the French part of that Island with Lieutenant General Williamson, Lieutenant Governor of Jamaica) appears, from his local knowledge, better informed of many particulars relating to St. Domingo than Mr. Edwards, and has accordingly rectified many erroneous statements of that Gentleman. Our author views the possession of St. Domingo as a very important object, and is a steady advocate for retaining the possession of it. In this pamphlet there is much curious information, particularly relative to the yellow fever. We suppose Mr. Edwards will, as it is incumbent on him, take some notice of this answer, which is by no means a trifling production.

Observations on the Dispute between the United States and France. Addressed by Robert Goodloe Harper, Esq. one of the Representatives in Congress for the State of South Carolina to his Constituents, in May 1797. 8vo. For the Philanthropic Society.

The Public have done justice to the spirit, the intelligence, and candour of this pamphlet, which contains the clearest developement of the baseness and perfidy of the inveterate enemies of the human species, and at the same time a complete answer to the flippancy of O'Bryen, and the dulness of Erskine. Those, however, who are fond of defending and palliating the horrible conduct of the French, will, we are afraid, in spite of the most irrefragable evidence, still persist in the error of regarding the declarations of France, and wholly overlooking her actions.

Effusions of Fancy. 8vo. Richardson and Co. 1798.

The Author of these Effusions appears to possess an elegant cultivated mind, but without much poetic spirit. There is but little to distinguish these Effusions from those of the numerous class of writers who amuse themselves, but very slightly add to the stock of public amusements. The Author announces his intention of further publications.

Opuscules Poëtiques par l'Auteur de l'Epitre a mon Pere. 8vo. Jaques and Thomas. 1797.

The Author of these Pieces is an Emigrant, and appears, from the circumstance of the pamphlet being printed by subscription, to be in a situation which precludes criticism on his work. The principal poem is entitled "Les Epoux Malheureux, or Les Victimes de la Vendee," a story very pathetically told, and of which there is a translation by Mr. Ewen.

The Warning Voice. 4to. 1798. Cawthorn.

This is a Poem in Dialogue, containing much seasonable admonition on the present crisis of affairs. The Author shews himself a good subject, and a respectable member of society. His observation on the conduct of one of the Reviews merits attention. The design of the Poem is however better than the execution.

THEATRICAL JOURNAL.

JANUARY 25.

KNAVE OR NOT. A Comedy, by Mr. Holcroft, was acted the first time at Drury Lane. The characters as follow:

Count, *alias* Harry Monrose,	Mr. Palmer.
Sir Guy Carden,	Mr. Wroughton.
Sir Joseph Ferment,	Mr. Suett.
Mr. Carden,	Mr. Wewitzer.
Oliver Ferment,	Mr. Barrymore.
Young Jonas (Son to Lady Ferment	Mr. Bannister, jun.
Clerk to Sir Guy Carden	Mr. Trueman.
Attorney,	Mr. Hollingworth.
Lady Ferment,	Miss Pope.
Aurelia Rowland,	Miss Decamp.
Susan Monrose.	Mrs. Jordan.

FABLE.

Aurelia Rowland is introduced to the audience in the capacity of companion to Lady Ferment, by whom she is treated with insult and deceit; though she was the real heiress to an immense fortune, of which she was deprived by the treachery of Sir Joseph Ferment and Mr. Carden, who were left the executors of her father's will. This, however, was a secret of which she had no knowledge, but was first discovered, through the loquacity of a maid-servant, to Harry Monrose, who, under the assumed appearance of a foreign Count, is retained in the family as tutor to Young Jonas, Lady Ferment's son. This disclosure makes the Count resolve to obtain, if possible, the hand of the young Lady; but her heart was already engrossed by the love of the amiable Oliver Ferment, who, through the machinations of his stepmother, was treated with great rigour by Sir Joseph Ferment, his father. The Count, in his proceedings, aims at a double purpose, and brings his sister Susan, an awkward but honest and sincere country girl to London, intending that she should assist him in his views upon Miss Rowland, and receives, in return for this service, the hand and affections of his pupil Jonas. This last is represented as a careless fellow, who gives little other indications of sense, but by the ingenuity discovered in his manner of extorting money from his mother, by threatening to drown himself. The Count's views with regard to him are easily accomplished, and he becomes the lover of Susan. Sir Guy Carden is a Baronet of large fortune, and the friend of Oliver Ferment, whose good qualities he esteems, and is made the confident of his love for Aurelia. The Baronet is throughout a man disposed to be dissatisfied; and while he is constantly performing good actions, appears vexed at the softness of his own heart. He despises, however, the selfishness of his brother Mr. Carden, who, he says, will go to his grave—"like a pullet dying of the pip." Aurelia's situation with Lady Ferment becoming intolerably irksome, the lover obtains for her the protection of Sir Guy, which she consents to accept for a while. In the mean time, the Count proceeds in his enquiries, and obtains some further information on examining Mr. Carden's attorney. But as he was not secure of possessing any influence in the affections of Aurelia, he recurs to the good offices of Susan, and contrives to have her invited as a visitor at the house of Sir Joseph, which Lady Ferment dares not refuse, when he explained that he was acquainted with an intrigue between her and a young Highlander at a masquerade. His sister Susan's natural goodness does not suffer her to assist in her brother's designs on Aurelia, and, overhearing some words of a conspiracy against her between Mr. Carden and Sir Joseph, she instantly takes the alarm, communicates all she knows, and accelerates her flight. She afterwards bears the brunt of all her brother's fury and resentment on finding his bird was flown, and, on his threatening to get her into his possession, she engages Jonas to assist in counteracting them. The *denouement* comes in the fifth act, when Aurelia is in the hands of the Count, who had carried her off by violence, and is proceeding to avail himself fully of that advantage at the moment when Oliver and Jonas arrive and rescue her.—The Count, in revenge for his disappointment, proposes that Oliver should fight him on the spot, and offers him one of his pistols. Oliver declines this from a spirit of philanthropy, and at last prevails on the Count to relinquish his purpose, and contribute to do justice to the injured orphan. The Count embraces this plan with earnestness, and after exposing the selfish iniquity of the two confederates, the piece concludes with the union of Oliver with Aurelia, whose property is to be restored;—and Jonas

and

and Susan are made happy in the same manner.

This Comedy has both merits and defects. The characters are strongly drawn and well supported. The drift of the piece is also favourable to virtue, but the satire is rather that of Juvenal than Horace, and hardly that of the Comic Muse. In the grave scenes, the language is vigorous and animated, but the comic ones want sprightliness and elegance. As a performance which has a tendency to make mankind dissatisfied with each other by the gloomy view it gives of human nature, we are not surprised at the cold reception it met with.

FEB. 9. ENGLAND PRESERVED, a Tragedy, by Mr. Watson, First Clerk of the Irish House of Commons; an Interlude; and the Farce of The Poor Sailor; were acted at Covent Garden, and the receipt of the house appropriated to the voluntary contribution for the defence of our country. There were present Lord Bridport and Lord Hood, whose healths being drank in the Interlude occasioned such extraordinary bursts of applause, that both these naval heroes felt themselves obliged to come forward and make their acknowledgments for the honour done them by bowing to the audience. Previous to the Play, the following Address, said to be written by William Boscawen, Esq. was spoken by Mr. Holman:

WHEN Persia's tyrant, to th' Athenian coast,
Sent forth, indignant, his barbarian host,
At Freedom's call, a firm and faithful band
Undaunted rose, to guard their native land;
Their valour forc'd unnumber'd foes to yield,
Pursu'd o'er Marathon's immortal field.
When Rome, superior to the storms of fate,
Saw Afric's Chieftain thund'ring at her gate,
With stedfast soul she brav'd th' impending blow,
Nor stoop'd to parley with her hatred foe.
Lives there a Briton, bless'd with Freedom's laws,
Less firm, less faithful to his country's cause?
Breathes there a soul, which patriot zeal inspires,
But feels her wrongs, and glows with equal fires?
While, with gigantic strides, o'er Europe's plains,
Fell Rapine stalks, and Desolation reigns;
While fierce Oppression, with insulting claim,
Mocks Freedom's rights, yet rules in Freedom's name;
This envied Isle alone its fury braves,
Safe in her valiant sons, and circling waves;
Crown'd with the bliss that genuine Freedom knows,
She spurns th' insidious boon of treacherous foes;
And hears unmov'd the gathering tempest roar,
Though hosts unnumber'd threat her sea-girt shore.
Oh! then, let each prepare, with dauntless heart,
At Britain's call, to act a Briton's part!
Ye generous youth, whom active vigour fires,
Stand forth, and emulate our glorious sires!
Inspir'd, like them, your country's rights to shield,
Remember Agincourt and Blenheim's field!
Ye titled great, display your native worth,
Let valour vindicate the claims of birth!
Ye sons of wealth, with bounty cheer the train
Who guard our shore, and triumph on the main!
Ye fair, for whom we toil, for whom we bleed,
With smiles reward each high distinguished deed!
So shall one heart, one soul, inspirit all
Bravely to conquer, or as bravely fall;
So, crown'd with vict'ry, may our labours cease,
And reap its harvest in the fruits of peace.

12. JOAN OF ARC; or, THE MAID OF ORLEANS, a grand historical Ballet, was performed the first time at Covent Garden. The plot of this piece is partly historical, and a love plot is interwoven in it. The successes of the heroine are derived from a banner which she receives from Lucifer. With this she performs uncommon feats in arms until deserted by the infernal agents, when she is forced to yield. The piece concluded with a grand pageant, in which the most prominent parts of English history were represented by action. Since the first, various alterations and improvements have been introduced.

13. HE'S MUCH TO BLAME, a Comedy, was acted the first time at Covent Garden. The characters as follow:

Sir George Versatile,	Mr. Lewis.
Lord Vibrate,	Mr. Quick.
Dr. Van Costerman,	Mr. Murray.
Thompson,	Mr. Davenport.
Mr. Delaval,	Mr. Pope.
Lady Vibrate,	Mrs. Mattocks.
Lady Jane Vibrate,	Miss Betterton.
Lucy,	Mrs. Gibbs.
Miss Delaval,	Mrs. Pope.

FABLE.

FABLE.

Lord Vibrate, according to the import of his name, is a reflecting but an unsteady character, whose negative principle of action is not to form a determination upon any subject, yet who is ever determining, and ever contradicting his determinations. He had promised his daughter Lady Jane to Mr. Delaval, a Gentleman of the purest honour, who is attached to her, and who is the object of her affections. As Delaval is, however, of too grave a turn to suit Lady Vibrate, a rantipole woman of quality, she persuades her husband to allot her daughter to Sir George Versatile, a lively man of fashion, who adapts himself to the humour of all he approaches. Sir George had been protected in his youth by the father of Delaval, and a passion had prevailed between him and Delaval's sister; but when Sir George came unexpectedly to the possession of a good fortune and the title of Baronet, he forsakes Miss Delaval, and plunges into the vortex of fashionable gaiety. The charms of Lady Jane Vibrate, however, attract him, and he is a candidate for her hand. The unhappy Miss Delaval assumes the male attire, and, accompanied by a female servant, visits London in pursuit of her lover. She happens to take her abode in the same hotel in which the Vibrate family reside, and to this same hotel her brother resorts. Mr. Delaval strongly resents the insult his sister has received, in the desertion of Sir George, which he considers as a dishonour to his family, and which he has resolved to efface with the blood of her perfidious lover. By the aid of a domino, which Sir George has sent to the hotel for the purpose of attending Lady Jane Vibrate to the masquerade, Miss Delaval obtains an interview with her lover, whom she brings to some degree of remorse, by the softness of her complaints and the tone of her voice, which, though he supposes her a man, reminds him of the voice of his former mistress. Miss Delaval, on retiring, finds that her brother is in the house, and returns in great agony, knowing his intentions, intreating Lady Jane not to let Sir George and Mr. Delaval know the name of each other. The danger of a discovery in this respect produces a scene peculiarly interesting, and which is managed with great dexterity. At length, however, Delaval discovers Sir George, and reproaching him bitterly for misconduct gives him a challenge. Sir George desires to know the name of his antagonist, but Delaval declines to give the information till the time of determined hostility shall arrive. In the interim Miss Delaval again meets Sir George at the masquerade, and awakens in his heart the keenest agonies at the sense of the injuries he had inflicted. In the conflict of her feelings, she at length faints, and is discovered. Sir George is then thoroughly repentant, and all his affection for Miss Delaval revives. He has, however, the debt of honour still to settle with his unknown antagonist. At the time appointed, Mr. Delaval arrives, and before he will avow himself to Sir George, he gives an interesting picture of Sir George's early life, of the protection which he received from the late Mr. Delaval; of the attachment of Miss Delaval towards Sir George, and his base desertion. Finally, he acknowledges himself to be her brother, and demands immediate arbitration by the sword, or a paper from Sir George, acknowledging the whole of his misconduct, subscribed by his own hand. Sir George refuses the ignominious paper, but determines not to raise his hand against the life of his mistress's brother, resolving rather to sacrifice his own to the vengeance of his implacable adversary. At length, however, his reflections convince him that he has done wrong, and, since he cannot by reasoning subdue the obstinacy of his opponent, he determines to conquer his own pride, and sign the confession of his guilt. This unexpected concession at once softens the rage of Delaval, who considers him as a brother. The rest of the Dramatis Personæ, who had been under alarm respecting the duel, soon arrive, and the Piece, of course, concludes with an intended marriage between Sir George and Miss Delaval, and Mr. Delaval and Lady Jane.

There is a character of a foreign Doctor Van Cotterman, a fawning quack, who, by his *specifics* and his servility, is the representative of many who are suffered to practise in this country.

This Comedy is lively, without extravagance. It is not the work of a vigorous mind, but it is written by a man who has observed the superficies of life, who knows the progress and the conflicts of the passions, and who seems desirous to foster the amiable affections, and to aid the cause of morality. There is much pleasantry in the dialogue, and considerable interest in the progress of the fable. There are no pitiful *equivoques*, and the language is easy and natural, if not polished and elegant. The sentiments,

if

if not marked by force and novelty, are suitable to the characters, and apply to the feelings of the Audience.

The name of Mr. Fenwick has been given out as the Author, but the piece is generally supposed to be the production of Mr. Holcroft.

18. Miss Moleni appeared the first time on that Stage at Drury Lane, in the character of The Country Girl. This Lady is an avowed pupil of Mrs. Jordan, and had already appeared on the Richmond Theatre. Her performance was marked with ease and spirit, without any servile imitation of her acknowledged tutoress.

Previous to the play, Mr. Palmer came forward to request the indulgence of the Audience while he delivered an Address in behalf of the fair candidate for their profection, declaring, that as he had only received it that day, it was too late for it to be given in any other manner.

POETRY.

ODE

FOR THE NEW YEAR—1798.

I.

WHEN genial zephyr's balmy wing
 Fans with soft plume the flowery vale,
Each tender scion of the spring
 Expanding owns the fostering gale,
And smiles each sunny glade around,
With vegetable beauty crown'd;
But when the whirlwinds of the north
Burst in tempestuous vengeance forth,
Before the thunder of the storm
Each spreading tree of weaker form
Or bends to earth, or lies reclin'd,
Torn by the fury of the wind;
Then proudly 'mid the quivering shade
Stands the firm oak in native strength array'd,
Waves high his giant branches, and defies
The elemental war that rends the skies.

II.

Deep-rooted in this kindred soil,
 So Freedom here through many an age
Has mock'd Ambition's fruitless toil,
 And Treason's wiles, and Faction's rage;
And as the stormy ruin pass'd
 Which Anarchy's rude breath had blown,
While Europe, bending to the blast,
 Beholds her fairest realms o'erthrown;
Alone Britannia's happy isle,
Bless'd by a patriot Monarch's smile,
Amid surrounding storms uninjur'd stands,
Nor dreads the tempest's force that wastes her neighbour lands.

III.

But see! along the darkling main
 The gathering clouds malignant lower,
And, spreading o'er our blue domain,
 Against our shores their thunders pour:
While treach'rous friends and daring foes
Around in horrid compact close;—
Their swarming barks portentous shade
With crowded sails the watery glade;
When lo! imperial GEORGE commands—
Rush to the waves Britannia's veteran bands—
Unnumber'd hosts usurp in vain
Dominion o'er his briny reign;
His Fleets their Monarch's right proclaim
With brazen throat, with breath of flame:
And captive in his ports their squadrons ride,
Or mourn their shatter'd wrecks deep whelm'd beneath the tide.

IV.

From shore to shore, from pole to pole,
Where'er wide Ocean's billows roll,
From holy Ganges' tepid wave
To seas that isles Atlantic lave;
From hoary Greenland's frozen lands
To burning Libya's golden sands,
Aloft the British ensign flies
In folds triumphant to the skies;
While to the notes that hail'd the isle
 Emerging from its parent main,
The sacred Muse with raptur'd smile
 Responsive pours the exulting strain—
"Rule, Britannia! rule the waves,
"Britons never will be slaves."

AMASIA TO PHILARIO.

AN EPISTLE.

FROM MRS. ROWE'S LETTERS MORAL AND ENTERTAINING.

LETTER I.

THE ARGUMENT.

Philario having seduced Amasia into a criminal passion for him, is obliged to quit her for some weeks: during his absence she is seized with a violent fever: her physicians having pronounced her past recovery, in an interval of the disorder she writes the following Epistle:

IN this short interval of calmer pain,
 While with less anguish throbs each tortur'd vein,
To thee, Philario! once her boasted friend,
These last sad lines will lost Amasia send!

To

To ask thee, where that endless age of love
And ever blooming joys you bade her prove?
The fair delusion's vanish'd from my sight,
And my bright noon-tide sun sets in untimely night!
How oft, while panting in these circling arms,
You've call'd immortal these now-fading charms:
Bade them defy the waste of creeping age,
Nor of disease to heed the idle rage:
Convinc'd too late, how fatally deceiv'd,
I curse my easy sex, that I believ'd!
Pale sickness soon all desolate has laid;
Soon made the lilies droop; the roses fade;
My spring's fair light o'ercast with wintry gloom,
Chill'd with benumbing touch each opening bloom,
And in a few short days consigns me to the tomb!
This truth my guilt with tenfold horror brings,
And adds acuteness to death's sharpest stings:
Each future prospect drowns in black despair,
And my distracted soul conflicting passions tear!—
To wound me worse, Mem'ry recalls the day
When on her bed of death a parent lay:
Her pale lips quiver'd, and her voice grew faint,
When thus in accents sad, th' expiring saint:
"My child, thou see'st that thou and I must part!
"Hear me disclose the anguish of my heart:
"Though young I leave thee to the world forlorn,
"And by relentless death am sudden torn,
"I trust that Heav'n its gracious aid will lend,
"And my stead, will prove thy better friend!
"No wrong affection e'er thy soul possest,
"Nor ill plac'd passion fill'd thy govern'd breast:
"Adherent still to virtue's steady love;—
"Philario courts thy love!—Why need I more?"——
'Let not the thought (reply I instant made),
'Let not the thought my mother's peace invade!
'Tho' at my feet should fall th' enchanting youth,
'And breathe the warmest vows of love and truth;
'Yet would the libertine's detested name
'Forbid my soul to catch the lambent flame!
'But least frail reason yield to passion's pow'r,
'And quit her charge in some unhappy hour;
'Here, in the face of awful Heav'n I swear,
'By the great hand which form'd earth, sea, and air;
'Whose wise direction governs every sphere,
'At whose tribunal we must all appear;
'To purer thoughts my rising soul shall soar,
'And from this day I'll never see him more!'
The solemn sound each list'ning angel caught,
Spread its light wings, and Heav'n's high mansions sought;
My pious vow well pleas'd recorded there,
With all the holy violence of pray'r!
Those heav'nly guards my heart had long forewarn'd,
In happier days, when I this flatt'ry scorn'd,
Plac'd Heav'n's eternal splendors in my view,
All which I fondly sacrific'd for you!
For guilt's base pleasures dar'd th' Almighty rod,
And brav'd the justice of an injur'd God!
No more I hope his blest abode to gain,
But as a refuge from eternal pain!
His blest abode (to mortals unreveal'd)
To hearts impure as mine no joy can yield!
For still, too charming Youth! dost thou engage
My fond affection, and subdu'st my rage!
For thee I'd fain avert my impending doom,
And gain a respite from the yawning tomb!
Tho' thine th' insnaring guilt which lur'd astray
My youthful heart from virtue's even way;
Oh, may that guilt thy laden soul ne'er gall!
Thee I acquit; myself accuse of all.
'Twas but last night my mother's awful shade
(By wakeful conscience to my sight display'd)
To me appear'd; with mild but solemn air
She bade me "*For the silent tomb prepare!*"
Seducer say; I ask of thee alone,
What penitence can perjury atone?
'Gainst Heav'n's clear light I consciously have err'd,
And to that light, Hell's deepest gloom preferr'd!
When my rack'd soul, to vice but half a prey,
Was half inclin'd to fly the treach'rous way;
What eloquence could thy false tongue employ,
And judgment, reason, virtue, each destroy;
Th' illusive sophistry was all thy own,
Which left me guilty, hopeless, and undone!
Is all thy rhet'rick then in Hell's black cause!
Can'st thou not plead to Heav'n's offended laws?
To my sad soul can'st thou not whisper peace?
Breathe one short pray'r, and bid my sorrows cease?
On bended knees thy monstrous crime confest,
Kind Heav'n might grant for me thy kind request:

Perhaps

Perhaps its humble suppliant might hear;
Perhaps might pardon; could'st thou be sincere!—
But whence this sudden faintness, that prevails
O'er ev'ry limb? each orb of vision fails.
Scarce my cold hand its wonted aid supplies:
Oh! haste thee; haste thee; thy Amasia dies!
Once more these eyes shall ope, thy face to view,
Then on thy bosom sigh a last adieu!!

JOHN O'SURRY.

Jan. 20, 1798.

PARAPHRASE

ON THE LATTER PART OF THE EIGHTH BOOK OF OSSIAN'S TEMORA.

DIM o'er the plain of Moielena roll'd
The mists of evening, and great Fingal's voice
Roar'd in the valley, where the spreading Oak
Blaz'd chearily. Then round the hero throng'd
The joyful warriors, and with sidelong glance
Each saw the Chieftain.

O'er the fern-clad heath,
Soft music warbled, as far distant streams
'Mid high rocks murmur, then the hills along
It wander'd gently, as the zephyr's wing
Sweeps o'er the surface of the grass-crown'd rock,
Or thro' the vale.

Ah! sweet was Condan's voice,
That mingling softly with old Carril's harp,
Made pleasant music. To dim Mora's streams
They journey'd chearful, and with them advanc'd
Blue-ey'd Feradartho. They strike their harps!

Sudden! bursts the song of pleasure
From our bards on Lena's plain;
Loud the shields of Chieftains rattle,
Mingling with the minstrel's strain.

Smiled then the warrior Chieftain;
As oft in a stormy day
Will the yellow-rising sunbeams
O'er the glist'ning streamlet play.

Loud he strikes the shield of kings,
Thro' the valley loud it rings,
The song of bards is heard no more;
On their spears the heroes rest,
Anxious fear pervades each breast,
When spake the King of Mowen's shore:

"Spread the feast, ye sons of Mowen!
"And with song deceive the night;
"The storm is over—once around me,
"Gleam'd ye with your armours bright.

"As the rocks, so are my people,
"Whence I stretch my eagle-wings,
"When I seek renown in battle,
"Amid the strife of warrior kings.

"Ossian, lo! the spear of Fingal
"Radiant glistens in thy hand,
"'Tis not as the staff of infants,
"Strewing thistles o'er the land.

"No: it is the lance of heroes,
"Oft-times in the battle rear'd,
"Dealing death to many a Chieftain,
"Always by the mighty fear'd.

"See, my son! behold thy fathers
"Riding in the misty sky,
"From the clouds, behold how awful
"Gleams each hero's aged eye.

"To Temora's hall of echoes,
"Feradartho lead away;
"When the golden sun-beams shining,
"Shew the near approach of day.

"Tell him of the kings of Erin,
"How they did their lances wield;
"Tell him of their forms so noble,
"Mighty were they in the field.

"Pour thy joyful song, Old Carril,
"Loudly on the fleeting gale;
"Let the kings of noble Heroes
"Hear it echo in the vale.

"To the walls of shady Selma,
"Haste I with the rising day,
"Where Duthula winds its waters,
"Where the Roes full wanton play."

GEORGE GOODWIN.

Lynn, Feb. 2, 1798.

ON THE PROSPECT OF COACHES

TO BE LAID DOWN IN 1798.

I.

ALAS! must Mrs. Jackdaw lose her coach,
And, *levelled* with her *betters*, walk the street;
Besides, how can she bear the *rude* approach
Of *sisters*, *aunts*, or *cousins* she may meet!

I doubt not each expedient she will find,
Thomas can keep the blackguards off behind;
But still, ah still, her case we must deplore,
For who can keep the blackguards off before.

Then

II.

Then Mrs. Frogmarsh, puff'd beyond her station,
How can she condescend to walk on foot;
Oh! she's belabouring P—t with execration,
And storms, and vows, and swears she cannot do't.

No, no; her husband still must croak and crawl,
Scrape up more mud, that his fine wife mayn't fall;
He can't incur more infamous reproach,
And Mrs. Frogmarsh cannot leave her coach.

III.

"Ah, well! 'tis right," cries Madam Pontipool,
"These times will shew the world who's rich and poor;
"'Twill curb the pride of ev'ry upstart fool,
"And prove a public benefit, I'm sure."

'It will indeed, my dear,' returns her spouse,
'For *I* have little left to spend, or lose;
'So look at home, that home you so neglect,
'Curb your own pride, nor other's faults inspect.'

IV.

And did it but affect such folk alone,
Whom Fortune's wheel have but return'd again
To whence they sprang from; few their lot would moan,
But let them rue their folly, or retain.

But when with guarded eye, and mild reproach,
We view the *ladies* who have lost their coach,
Those ladies, who with cold contempt and scorn,
Sneer insolence on such who to a coach weren't born.

V.

How can the loss be borne by such as these,
Who estimate all others by their wealth;
Nor merit, talents, elegance, can please,
If unaccompanied by sordid pelf.

Alas! where must *their merits* now survive,
What else can keep *their* consequence alive;
What can console them for the drear approach,
The loss!—of this same *merit-giving* coach.

VI.

Think not, thou honest reader of these lines,
The Muse severe on faults do not exist;
For ah! such paltry meanness intertwines
In many a heart, thou would'st not think I wist.

Full true, full common, by experience taught,
This amongst others in the bitter draught,
If thy experience treads the adverse path,
Will either ruffle thee, or make thee laugh.

F. R. S.

SONNET TO HEALTH.

QUEEN of the coral lip, and sparkling eye!
Thrice-valued Health! without whose magic aid,
Fortune's best gifts in dull oblivion lie,
And zephyr useless floats along the glade.
Ah, cruel nymph! relieve my suff'ring fair,
On Julia's cheek thy genial smiles resume,
Restore the vivid blush, the graceful air,
Spread thy soft tints, and give the wonted bloom;
So shall fresh flow'rs bedeck thy shrine,
And Julia yet more lovely shine,
Thy wayward anger past;
Again the dazzled world delight,
Like the refulgent orb of night,
By fleeting clouds o'ercast.

ORLANDO.

ACCOUNT
OF THE
REVOLUTION IN HOLLAND.

IN the sitting of the 19th of January, the Assembly rejected the motion of Van Beyms, for celebrating, on the 21st, the Anniversary of the Death of Louis XVI. by an oath of hatred to the Stadtholderate and Despotism. The Aristocratic Party testified much displeasure against both the proposition and its author. The Assembly having proceeded to the election of a new President, Midderigh, a decided Republican, was chosen by fifty-five votes. The Renegado Pompe Van Meerdervoort, who was a Patriot last year, and is this year a Federalist, had only fifty-two votes. "This victory," says a letter written on the 21st, "was necessary to insure the triumph of the Republic in the *important and decisive events which are upon the eve of their accomplishment.*" Pasteur made a report in the name of a Committee, in which he stated, that it was urgent, for the safety of the country, to crush as soon as possible the federative system, which had nearly brought the Republic to destruction. He therefore proposed, that the Assembly should approve the principles of the Constituent Committee,

Committee, by declaring, that they should serve as the basis of the new Constitution; and that two Committees should be appointed to carry this proposition into effect, by preparing the Constitution, and determining the mode in which it should be accepted. After a debate, in which the Aristocratic Party made but a feeble resistance, it was resolved to convoke immediately the Members of the Constitutional Committee. The Committee being arrived, after some discussion, the Assembly decreed, by the nominal appeal of the majority of voices, that the principles proposed by the Constituent Committee should be adopted in whole, and not article by article, as the Federalists proposed, in order to delay the business: after which the Assembly decreed, by a majority of eighty five to twenty-four, that the principles in question should serve as the basis of the Constitution.

In the night between the 21st and 22d, the Batavian garrison and the National guard were ordered under arms by the President Midderigh, whose firmness and presence of mind cannot be sufficiently praised. The French troops remained in their quarters, and did not appear. Thus the enemies of this Revolution cannot say that it was brought about by the arms of France.

An extraordinary meeting of the Members of the Assembly was summoned by the President to take place at the National Hotel. The Members of the Committee for Foreign Affairs, viz. Backer, Nahn, De Beven, Queisen, Gevers, and Jordans, with their Secretary, were put under arrest at their own houses at an early hour.

The Republican Members of the National Assembly, to the number of sixty, met in the Hotel De Haarlem, and proceeded to the National Hotel. A company of grenadiers of the National Guard commenced the procession. The Messengers of the Assembly came next: then the President Midderigh, decorated with the three-coloured scarf, followed by the Staff Officers of the Garrison. The patriotic Ministers of the Assembly came next, two and two; and a company of Batavian grenadiers marched in the rear. When the procession arrived at the National Hotel, the people testified their satisfaction by cries of *Live the Republic!* The other Members of the Assembly were likewise admitted into the Hall, in the order in which they presented themselves, with the exception of twenty-two, who were put under arrest in a separate chamber. At eight o'clock the Assembly resolved into a Secret Committee, the result of which is now known. The President opened the business by an energetic speech, the printing of which was decreed. He informed the Committee, that in consequence of the danger to which the country was exposed, by counter-revolutionary attempts operating both at home and abroad, the faithful Depositories of the Sovereignty of the People had, in its names, arrested the Members of the Committee for Foreign Affairs, and several other Members of the National Assembly. This measure, after some debate, was sanctioned by a great majority. The President then invited all the Members to renew with him their political profession of faith, and to swear solemnly that they held in execration the *Stadtholderate, Aristocracy, Federalism, and every Tyranny.* All the Members, except ten, took the oath—The President ordered them, in the name of the Batavian People, to leave the Assembly. Two Members were appointed to collect the papers of the Committee for Foreign Affairs, and two others to take care of the papers of the Committee for Internal Correspondence, in the possession of Kliffens. At eleven o'clock the Sitting became public, and some Members, who had not been in the Secret Committee, made the new declaration. The President proposed to annul the regulation established by L. L. H. H. P. P. that execrable testament of Federalism, which for two years had produced so much dissention; to constitute themselves as the Legislative Body of the Republic, under the title of the Constituent Assembly, representing the Batavian People; to annul all the Provincial and Departmental Sovereignties; and to rescind the right of augmenting the number of the Members of the Assembly. These motions were carried with acclamation.

The President then proposed to appoint a Provisional Executive consisting of five Members, and previously to appoint a Committee to draw up an instruction by which they were to act. The following are the names of the Provisional Directory: Vreede, Tinje, Van Langen, Welduk, and Fokke. A Committee was appointed to draw up a proclamation, addressed to the Batavian people, upon the Revolution.—A Committee was appointed to wait upon Citizen Delacroix, the French Ambassador, and inform him of the decree which had passed

paffed for rendering the Batavian Republic one and indivifible. On its return, the arrival of that Minifter in perfon was announced.—He entered, dreffed in his diplomatic robe, introduced by the Secretaries of the Affembly, and in the midft of fhouts of *Live the Republic!* He addreffed the Affembly in the following Speech:

" *Citizen Prefident, Citizens Reprefentatives of the Batavian People,*

" Apprifed by your meffage of the energetic meafures which the Batavian Convention has taken for the fafety of the country, I have taken the earlieft opportunity to congratulate you on the occafion. Continue, Citizens, to fecure the happinefs of the people by the wifdom of your deliberations. Give them a free Conftitution, founded upon the principles on which public happinefs alone can depend. Organife without delay a vigorous Government, calculated to excite and to direct the energy of the Batavians againft the common enemy. Be affured that the French Republic and its Executive Directory, of which I have the honour to be the organ, will behold you with fatisfaction preparing to eftablifh the happinefs of your country, will applaud your efforts, and will fupport you with its utmoft power."

The Prefident made the following reply:

" The National Convention of the Batavian People fees with gratitude in its Affembly the refpectable Minifter of the Great Nation, which has proved to the Nations of Europe that it cannot only triumph over the enemies of liberty, but even efteem its glory to confift in fupporting its allies with its powerful arm, and fupplying them with that affiftance requifite to maintain their independence, and to preferve the rank they ought to hold among other Nations.—Yes, Citizen Minifter, the Batavian National Convention devotes itfelf without referve to the happinefs of the people it reprefents. If indifpenfable events have for a moment changed its afpect, its principles are immutable; and among the fentiments it profeffes, the gratitude with which it is penetrated towards the French Republic, and its inviolable attachment towards its Government, as well as the worthy Minifter who now is the organ of it, hold the firft rank. The Convention invites you to the honours of the fitting."

The next meafure taken was the promulgation of the following Addrefs to the Batavian People:

THE CONSTITUENT ASSEMBLY, REPRESENTING THE BATAVIAN PEOPLE, TO THE BATAVIAN PEOPLE.

Fellow Citizens,

The day has at length dawned, on which, for the fecond time, your Liberty was to be defended, and the independence of this Republic was to be protected againft the violent attacks of fedition; on which, in a word, the explofion of a project, equally fatal and infidious, was to be prevented by the vigorous means which your faithful reprefentatives have employed in the falvation of the country; means without the exertion of which you muft foon have groaned under heavier chains than thofe which had already oppreffed you; means called for by the voice of an imperious neceffity; means, which in order to have fecured the Independence and Liberty of the Batavian People, ought to have been prepared from the moment that your General Reprefentative Affembly was convened; means, once for all, which we have been compelled to adopt by the criminal conduct of thofe men, who, though hoftile to the fundamental principles of our late Revolution, have invariably fucceeded in retaining in their own hands the reins of the Government.

The time was come to fill up the abyfs that yawned between a Conftituted Government and a monftrous Federalifm of a few States, united in appearance, but each enjoying a Sovereignty in refpect to their more particular and immediate interefts.

Our country has frequently experienced the melancholy effects of fuch an order of things; it was by that fyftem that you have been hitherto prevented from knowing your own ftrength; it was it which lent England the means of fowing internal divifions among you; it was it that chilled, nay extinguifhed, in your breafts a courage, in other refpects fo intrepid, and a patriotifm fo frequently evinced; it is that fyftem, in a word, of which every page of our annals exhibits the pernicious confequences, and which would infenfibly again reduce us under the deteftable Stadtholderate, and make us regret thofe chains which we have broken in concert with our faithful Allies, and at the price of the fevereft facrifices.

The time was come when we had to remove all the obftacles, and to organize every thing that furrounded us, in order that we might be enabled to arrive

arrive at a permanent and ſtable order of things; it was high time to rid ourſelves of that ſtate of confuſion and uncertainty which for three years has obſtructed the ſources of our happineſs, and has brought us to the verge of the precipice which we have hitherto avoided.

It was high time to reſcue ourſelves from the danger which we have permitted until now to hang over us, through the patience and indulgence of the French People, whoſe attachment towards us has not in the leaſt abated, notwithſtanding the intrigues employed by a wicked Faction in order to eſtrange them from us.

It was high time to baffle and defeat all the attempts made againſt your Liberty—attempts which we have every day ſeen renewed. It was high time to fruſtrate the plans of thoſe, who, with a view to their own perſonal aggrandiſement, have endeavoured to ſupport the federative regime, and to render the Revolution, ſo ſalutary in its principles, not only void of all good for you, but even pernicious in its effects; it was of urgent neceſſity that the Oath which was made to ſave the country—an Oath which ſeveral perſons have pronounced with a perfidious heart—an Oath which was again recently renewed in your preſence, ſhould be realized by your true friends.

For thoſe who aim at no other object but the general good; who point out to the Country the means of repairing the evils which it has ſuſtained from craft and treachery; for ſuch there was no option left but to deprive theſe pernicious beings of all power to injure you for the future. The project of erecting the power of certain Patrician Families on the ruins of the Stadtholderian Government, by affecting to oppreſs the true Friends of the Country, to damp their courage, and to diſarm them of the means of reſiſting Tyranny; the project of bowing you under the intolerable yoke of an elective Ariſtocracy, under the name of a Popular Repreſentative Government, and to make you embrace a ſhameful ſlavery, while nothing was held out to you but the mere ſhadow of Liberty; this pernicious project, ſo unequivocally declared in the plan of the Conſtitution which you have rejected, was never loſt ſight of; on the contrary, it became more and more dear to all its partizans, and the only difference obſervable in it, from the efforts hitherto made with the ſame view, is, that now a much greater ſhare of artifice and of violence would be reſorted to. It was again reſerved for the French Republic to ſecond the endeavours of the true Republicans, to raiſe you a ſecond time from the gulph in which you had been plunged, in order more effectually to enſlave you. We had only to chuſe between a laſt political criſis, and the proſpect of ſeeing Liberty for ever oppreſſed, and what Patriot could for a moment heſitate in the choice!

Yes, Batavians, we have felt ourſelves under the cruel neceſſity of putting in a ſtate of arreſt ſome Members of your Repreſentative Aſſembly, and to remove others from a ſhare in the Government, not with any intention to injure them, unleſs they have rendered themſelves guilty of ſome crimes, or to purſue them for their conduct, for we are already too fully aware of the fatal effects of a Syſtem of Terror; but to prevent them from continuing to ſap the foundations of our late political Revolution, our object is, by clearing away every obſtacle, to make you ſpeedily attain to a regular order of things that may enable you to chain down Deſpotiſm, and ſhut out every acceſs to Anarchy; thus you may cement the ſecurity of the Batavian People, and render the Batavian Republic as ſerviceable to its Allies as it muſt be formidable to its Foes.

Is this an over-coloured picture of the preſent ſtate of things? Do we meanly reſort to calumny in order to fire you with reſentment againſt upright men? Or, rather, do we not pay a due homage to truth? Are not the attempts made againſt Civil Liberty as evident as day? Is not the favour and protection afforded to the partizans of the Houſe of Orange ſufficiently known? Was it not enough to hace approved oneſelf a ſincere Patriot, in order to be inſulted and ſtigmatized? Has any means been left unemployed, in order to cruſh the public ſpirit? And has not the organization of our land forces been, for a length of time, a ſource of well grounded complaints? Have not attempts been made, in your Repreſentative Aſſemblies, to defend the Committee of Union! Have not many of your rulers attacked, by the moſt ſhameful means, the unity of the Republic, the ſole means of ſecuring our internal happineſs, and our external ſtrength? Has not every poſſible obſtacle been thrown in the way to retard the formation of the National Guard, that Bulwark of Liberty, not leſs formidable to Deſpots than favourable to the happineſs of the People? Has not

a commerce

commerce been tolerated with our natural Enemy? Is it not even protected in contempt of the laws? Has not the Armed Force, in several places, been employed to stifle the voice of the People, and to afford a powerful support to the insolence of Despotism? Have not the National Treasures, treasures amassed at the expence of your sweat and blood, been employed to disseminate corruption, and at the point of a bayonet to force a Constitution on you which you have rejected with indignation? Has not impunity in some measure been secured to sordid selfishness? Have not certain individuals been permitted to enrich themselves with the fruits of your labours, which you were obliged to pour into coffers exhausted as soon as filled? Do not such persons fatten on the blood and the tears of the widow and the orphan? Has not the National Navy, the miserable remains of our former grandeur, been rashly and wantonly exposed to total ruin, and that contrary to the express intention of the French Government? And very recently was it not obvious to observe the detestable efforts that were made to snatch from our hands every possible means of recruiting our maritime force, and had not the Government been changed, would not this nefarious project have completely succeeded?

Has not the public credit been impaired by means equally false and perfidious? Have we not seen the different provinces openly oppose the will of the National Representation, and is not this Representation torn by divisions and a spirit of party? Has it not exposed itself to contempt by its want of energy, and has it not by the adoption of half measures, dissolved the ties of the Administration?

And while the whole of these abuses are passing under our eyes, the destruction of the Republic becomes inevitable from the continuation of these horrors; will not the National spirit arouse from its lethargic slumber? Will you not all run to arms in order to combat the enemies of your happiness, and wholly to crush them should they obstinately attempt to persevere in their designs? Shall the descendants of those heroes who armed only with their courage reduced the all powerful dominion of Spain, permit themselves to be intimidated by the vain threats of an handful of selfish Tyrants? Will they basely conceal themselves when attempts are making to give a mortal stab to the cause of Liberty? And we, your Representatives, who behold these odious machinations, how could we justify ourselves in your eyes, in the eyes of our children, if we had continued any longer to remain listless and inert? Should we not well deserve to be confounded with those contemptible beings who attempted to build their power on your downfall, from which we have at length rescued you by a vigorous and decisive blow? If such had been our conduct, must not our memory be blackened in the history of future times?

No, no Batavians, let us swear on the Altar of Liberty, upon which the People of the Low Countries have already laid their offerings, when every other State was still enslaved; let us swear by the general interest, by the prosperity of our children, by the happiness of posterity, that we will never endure the existence either of Despotism or of Anarchy!

Let us all swear that we will rescue the Country from its deplorable state of oppression, and let us spare no sacrifice that may ensure our success; let our conduct prove, that we cherish Civil Liberty as ardently as we detest licentiousness!

Stand round the General Administration, in order to support it in all the measures that may be deemed expedient for accomplishing this great end; thus we shall soon obtain a good Constitution, supported by the eternal principles of nature, which are susceptible of no changes, and on which alone can be solidly bottomed our political happiness.

We shall thus impose silence on calumny, and shame on our adversaries; thus shall we clearly prove to the greatest, to the most courageous of all Nations, that it is not in vain that they have aided us to shake off the yoke under which we bowed; we will prove, that the Batavian is worthy of a Fraternal Alliance with that great People; and thus shall astonished Europe soon recognize in us the worthy descendants of those Batavians, who defended their Liberty when the whole Universe bent the knee before the power of Imperial Rome; soon also shall it see revived, in the present generation, the same People who heretofore shook the Throne of Philip; that same people who, by their energy and courage, had so extended their possessions in the other quarters of the Globe, that the Sun in its regular course must always continue to shine on the Batavian in both Hemispheres; that

that People, who waged a contest with the two most formidable Powers of the World; who forced the Commerce of the entire Universe to centre in their Ports; who held in their hand the Political Balance; and who extended their Sceptre over the immensity of the Ocean.

Batavians! it is to this pitch of glory that you must again aspire, by the means of a vigorous and wise Constitution. But we shall never attain it if we endure any longer the existence of that order of things, or rather of that systematic disorder, which for these two years past has not ceased to cramp our efforts. The monster of Federalism, not unlike the Hydra of the ancient Poets, can never be subdued but by a vigorous blow, which at one stroke will crush and destroy all its heads. This great blow has just been struck—the monster is already in its last glory, but its last convulsive struggle might prove dangerous, and against this danger we have still to guard.

It is impossible for any Society to exist without order; but it is of the first importance that it should not be disturbed in a Provisional Government. Let every one therefore obey the orders that are prescribed by this Provisional Government; let it be taken for granted, that the temporary sacrifice of some essential parts of our Civil Liberty has no other end in view but to procure a good Constitution, and, through the medium of that Constitution, to secure to us the full and complete enjoyment of that Liberty.

All the Constituted Authorities shall continue their present functions, until the moment arrives for making the necessary alterations in them in a regular manner, and conducive to the Public Good.

• The *ci-disant* Provincial Administrations, or Constituted Authorities in the Provinces, and the Regencies in the different towns, districts, and villages, as also the Administrations of the dams, rivers, and bridges, shall be continued to that period, and shall be subject and responsible to the Executive Power.

The Committees of Justice shall provisionally remain on their present footing, and shall undergo no change whatever. Every Officer, Mayor, Procurator of the Communes, and Public Accuser shall provisionally continue the exercise of their functions, and shall prosecute with increased activity all disturbers of tranquillity and order, under whatever mask they may attempt to lurk. Persons and property shall be screened from all insult or injury; the existing laws to that effect shall remain in full force, and be rigorously executed. Commerce shall be protected, and every one shall enjoy that security which constitutes the foundation of all social union; no inhabitant of the yet existing Provinces, no community; no Society or Corporation shall assemble together in order to prefer collectively to that Assembly, or to the Executive Power, any demand or petition, but it will be allowed every Batavian Citizen to propose his opinions, and to defend his interests.

Thus this new order of things will find itself established without any shock or confusion; and the end for which it was judged necessary will be completely fulfilled. Thus are about to be accomplished the ardent wishes of the true Batavians; and a wise and vigorous Constitution will consolidate our happiness, gratify the wishes of our Allies, and render us formidable to our Enemies.

Batavians! it is in order to attain this salutary end that the Assembly of your Representatives has this day constituted itself the Constituent Representative Body of the Batavian People, under the Presidency of Citizen H. Midderich, and has appointed as his Provisional Secretaries Citizens And. Ploos, Van Amstel, L. C. Vonk, W. F. Van Bennekom, and the Secretary of the ci-devant National Assembly, Citizen J. Van Haesten. Let us enjoin each to respect the signature of the President for the time being, together with that of one of his Secretaries, or of his successors, to obey and observe the orders or commands thus signed, as having emanated from us. All Petitions to be presented to the Constituent Assembly, representing the Batavian People, and all Sentences of Colleges charged with the Administration of Justice throughout the whole of the Republic, are henceforward to be delivered in the name of the Batavian People.

The present shall be published and stuck up every where, agreeably to custom; we moreover order and charge the Constituted Authorities of the Batavian People, who shall still remain in office, to issue the necessary orders, that our intentions in this respect be duly executed.

Done and decreed at the above named Assembly at the Hague, the 22d Jan. 1798, 4th Year of Batavian Liberty.

(Signed) H. MIDDERICH, President.

And by order of the above,

(Signed) W. F. VAN BENNEKOM.

JOURNAL

JOURNAL OF THE PROCEEDINGS

OF THE

SECOND SESSION OF THE EIGHTEENTH PARLIAMENT OF GREAT BRITAIN.

[*Continued from* Page 57.]

HOUSE OF LORDS.

SATURDAY, JANUARY 6.

THE Chancellor of the Exchequer, attended by ſeveral Members, preſented the Aſſeſſed Tax Bill from the Houſe of Commons, which, after the Deputation had withdrawn, was, on the motion of Lord Grenville, read a firſt time.

Lord Grenville then moved, that a ſufficient number of copies of the Bill, for the uſe of their Lordſhips, be printed, which was ordered accordingly.

MONDAY, JANUARY 8.

In the abſence of Lord Grenville, Lord Walſingham moved, "That the Aſſeſſed Tax Bill be read a ſecond time on Tueſday, and that their Lordſhips be ſummoned on the occaſion."—Ordered.

The various Bills before the Houſe were then forwarded in their reſpective ſtages.

TUESDAY, JANUARY 9.

Lord Grenville moved the Order of the Day for the ſecond reading of the Aſſeſſed Tax Bill, which being read, his Lordſhip roſe and ſtated, that he ſhould preface a motion for committing the Bill with a very few words, conceiving that in the firſt inſtance it was unneceſſary to take up their Lordſhips' time. In this view, he would refer to their Addreſs of the 15th of November laſt to his Majeſty, in which was acknowledged the foundation of the meaſure now pending in their Lordſhips' Houſe. It had been deemed neceſſary, in order ſucceſsfully to counteract the exertions of the enemy, to raiſe a certain portion of the Supplies within the year — this neceſſary determination produced the preſent meaſure. By the operations of the Bill, the poorer claſſes of ſociety were entirely exempted, the middle ranks were touched upon as lightly as poſſible; the great weight of the burden fell, therefore, as in juſtice and propriety it ſhould, upon the higher and richer orders of ſociety. In this view of the ſubject, he muſt think that no ſerious or weighty objection could lie againſt the Bill; it was not therefore his intention at that period to take up their Lordſhips' time any further; but reſerving himſelf for the refutation, at a future part of the debate, of what might be objected to the meaſure, he moved, "That the Bill be committed."

Lord Carrington defended, in general terms, the principle and operations of the Bill, deeming it, under the preſent circumſtances, the moſt unexceptionable mode of Finance that could be reſorted to.

Lord Holland (*his firſt ſpeech*) roſe to oppoſe the further progreſs of the Bill; after ſlightly noticing the circumſtance of its being the firſt time of his addreſſing their Lordſhips, he proceeded, with a conſiderable degree of animation and earneſtneſs, to declaim againſt the meaſure The oppreſſions of the preſent Bill, he ſaid, would fall upon the people in a thouſand different ſhapes. He predicted, that its produce would fall conſiderably ſhort of the propoſed ſum. Thoſe proviſions of the Bill which went to quadruple and quintuple the rates upon large aſſeſſments, he obſerved, might be eaſily evaded by the proceſs of *ſwearing off*. In concluding, he contended, that though the burthen was apparently attached to the richer and higher orders of ſociety, they would eventually find means to ſhift it to the middling and lower claſſes, upon whom the whole weight of taxation, as propoſed by the Bill in queſtion, would ultimately fall. He concluded by giving his decided negative to the meaſure.

The Earl of Liverpool obſerved, that the only queſtion before the Houſe was, reſpecting the raiſing a part of the Supplies within the year, to be employed for the proſecution of the War. This meaſure, he contended, was, in the preſent ſituation of affairs, wiſe and politic. That the meaſure was not new, would be ſeen by recurring to the hiſtory of the

country;

country; the expedient was adopted in the early stages, after the Revolution, and at periods when the country was by no means so well able to bear the burthen as at present. The situation of the country at this moment was solely to be imputed to the effects of French principles. Notwithstanding these, he could aver, that Ministers had the confidence of the great body of the people, who were far from being averse to prosecuting the War to a safe and honourable conclusion. Impressed with these sentiments, he must support the measure.

Lord Auckland said, he approved of the general principle of the Bill; and he trusted the spirit and zeal of those who had it in their power would be such, that many would come forward and pay more than what this law would oblige them to pay. He trusted this mode would shew the enemy that this country could do without having recourse to the funded system. It would supersede the necessity of adding one million and a half of annual taxes on ourselves and our posterity.

The Duke of Bedford expressed his concern that he was not in the House when the motion was made for the second reading of the Bill, as he should have preferred making his objection to the principle of the Bill in that stage, rather than when the motion was made for the commitment of it. He now, however, had to avow his opposition to the Bill, both in its principle and provisions. He insisted this was an unfair mode, inasmuch as the Assessed Taxes formed no criterion of expenditure; in its principle it was arbitrary, and in its effects excessive; it would lay an execution upon those who lived up to the amount of their income, and would hold out a bounty upon parsimoniousness. His Grace said this was no party question; his opposition to this measure arose from a wish for the Minister to resort to some other means of Taxation.

The Earl of Kinnoul defended the Bill. His Lordship observed, that the general sense of the country went with the late unanimous Address of the two Houses to his Majesty. The War, he conceived, was on our part just and necessary, and a wanton aggression on the part of the enemy. He reminded the House of the declaration of the French Government, that it was absolutely necessary that one of the two Governments must fall, for that both could not stand! Ought not such threats to rouse the spirit of this Country, and call forth their resources, which he trusted would, under the Providence of God, pull down their haughty tone, restrain their malice, and confound their devices?

Lord Thurlow said, it was unnecessary for him to argue upon the necessity of great and vigorous exertions being made at the present arduous crisis. The papers upon their Lordships' table, containing an account of the late negotiation, had left them no alternative. The conduct of France, in that instance, was the most unjustifiable and absurd that could be conceived. Such was their aversion to Peace, that they were absolutely afraid to make any propositions to us, lest they should be accepted. Our only resource, therefore, was to act with vigour in the prosecution of a War with an enemy who had plainly shewn that they were totally averse to Peace.

Lord Grenville contended, that the method of raising a large proportion of the Supplies within the year, for the service of the year, was a measure both of energy and wisdom. It defeated the hopes of our enemy, who depended upon the ruin of our Financial System, and who publickly avowed their prospect of success was founded upon the hope of being able to destroy our Funds. This Bill, which was to give the means of energy and vigour to repel all such dangerous innovations, would, he hoped, receive the support of their Lordships, as the means to secure, defend, and preserve that Constitution as it now stood, to which they all looked with awe from its venerable antiquity, and with love, gratitude, and affection, because of the innumerable blessings which they had enjoyed under it.

The House then divided, for the Bill, 50; Proxies, 23;—73. Against it, 6. Majority, 67.

The Duke of Bedford gave notice, that on that day fortnight he should move to dismiss his Majesty's Ministers. He then moved, that the House be summoned for that day.

Lord Grenville said, the House would not probably be sitting at the time mentioned by the noble Duke.

The Duke of Bedford said, the House ought to sit when great public business required it.

The motion was negatived.

WEDNESDAY, JANUARY 10.

The House went through the Committee upon the Assessed Tax Bill, without any amendment, when the Report was

was immediately received, and the Bill ordered to be read a third time on Thursday.

THURSDAY, JANUARY 11.

The Assessed Tax Bill was read a third time and passed.

The Lord Chancellor gave notice, that to-morrow he should move that an account should be laid before the House of the sums paid by their Lordships in consequence of the increase of the Assessed Taxes, in order to shew the extent to which their Lordships contributed to the exigencies of the State.

Lord Carrington said, he should add to the motion, that an account should be laid before the House of the voluntary contributions made by their Lordships.

Lord Grenville delivered the following Message from his Majesty:

"G. R.

"His Majesty thinks proper to acquaint the House of Lords, that his Majesty has received various advices of preparations made and measures taken in France, apparently in pursuance of a design, openly and repeatedly professed, of attempting the invasion of these kingdoms.

"His Majesty is firmly persuaded, that by the zeal, courage, and exertions of his subjects, struggling for whatever is most dear to them, such an enterprize, if attempted, will terminate in the confusion and ruin of those who may be engaged in it. But his Majesty, in his anxious concern for the safety and welfare of his faithful people, feels it incumbent on him to omit no suitable precaution which may contribute to their defence.

"His Majesty therefore, in pursuance of the Act passed for providing for the Augmentation of the Militia, has thought it right to make this communication to the House of Lords, to the end that his Majesty may cause the said Militia, or such part thereof as he shall think necessary, to be drawn out and embodied, and to march as occasion shall require."

Lord Grenville said, it would only be necessary for him to move a general Address of Thanks to his Majesty, assuring his Majesty of their Lordships' firm and zealous support in any measures which his Majesty might think it necessary to take for the defence of these kingdoms.

The Address was agreed to *nem. dis.*

FRIDAY, JANUARY 12.

The Royal Assent was given by Commission to the Bill for increasing the Assessed Taxes; the Bill for permitting 10,000 of the Supplementary Militia to enlist into the Regulars; to the Tadcaster Road Bill; and to seven other Road, Inclosure, and Naturalization Bills.

The Lord Chancellor deferred his motion for ascertaining what every peer should pay in consequence of the new Assessed Tax Bill.

Adjourned.

HOUSE OF COMMONS.

WEDNESDAY, DECEMBER 13.

MR. Tierney rose to give notice, that he should put off his motion relative to the Office of Third Secretary of State, until Friday.

The Chancellor of the Exchequer moved to put off the second reading of the Assessed Tax Bill till Thursday, and the Committee till Monday. Agreed to.

The Bill for regulating his Majesty's Marine Forces, while on shore, was read the first time.

The Indemnity Bill was read the third time, and passed.

Mr. Woodward, from the Exchequer, pursuant to order, presented an account of the fees received by the Teller of the Exchequer, in the office of the Marquis of Buckingham, for the years 1794, 1795, and 1796, together with the Deductions, and the names of the persons to whom paid.

Mr. Tierney moved, that a certain number of copies of the account presented from the Exchequer be printed for the use of the Members.—Ordered.

The Report of the Committee on the Scotch Militia Amended Bill, was brought up by Mr. W. Dundas, and ordered to be received to-morrow.

The Foreign Protestant Officers' Regiment Bill passed through the Committee, with one amendment, and the Report ordered to be received to-morrow.

Mr. Pitt brought up the Bill for raising Three Millions on Exchequer Bills, for the service of the year 1798; which was read a first time, and ordered to be read a second time to-morrow.

THURSDAY, DECEMBER 14.

The Scotch Distillery Bill was read the third time and passed.

The Exchequer Loan Bill was read the second time and committed.

Sir

Sir William Dolben moved for leave to bring in a Bill for regulating British vessels carrying slaves to the coast of Africa, which was granted.

The Order of the Day being read for the second reading of the Assessed Tax Bill,

Mr. Wigley observed, that having been informed by his Majesty's speech, that the resources of this country were ample, he had hoped that some means of taxation would have been found less injurious in its tendency than the present Bill, which, he said, would bear with intolerable pressure upon tradesmen and the middling class of the people, and all those persons who found it necessary to keep up some little appearance. He wished that the Collectors of the last Assessments might be examined at the bar of the House to prove the impossibility of collecting those intended by the Bill, which he contended was partial, and ought to be extended in a much greater proportion to the higher classes of the community.

Mr. Henry Thornton said, he was instructed, by the unanimous voice of his constituents, to oppose the Bill; that from his observation a greater number of individuals had suffered under the late Assessments than could have been imagined. If this Bill passed, it would cause a complete revolution in several trades on account of the rich laying aside articles of luxury.

Mr. Yorke urged the second reading of the Bill; a more practical criterion of property, he said, could not be found than that of expenditure.

Mr. Nicholls alledged that the principle of the Bill went first to destroy the lower and middle classes of society, and next to destroy the capital of the country; he felt for the lower classes, he felt for all the Commons of England, whom this Bill went to annihilate. It was the most impolitic Bill that had ever been proposed within that House, but he knew that this tax would not, that it could not be collected. The Stockholders, he said, would be materially affected if it passed, and the money which should arise from the industry of those tradesmen who would be turned out of employ by its operation would not be adequate to pay the dividends.

Lord Hawkesbury observed, that the principle of the Bill had been very much misunderstood, and its operations not sufficiently examined. He contended, that with the modifications intended to be introduced, it would not bear so hard upon the lower class, as any direct tax upon any of the articles of general consumption.

Mr. Alderman Lushington said, he was instructed by his constituents to oppose the Bill; he felt the necessity of vigorous preparations, but he wished that some mode might be adopted less injurious to the middle and lower orders of the community.

Mr. Sheridan, after censuring, in severe terms, the conduct of Administration, adverted to the proposed plan for increasing the Assessed Taxes. He observed that it was a penalty upon the retrenchments of œconomy, an encouragement of perjury, and a commission of bankruptcy against the whole nation. The principle of the Bill was, he said, a fiscal contribution, it went to establish in every parish a fiscal inquisition, to report the profits of every individual—a most enormous proceeding in a free commercial country. By this Inquisitorial Act, a tradesman, whose income might fall from 200l. to 150l. must either disclose his circumstances, which would still more reduce his credit, or be guilty of perjury, and defraud his creditors by paying the tax with their money.

Mr. Burdon defended the Bill, upon the principle of imperious necessity, and thought that the scale ought to be carried to a higher extent—in proportion to the income, as high as four, or four and a half, in a scale of progressive ascent.

Mr. Dundas said, that whatever objection had hitherto been made, not one had been offered against the principle. It was agreed to be necessary to raise a large sum of money within the year, and the only question was, how that sum was to be raised?

Mr. Fox considered the principles of the present Bill, as far as regarded the lower and middling classes, as a confiscation of their property, an annihilation of their trade, and in many instances the confinement of their persons; and he had yielded up his own judgment, as he held it to be his duty, and had come down to that House in obedience to his constituents, who had instructed him to watch the progress of the Bill. In its operation, his constituents would be particularly affected; nay, they would even be annihilated; and he doubted not but that this would be the case with all the great commercial and populous towns, whose poor inhabitants would particularly suffer. There were but three kinds of

incomes,

incomes, Mr. Fox said, in this country, namely, that resulting from Land, from the Funds, and Commercial Property; these, he said, would severally and collectively be injured by this Bill, which was in fact not a tax upon property, but a tax upon industry. He concluded by stating, that upon a measure of this importance, the Ministers would not, he hoped, object to grant time to enable the public to form an opinion upon the measure; and added, that he should not attend the Committee, but give it his hearty negative upon the third reading.

Mr. Pitt said, that after the most accurate inquiry in his power, every objection which had been made against this Bill did not affect its principle, but might easily be obviated in a Committee, without altering the general principle, or defeating the tendency of the measure. Giving, therefore, all due weight to the objections which had been made, and which might be made against this measure, he was still convinced that it was the duty of that House to inquire fully into it, to see what modifications might be made in it. As to the general effect of the Bill, he had no hesitation to declare, in the most explicit manner, that on the determination of the House upon this measure, after the various modifications had been suggested, depended no less than whether a great exertion should be made to save the country, or whether we should give up every thing that constituted the greatness and happiness of this country? Mr. Pitt then proceeded to follow Mr. Fox through all his observations upon the Bill before the House, and refuted them with his usual eloquence. He admitted that many modifications and alterations might be proper, but they might be made in a Committee; he said that it was intended to introduce various mitigations in favour of the retail trader, and to supersede the necessity of appeal in ascertaining the amount of his income; and having heard no satisfactory arguments against the principle of the measure, he trusted the House would agree to the motion for reading the Bill a second time.

Mr. Fox, Mr. Sheridan, and Mr. Thornton explained. Mr. Alderman Combe, Mr. Tierney, and Mr. Mainwaring, spoke against the Bill. The House then divided, for the Bill, 175; against it, 50. Majority for the Bill, 125.

FRIDAY, DECEMBER 15.

Mr. W. Bird moved for an account of the computed amount of the Clock and Watch Duties, and the number of persons assessed in them; and gave notice that he should move for a repeal of those duties. Account ordered.

Mr. Tierney moved, that an humble Address should be presented to his Majesty, expressing the great concern of that House, that his Majesty had been induced to make a division of the offices in the State Department, so that a new office was created, though all the duties had heretofore been transacted by two Secretaries of State, thus unnecessarily increasing the expence, and indirectly adding to the influence of the Crown. The motion for the Address went further humbly to represent, that Mr. Dundas himself had, in the course of the present war, discharged the duties of the two offices, now divided between him and the Duke of Portland, with the expence of only four extra clerks, at the same time that he likewise did the business of Treasurer of the Navy; that the salaries of the two Secretaries was heretofore only 9000l. between them, or 4,500l. each; whereas it was now increased to 6000l. for each of the three Secretaries, so that 18,000l. was now paid by the public for services that were before discharged for 9000l. from which it appeared that there was an increase, when there should rather have been a diminution of expence; and thus, besides the extra expenditure, was additional patronage thrown into the hands of the Crown, without the consent of Parliament. The Address, as moved by Mr. Tierney, complained of many other abuses in the Secretary of State's office, of the great increase of expenditure, and the misapplication, and concluded by praying that his Majesty would, in his royal wisdom, adopt such means to rectify these abuses, as might appear most expedient for the honour of the Crown, the independence of Parliament, and the preservation of the Constitution.

Mr. Dundas got up to answer Mr. Tierney, however disagreeable it might be to him to be under the necessity of speaking in his own behalf. He proceeded to shew, that a great many of Mr. Tierney's statements were wholly unfounded, and others greatly exaggerated and distorted.

Mr. Pitt entered into a minute examination of the several points of Mr.

Tierney's

Tierney's motion, and argued at large in contradiction of his different statements, both in regard to the increased expenditure, and the alledged abuses in the State office.

The motion for the Address was negatived without a division.

MONDAY, DECEMBER 18.

Mr. Mainwaring presented a petition from the inhabitants of the parish of St. James, Clerkenwell, stating that the number of inhabitants in that parish amounted to 21,000, one third of whom, who had formerly been employed in the various branches of the Clock and Watch trade, were now out of employ; that the poor rates had in consequence been very much increased, and concluding by praying relief.

A similar petition was presented by the vestrymen of St. Luke's, both of which were ordered to lay upon the table.

The House having resolved itself into a Committee on the Assessed Tax Bill,

Mr. Pitt rose for the purpose of submitting to the Committee his intended modification. He stated, that he wished to make two tables of rates wholly distinct; with respect first to the assessment on houses and windows; and secondly, with respect to those on horses and carriages. The gradations in each class would be totally different. He thought it necessary to observe, that the tax on dogs, clocks, and watches, would follow the same principle as that on houses and windows. He should also premise, that horses for pleasure, not for husbandry, would not be comprehended in either class, but would be burthened with a separate addition. He should first state the modifications on houses, which, though very considerable in general, were still more so with retail shopkeepers, and people that gained a livelihood by letting lodgings. In the first place, every house paying under 1l. of Assessed Taxes at present, would be totally exempted from all additional duties. From 1l. to 2l. (for it was exceedingly proper to begin on a small proportion) would pay one-fourth of the present Assessment; from 2l. to 3l. one half; from 3l. to 5l. three fourths; from 5l. to 7l. 10s. one single rate; from 7l. 10s. to 10l. one rate and a half; from 10l. to 12l. two rates; from 12l. to 15l. two rates and a half; and from 15l. to 20l. three rates. It is necessary to remark, that clocks and dogs were to be included in this description, and to increase in the same proportion. A house paying above 20l. would be liable to pay three rates and a half; from 30l. to 40l. four rates; from 40l. to 50l. four rates and a half; and from 50l. upwards five rates.

From this table it appeared, that there would be a very considerable diminution of the burthens originally intended to have been laid upon houses, though the tax would undoubtedly fall too light on some inhabitants. Yet that deficiency would be compensated by the increased assessments on *horses and dogs*, which would give room for a great reduction on the lower classes of housekeepers, the chief part of whom would be under no necessity of applying for relief from the operation of the Bill. He next came to state a further mitigation for houses with respect to two kinds of occupiers; he meant *shopkeepers* and persons who let part of their houses for *lodgings*. The modified scale and the abatement he had to propose, with respect to this class of persons, would be one third lighter when the assessments applied to shops. In other words, where the assessed taxes amount to 3l. it was to be understood that they should only pay 1l. and if to 9l. that they should only pay 3l. This mode of conduct was intended to operate as a sort of principle for their relief. With respect to the article of lodging-houses, something like the same rule was to be carried into effect. He should now read the scale of rates which struck him as most reasonable, premising that every lodging-house, not exceeding 3l. of assessed taxes, was to be exempted from any additional duty.

From 3l. to 5l. one tenth, or from 6s. to 10s.

From 5l. to 7l. 10s. one fifth, or from 1l. to 1l. 10s.

From 7l. 10s. to 10l. one fourth, or from 1l. 17s. 6d. to 2l. 10s.

From 10l. to 12l. 10s. one half, or from 5l. to 6l. 5s.

From 12l. 10s. to 14l. three fourths, or from 9l. 7s. 6d. to 11l. 5s.

From 15l. to 20l. one, or from 15l. to 20l.

From 20l. to 25l. one and a quarter, or from 25l. to 31l. 5s.

From 25l. to 30l. one and a half, or from 37l. 10s. to 45l.

From 30l. to 35l. and upwards, two rates, or from 60l. to 70l.

There were also various other descriptions which appeared to him entitled to relief, and though he could not exactly state the specific nature of that relief, yet he would undertake to say that very

very considerable modifications, as relative to them, would certainly take place. He alluded to the *Publicans, Retail Traders, Coach-makers, Cabinet-makers*, and all those whose premises were very large, and solely adapted to the extensive purposes of trade. The *Boarding-schools* would also be included in the modification, and those persons who had a variety of houses, and let them out for lodgings, or had speculated in building houses. The most satisfactory remedies would in all these cases be adopted. It was also peculiarly incumbent on him to observe, that allowances would be made to persons who had made retrenchments in carriages, horses, &c. previous to the measure of increasing the Assessed Taxes having been known, or from the 5th of April 1797, to the month of October. Several favourable exceptions would equally take place in favour of numerous families. Mr. Pitt concluded, by observing that he intended to proceed regularly with the respective clauses in the next sitting of the Committee on Wednesday next, to finish the Report on Thursday, to get it printed, and take it into discussion on as early a day as possible after Wednesday se'nnight.

He then proceeded to his last and highest table of taxation: namely, that on Horses and Carriages, in which he intended there should be no abatement; but on the contrary, in some cases increased rates. In fixing the criterion for this tax, he said he would take up the House Assessments just at that stage of the above scale, where three rates and a half additional takes place, viz. where from 20l. to 30l. Assessed Taxes are now paid, and then it would stand thus:

Persons keeping any male servant, horse, or carriage, to pay in all cases a sum equal to three times their present payment on those articles.

IF THEY PAY FROM

£25. to £30 three and a half.
30 to 40 four times.
40 to 50 four and a half.
50 and upwards five times.

As to the horses of husbandry, he said, they ought to be considered with great attention and temperance; many of those who used them were far from being, in proportion to their ranks, the least opulent in the country; the taxes on houses was almost the whole they paid; farm houses were entirely exempted from the increased taxes, and therefore the new increase would fall lighter upon them than any others. It would therefore be allowed that it would be very unjust to exempt them altogether—on that class, therefore, he proposed to *double their present taxes*.

The House being resumed, the Chairman reported progress.

WEDNESDAY, DECEMBER 20.

The thanks of the House were voted to the Bishop of Lincoln for the excellent sermon preached by him before their Majesties at St. Paul's.

A Message from the Lords informed the House, that the Lords had agreed to the Corn Bill without any amendments.

The Report of the Committee was received, and several resolutions agreed to.

The Chancellor of the Exchequer said, it was his intention, as some of the modifications proposed went to an increase of the proportion of contribution by some of the higher classes, to postpone the discussion of these points till Thursday, and that as this augmentation was connected with a Committee of Supply, it was his intention to move an instruction to the Committee to that effect.

After some conversation between the Speaker, Sir John Sinclair, and other Members, the House resolved itself into a Committee to consider further of this Bill.

Several Resolutions and Amendments were agreed to in the Committee, after which the Chairman reported progress, and obtained leave to sit again on Thursday.

The Exchequer Loan Bill went through a Committee of the whole House.

The Mutiny Bill was read the first and second time.

THURSDAY, DECEMBER 21.

The Mutiny Bill was read a second time, and committed.

The Marine Mutiny Bill was read a third time, and passed.

The Slave Carrying Bill was read a first time.

The Exchequer Bill was reported, ordered to be ingrossed, and read a third time.

Mr. Hobart brought up the Report of the Committee of Ways and Means; and Mr. Pitt moved, that it be referred as an instruction to the Committee upon the Assessed Tax Bill; which was agreed to.

The House then resolved itself into a Committee upon the Assessed Tax Bill, and proceeded to fill up the blanks.

On the clause respecting the duration of the Bill, a conversation took place between Mr. Dundas, Mr. Carew, Mr. Jolliffe,

Jolliffe, Mr. Wilberforce, &c. after which the clause was agreed to, making the duration of the Bill to be for two years and a quarter, to wit, from the 5th of January 1798 to the 5th of April 1800.

The other clauses of the Bill being gone through without amendment, Mr. Pitt moved for the Chairman to report progress, and ask leave to sit again.

Sir W. Pulteney proposed that the Bill should contain a clause to give power to amend it during the present session.

Mr. Pitt thought that so material, that he had it in contemplation to propose such a clause in the progress of the Bill.

The House being resumed, the Chairman reported progress.

FRIDAY, DECEMBER 22.

The Exchequer Bill was read a third time, and passed.

The House having resolved itself into a Committee, to consider farther of the Triple Assessed Tax Bill,

On the motion of Sir C. Bunbury, taxed carriages were exempted by a proviso, subject, nevertheless, to a revision.

Persons keeping lodging-houses, and having shops or warehouses, were, by the second clause, to be exempt.

On the clause relative to horses employed in husbandry, persons renting farms not exceeding ..l. per ann. are exempt from the double duties.

Mr. Pitt stated, that by way of affording some relief to those persons who had complained of stagnation of trade, on account of the Clock and Watch Act, he had agreed that the present tax should not extend to such clocks and watches as should be purchased after the 5th of January 1798.

The Chancellor of the Exchequer then brought up a clause, regulating the abatements to be made to persons having large families, in the following proportions:—Persons having five children to be allowed ten, eight children fifteen, and ten children twenty per cent. abatement on the present tax.

A clause for the relief of persons keeping boarding-schools, and inn keepers, was next brought up, which, with all the preceding clauses, except that relative to the oath, were read and agreed to, and the report ordered to be taken into consideration on Thursday.

SATURDAY, DECEMBER 23.

The Report of the Committee on the Bill for increase of the Assessed Taxes being brought up by Mr. Smith,

Mr. Tierney rose, and in an energetic speech of some length, not only disapproved of the tax generally, but objected to the proposed modifications as delusory. He inquired from Mr. Pitt, whether his proposed modifications would or would not increase the taxes?

Mr. Pitt replied, that they would materially decrease the amount, which must be provided for in another way.

The Report was then postponed till Thursday.

THURSDAY, DECEMBER 28.

Mr. Abbot informed the House, that the Lords had agreed to the amendment moved by him, on the Resolution for the better Promulgation of the Statutes.

A Message from the Lords stated that their Lordships had agreed to the Exchequer Bill without any amendment.

Alderman Lushington brought up a petition from 476 watch and clockmakers, stating the inconveniences arising from the duty laid upon clocks and watches by an act of last sessions, and praying that the same might be repealed. The petition was ordered to lie on the table.

On a motion of the Chancellor of the Exchequer, the order of the day for taking into consideration the Report of a Bill for granting additional duties on Assessed Taxes being read,

Sir Alan Gardner said, he was happy to find that the Bill had already undergone full discussion, and that the objections made by those who would have been too heavily affected by its provisions had been completely removed.

Sir William Milner said, that he would not oppose any particular clause of the Bill, because he meant to oppose the whole Bill, and its principle.

Mr. Bragge, Sir William Geary, and Mr. Burdon moved several clauses, which were agreed to.

Mr. Baker gave notice, that he would move a clause for granting certain exemptions to clergymen whose incomes did not exceed 150l. per annum.

SATURDAY, DECEMBER 30.

Mr. Secretary Dundas, adverting to the measure adopted last Session, for providing for the defence of the country by the appointment of a Supplementary Militia, called the attention of the House to a motion he intended to make on the subject of these corps. The object of the Bill he proposed to introduce was, to enable such individuals in the Supplementary Militia, as were willing to enter into regular regiments, to do so. It was also

also his intention to make a provision, that in cases where men enlisted under these circumstances, the county or parish should not be called upon to raise any other in their stead. The effect of this would be, to relieve counties, and at the same time augment the military force of the country, as the plan, he said, would produce almost immediately 20,000 men trained to arms. He concluded by moving for leave to bring in a Bill, allowing a certain proportion of men belonging to the Supplemental Militia to enlist in the regular regiments.

Sir W. Pulteney thought the measure was not sufficiently extensive in its operation.

Mr. Dundas replied.

Leave was given, and a Bill ordered.

The Bill having been previously prepared, Mr. Dundas brought it in, and moved that it should be read the first time. It was read accordingly, and ordered to be read a second time on Tuesday.

Mr. Pitt moved that the Report of the Assessed Tax Bill should be brought up. The schedule was then taken up, and a variety of verbal and literal alterations were made in the several clauses.

Mr. Buxton brought in a clause to empower Commissioners for building churches, gaols, and bridges, to suspend the erection and payment of the funds payable to the creditors, for three years, which was carried.

After the amendments in the body of the Bill were gone through, the Bill, with the amendments, was ordered to be engrossed, printed, and read a third time on Wednesday.

TUESDAY, JANUARY 2.

Mr. Secretary Dundas moved the Order of the Day for the second reading of the Bill for allowing a certain proportion of the Supplemental Militia to enter into the Regulars, under particular provisions.

On the question being put,

Mr. Hobhouse expressed his readiness to concur in any plan to enable the country to combat with our foes, but he thought the present one would be ineffectual. Few people would be inclined to enlist, if they were liable to be sent to Guernsey and Jersey. The Right Hon. Gentleman must, he said, be very sanguine indeed in his expectations, if he was of opinion that any considerable force could be collected by this measure.

Mr. Secretary Dundas said, the number of persons who had manifested a desire to be transferred from the Supplemental Corps to the Regulars, induced him to be sanguine in his expectations.

The Bill was then read a second time, and committed.

WEDNESDAY, JANUARY 3.

A petition was presented from the Clock and Watch-makers of Bristol, stating the annihilation of their trade, and the hardships to which they were subjected by the operation of the Act of last session.—Ordered to lie on the table.

The House having resolved itself into a Committee on the Army Augmentation Bill, it was resolved, that the number to be received into the Regulars should be fixed at 10,000, or one fifth of the whole; and the duration of their service limited to six months after the conclusion of the war.

The Order of the Day being read for the third reading of the Assessed Tax Bill,

Mr. Thompson opened the debate. The principle and operation of the measure he considered as objectionable in every point of view. It was, he said, not a tax upon property, but on poverty, imposing a contribution more intolerable than could be imposed by the most rapacious invader.

Mr. Nicholls, in a long and intemperate speech, recapitulated the arguments he had already urged against the Bill.

Mr. Dickinson, jun. in a well-delivered maiden speech, said he did not at first approve of the Bill, but in its modified state it appeared to him unobjectionable in its operation, and calculated to save the country from impending destruction.

Mr. Andrews was convinced that the Bill under discussion was the best that could be devised. It was, it must be admitted, a strong measure; but the conjuncture required great sacrifices.

Mr. Rose spoke in favour of the Bill.

Sir Francis Burdet declared it to be his determination to oppose the Supplies, because they contributed to the support of the war, and the infamous system of corruption adopted by Ministers, who, under pretext of maintaining the Constitution, had squandered the wealth, shed the blood, and destroyed the liberties of the country.

Mr. Alderman Lushington approved of the Bill in its modified shape.

Lord Stanley, Mr. Jekyll, Mr. Courtenay,

nay, Mr. B. Edwards, and Mr. W. Smith, spoke against the Bill; and Lord Hawkesbury, Mr. Ellison, and Dr. Lawrence, in favour of it. At half past twelve Mr. Pitt proposed to adjourn the debate to Thursday, in order to give Gentlemen an opportunity of delivering their sentiments. The motion was agreed to.

THURSDAY, JANUARY 4.

The Army Augmentation Bill was read a third time and passed.

The Chancellor of the Exchequer moved the Order of the Day for the resumption of the adjourned debate on the third reading of the Assessed Tax Bill.

Mr. Hobhouse renewed his objections to the Bill. If it passed into a law, he said it would be a transfer of private individuals' property into the hands of the Crown.

Mr. Lefevre, in a speech of some length, supported the Bill.

Mr. Percival remarked that those who opposed this Bill passing into a law, studiously avoided entering into the circumstances which constituted its expediency. After descanting at large on the merits of the Bill, he gave it as his decided opinion, that it was the best and most eligible mode of raising the Supplies that could be adopted.

Mr. Sheridan said, it was not his wish to withhold the Supplies. Whoever was in Administration, and whether the war was just and necessary or not at the commencement, our fleets and armies must be supported. It had been asked, "Can you devise any better mode of raising the Supplies?" Though it did not fall within his department to bring forward schemes of Finance, he felt no hesitation in declaring, that the only constitutional mode was to persevere in the old way, by Loan, with the payment of interest, with a Sinking Fund kept inviolate and inalienable.

He concluded by moving, that the third reading of the Bill should be postponed for one month.

Mr. Dundas said, he had no hesitation in declaring, that if ever there was a measure which of all others deserved most approbation, and was likely to bring the country out of its distress, it was the present one. Our strength as a nation was but little diminished. The riches of the country were now in full vigour; and were the country forced to yield to an imperious enemy, it would be with its sources of wealth unimpaired.

Mr. Tierney, after condemning the principle of the Bill generally, entered into some of the defects, which he argued were equally oppressive and ineffectual, and contended that the Bill was universally reprobated throughout the country; and that carrying it into effect would produce the most dreadful and ruinous consequences, for which he must consider Ministers to be responsible.

Mr. Wilberforce observed, that his support of the present Bill arose solely from his conviction of the propriety and the necessity of the measure.

Mr. Fox rose, and, in a speech of considerable length, went into a general examination of the state of the country, with respect to the war and finance. He put a variety of cases, to shew that an unequal pressure would arise from the operation of the tax, and that if the funds were so far exhausted that we could not raise another loan, the situation of the country must be desperate. If the tax could not be equally and justly levied, it ought not to be levied at all, and instead of a tax it would be a robbery. Mr. Fox expatiated fully on the tendency of the Bill, and said, that he had that night attended in consequence of the request of his constituents; but he still retained his opinion, that a general attendance upon that House would be of no service to the country, and therefore he should decline attending in future.

Mr. Pitt rose, and having replied to Mr. Fox in an ingenious speech, animadverting on the secession of the Leaders of Opposition, said he was unable, at that late hour, to go into a long detail upon the Bill; he should leave it to the decision of the House, which, he said, would, he was sure, be confirmed by the voice of the country

The House then divided — For Mr. Sheridan's motion, 75; against it, 202. The original motion was then put, and the House again divided, Ayes, 196; Noes, 11.

FRIDAY, JANUARY 5.

Mr. Tierney moved, that the House should resolve itself into a Committee of Ways and Means. He affirmed, that he had given particular notice to propose, as an article towards raising the supply, a repeal of the clauses in different acts, for exempting his Majesty or any branches of the Royal Family from contributing to the payment of taxes. With respect to the propriety of the resolution, he thought it highly expedient, though it was not intended to

be engrafted on the Bill, that they should go hand in hand.

Mr. Wilberforce and Mr. Dundas opposed the motion; after which a division took place: For Mr. Tierney's motion, 9; against it, 57.

On the motion for the further consideration of the Assessed Tax Bill, the question was put and carried, and the House proceeded to receive clauses by way of riders. After the amendments were read, the Bill passed.

THURSDAY, JANUARY 11.

Mr. Mainwaring presented a petition signed by 8000 Watchmakers of London, Westminster, and the Borough of Southwark, praying a repeal of the Clock and Watch Duty.

Mr. Mainwaring then gave notice, that on the 9th of February, the day after the recess, as he understood, would end, he should move for a Committee, to whom all the petitions from Watchmakers might be referred; and upon the report of that Committee he should found a motion for leave to bring in a Bill to repeal those duties.

Mr. Secretary Dundas presented a Message from his Majesty, of the same import as the one presented to the Lords. [See page 123.]

The House immediately voted an Address of Thanks for the communication, *nem. con.*

FRIDAY, JANUARY 12.

Mr. Rose brought up an account of the sums of money paid by way of loan to the Emperor, in pursuance of Acts of Parliament.

Mr. Rose presented minutes of the proceedings of the Lords Commissioners of the Treasury, concerning the receipts and expenditure of different public offices, since the last session of Parliament. The papers were ordered to be printed.

Adjourned.

FOREIGN INTELLIGENCE.

[FROM THE LONDON GAZETTES.]

ADMIRALTY-OFFICE, JAN. 16, 1798.

Copy of a Letter from Captain Reynolds, Commander of his Majesty's Ship La Pomone, to Evan Nepean, Esq. dated Plymouth Sound, the 14th of January 1798.

SIR,

I BEG to acquaint you, for the information of the Lords Commissioners of the Admiralty, that in the night of the 16th ult. I lost company with the Phœbe, in a very heavy gale of wind at W. S. W. which came on the 8th, and continued blowing strong without intermission until the 24th, and though the violence of the gale then abated, still it blew from the West, that with every possible exertion we were unable to get farther to the westward than 29 degrees of longitude before the 31st ult. the day on which my limited time for cruizing on the ground prescribed by their Lordships expired.

On the 1st instant I edged away to the eastward, and on the 5th, at eleven o'clock in the night, Ushant bearing N. 65 deg. E. 94 leagues, crossed a large ship, standing under easy sail to the N. W. I instantly gave chace, and soon got close alongside of her; for it being thick, hazy weather, she was deceived in our strength, and shrunk not from the action, but had the temerity to exchange several broadsides with us before she called out for quarter; in which we had one man killed and four wounded, and our masts and rigging considerably damaged. Having shifted the prisoners, and our Carpenter plugged up eight shot holes she had received between wind and water, we were about to take her in tow (for her mizen-mast was shot away, and she was utterly disabled to carry any sail), when the officer on board hailed us, and said she was sinking. I sent all our boats to her assistance immediately, and finding no efforts could save her, had but just time to draw our men and their wounded from her, when she sunk alongside of us. She proved to be the Cheri, from Nantz, carrying 26 long twelve, eighteen, and twenty-four pounders (mixed) upon her main deck, and 230 men, commanded by Monsieur Chassin; had been out fourteen days, and taken nothing; she had twelve men killed and twenty-two wounded; among the latter was the gallant Captain, who, with two others, died of their wounds the next day.

On Thursday evening, the Eddistone bearing N. E. twelve leagues, I captured a little

a little privateer from Rosco, called the Emprunt Fosse; had only two small carriage guns, six swivels, and 25 men on board; she had been out but one day, and had taken nothing.

Our main-mast and fore-mast being wounded, and both of them fished, and much of the standing rigging so injured that it is necessary to replace it, I thought it would be expediting the service to steer directly for this port, instead of Falmouth; and I hope my having done so will meet their Lordships' approbation.

ADMIRALTY-OFFICE, JAN. 16, 1798.

Copy of a Letter from the Hon. Captain Stopford, of his Majesty's Ship Phaeton, to the Right Hon Admiral Lord Bridport, dated at Sea, the 31st of December 1797.

MY LORD,

I HAVE the honour to inform your Lordship, that on the 29th inst. his Majesty's ship under my command captured a French brig privateer, of 14 six-pounders, called L'Hazard, and also a Spanish merchant vessel, from Nantes, bound to St. Sebastian, laden with sundry articles of merchandize.

The former (by whom I send this letter) sailed from La Rochelle twenty-four hours before her capture, and was proceeding on a cruize to the southward; the latter being small, and of little value, I destroyed.

The Anson parted company the same night, in chace of a ship that had the appearance of a corvette, and I have not seen her since.

I have the honour to be, &c.
ROB. STOPFORD.

ADMIRALTY-OFFICE, JAN. 16, 1798.

Extract of another Letter from the Hon. Captain Stopford, of his Majesty's Ship Phaeton, to the Right Hon. Admiral Lord Bridport, dated at Sea, Jan. 3, 1798.

I HAVE the honour to inform your Lordship, that his Majesty' ship under my command this day re-captured an English merchant ship, called the Arthur Howe, belonging to Dartmouth. She was on her passage from St. Ube's, bound to Waterford, and was captured on the 31st ult. by two French privateers.

ADMIRALTY-OFFICE, JAN. 20, 1798.

Copy of a Letter from Sir Edward Pellew, Bart. Captain of his Majesty's Ship Indefatigable, to Evan Nepean, Esq. dated at Sea, the 11th Inst.

SIR,

I HAVE the pleasure to inform you, that I have captured this day, in company with the Cambrian and Childers, a French schooner privateer, Le Vengeur, of 12 guns, and 72 men, quite new, eight days from Ostend, without having made any prizes, and have sent her to Falmouth.

I have the honour to be, &c.
EDW. PELLEW.

ADMIRALTY-OFFICE, JAN. 20, 1798.

Copy of a Letter from Sir Edward Pellew, Bart. Captain of his Majesty's Ship Indefatigable, to Evan Nepean, Esq. dated at Sea, the 16th Inst.

SIR,

I HAVE the honour to inform you, that this evening, after a chace of four hours, the squadron in company, I had the pleasure to capture L'Inconcevable French privateer, from Dunkirk, out ten days, taken nothing, armed with eight guns, and manned with 55 men.

I have the honour to be, &c.
EDW. PELLEW.

ADMIRALTY-OFFICE, JAN. 23, 1798.

Copy of a Letter from the Right Hon. Admiral Lord Bridport, K. B. to Evan Nepean, Esq. dated the 20th instant.

YOU will herewith receive copies of two letters from Captain Durham, of his Majesty's ship Anson, and a copy of one from the Hon. Captain Stopford, of his Majesty's ship Phaeton, which I transmit for their Lordships' information.

I am, Sir, &c.
BRIDPORT.

Anson, Cawsand Bay, Jan. 17.

MY LORD,

I BEG leave to acquaint your Lordship, that in the passage to England I have retaken the Harmony Galliott, from St. Ube's, bound to London, also the Active, of Baltimore, American ship, with a valuable cargo, and the George, Randolph, under Danish colours: the latter being a neutral vessel, and not suspicious, after taking out the

the prisoners, I permitted the master to proceed on his voyage.

I have the honour to be, &c.

P. C. DURHAM.

The Rt. Hon. Lord Bridport, K. B.

Phaeton, at Sea, Jan. 11.

MY LORD,

I HAVE the honour to inform your Lordship, that his Majesty's ships Anson and Mermaid joined me on the night of the 5th inst. the former having captured the French frigate the Daphne on the night of the 29th of December, for the particulars of which I refer your Lordship to Captain Durham's letter herewith inclosed.

This capture gives me much satisfaction, as the Daphne was the only British frigate in the possession of the enemy.

The alacrity with which she was discovered, chaced, and taken possession of, upon a lee shore on the Coast of Arcasson, reflects, in my opinion, much credit upon Capt. Durham.

I have the honour to be, &c.

ROB. STOPFORD.

Right Hon. Lord Bridport, K. B. &c. &c.

Anson, at Sea, Jan. 4.

SIR,

IN consequence of your signal on the evening of the 29th of December for having discovered an enemy in the S.W. steering to the E. S. E. with the Anson's signal to keep a look out during the night, the moment it was dark I bore up and steered the course I thought the most adviseable to cut off the enemy, and have much pleasure in informing you, that I had the good fortune to cross upon her during the night: having exchanged a few shot, she struck, and proved to be the Republican ship of war La Daphne (late his Majesty's frigate Daphne) mounting 30 guns, and having on board 276 men, among whom are 30 passengers of various descriptions, two Civil Commissioners, Jaquelin and La Carze, charged with dispatches for Guadaloupe, which were thrown overboard. The Daphne had five men killed and several wounded. I feel much indebted to the exertions of my officers and ship's company.

I am, &c.

P. C. DURHAM.

Hon. Robert Stopford, Captain of his Majesty's Ship Phaeton.

ADMIRALTY-OFFICE, JAN. 27, 1798.

Copy of a Letter from Captain Graham Moore, Commander of his Majesty's Ship Melampus, to Evan Nepean, Esq. dated at Sea, the 16th inst.

SIR,

I HAVE to acquaint you, for the information of their Lordships, that this day, at noon, his Majesty's ships Melampus and Seahorse captured Le Belliqueux, a French corvette, now fitted as a privateer, nine days from St. Maloes, pierced for 20 guns, mounting 14 eight pounders and 4 carronades, and 120 men. On the 11th instant she captured his Majesty's packet the Prince Ernest, from Tortola; but I am happy to add, that the Captain and all but four of the packet's crew are retaken in the Belliqueux.

I am, &c.

GRAHAM MOORE.

ADMIRALTY-OFFICE, JAN. 27, 1798.

Copy of a Letter from Admiral Peyton, Commander in Chief of his Majesty's Ships and Vessels in the Downs, to Evan Nepean, Esq. dated on board the Overyssel, Jan. 23, 1798.

SIR,

I HEREWITH enclose, for their Lordships' information, a letter I have just received from Captain Lloyd, of his Majesty's sloop Racoon, giving an account of his having captured La Pensée French schooner privateer, that left Dieppe on Sunday last, but had not taken any thing.

I am, &c.

JOS. PEYTON.

Racoon, Dover Roads, Jan. 23.

SIR,

I BEG leave to acquaint you, that yesterday, at eight A. M. Beachy Head bearing N. E. by E. distant about three or four leagues, I fell in with and captured La Pensée French schooner privateer, mounting 2 four pounders and 9 swivels, and carrying 32 men, sailed on Sunday last from Dieppe, and had not taken any thing.

I have the honour to be, &c.

ROB. LLOYD.

Joseph Peyton, Esq. Admiral of the Blue, &c.

ADMI-

ADMIRALTY-OFFICE, JAN. 30, 1798.

Copy of a Letter from Rear-Admiral Harvey, Commander in Chief of his Majesty's Ships and Vessels at the Leeward Islands, to Evan Nepean, Esq. dated on board the Prince of Wales, Carlisle Bay, Barbadoes, the 15th of December, 1797.

SIR,

I HAVE to acquaint you, for the information of their Lordships, that Captain Western, in his Majesty's ship Tamer, has captured the under-mentioned French privateers, belonging to Guadaloupe, and sent them into this Bay. The first was taken on the 4th inst. the latter the 7th, a few leagues to windward of Barbadoes.

Le Dragon schooner, of 12 guns and 80 men.

Le Dix-huit de Fructidor sloop, 10 guns and 75 men.

These vessels are very fast sailers, and were well equipped. The former had taken an American brig, which was recaptured by the Tamer. The latter had been out five days, and had taken nothing.

I have the honour to be, &c.

HENRY HARVEY.

ADMIRALTY-OFFICE, JAN. 30, 1798.

Copy of a Letter from Admiral Sir Richard King, Bart. Commander in Chief of his Majesty's Ships and Vessels at Plymouth, to Evan Nepean, Esq. dated on board the Cambridge, in Hamoaze, the 26th Jan. 1798.

SIR,

I HEREWITH transmit, for their Lordships' information, a letter from Lieutenant Burdwood, commanding his Majesty's hired cutter the Penelope, acquainting me of his having captured La Venturer French cutter privateer, with which he arrived this day.

I am, &c.

R. KING.

Penelope Cutter, Jan. 26, 1798.

SIR,

I HAVE the honour to acquaint you, that on Wednesday the 24th inst. the Start bearing N. N. W. ten leagues, I captured the French cutter La Venturer, mounting 2 three pounders, 6 swivels, and small arms, pierced for 8 guns, carrying 33 men; three days from Pleinpoul, not having made any captures.

I have the honour to be, &c.

DANIEL BURDWOOD.

Admiral Sir Richard King, Bart.

ADMIRALTY-OFFICE, JAN. 30, 1798.

Copy of a Letter from Captain Moore, of his Majesty's Ship Melampus, to Evan Nepean, Esq. dated in Cawsand Bay, the 27th of Jan. 1798.

SIR,

YOU will please to inform my Lords Commissioners of the Admiralty, that on the 23d inst. in lat. 50 deg. North, long. 12 deg. West, after a close but short action, we captured La Volage, a French ship corvette, lent to the merchants, mounting 20 nine pounders and 2 eighteen pounders, and 195 men, commanded by Citizen Desagencaux, Captain of a frigate.

I am sorry to say, that two of the Melampus's seamen were mortally wounded, and are since dead, and three more dangerously wounded. The enemy had four killed and eight wounded.

The officers and ship's company of his Majesty's ship under my command behaved perfectly to my satisfaction.

La Volage was three weeks from Nantz, fitted for a three month's cruize, but had only taken an American ship, and destroyed an English brig from Belfast, bound to Lisbon with coals.

The Captain and all the officers of La Volage are Navy officers, with a congé for three months.

I am, &c.

GRAHAM MOORE.

ADMIRALTY-OFFICE, JAN. 29, 1798.

Copy of a Letter from the Earl of St. Vincent, K. B. Commander in Chief of his Majesty's Ships and Vessels at Lisbon, to Evan Nepean, Esq. dated on board the Ville de Paris, River Tagus, Jan. 10, 1798.

I INCLOSE, for the information of the Lords Commissioners of the Admiralty; letters I have received from the Captains of his Majesty's ships L'Aigle, Blanche, and Mercury, and Speedy sloop, acquainting me with the captures they have lately made. Three of those taken by L'Aigle (the fourth being retained as a tender), Le Bayonnois, taken by the Blanche, and Le Benjamin, by the Mercury, are safe arrived in this river.

I am, &c.

ST. VINCENT.

Extract

Extract of a Letter from Captain Tyler, of his Majesty's Ship L'Aigle, to Admiral Earl St. Vincent, dated off Cape Finisterre, Dec. 28, 1797.

ON the 26th instant I chaced into the Bay of Corunna three vessels, and captured them, the Aurora being in company. I left her in charge of the prizes, while I chaced a suspicious sail to the westward. This morning I fell in with two of the prizes, the third, a brig laden with timber, unfortunately overset this morning, while I was in chace of them; however, the men were saved; the other two have hemp, coals, and nails. On the 30th of last month I captured a French privateer, of four guns, and 52 men; she had taken three English merchant ships, and sent one into Lach Bay. I sent Mr. Tritton, the Master, and 20 men, to cut her out. The same evening he captured a Spaniard, laden with Sardinias, and sent her for Lisbon.

Copy of a Letter from Captain Hotham, Commander of his Majesty's Ship Blanche, to Admiral Earl St. Vincent, K. B. &c. dated at Sea, December 28, 1797.

IN the execution of your Lordship's orders of the 28th of November, yesterday, being in lat. 40 deg. 59 min. N. and longitude 12 deg. 59 min. W. I have the honour to inform your Lordship I fell in with and captured, after sixteen hours chace, Le Bayonnois French privateer brig, of six guns and 40 men, thirty-one days out from Bayonne, and had taken nothing.

Her guns were thrown overboard in the chace.

HENRY HOTHAM.

Copy of a Letter from Captain Rogers, of his Majesty's Ship Mercury, to Admiral Earl St. Vincent, K. B. &c. dated at Sea, Jan. 6, 1798.

I BEG to acquaint you, that yesterday, proceeding to cruize in obedience to your orders, I fell in with, twenty leagues W. N. W. of the Rock of Lisbon, Le Benjamin French ship privateer, belonging to Bourdeaux, pierced for 20 guns, but mounting 16 four and six pounders (ten of which he threw overboard) and 132 men, which I captured after a chace of thirty-six hours; the Alcmene, Lively, and Thalia, under the orders of Captain Hope, joined company during the chace. The privateer sails extremely well, and is a very desirable ship for his Majesty's service; she is copper-bottomed and perfectly new, this being her first cruize, during which she captured the Governor Bruce English brig, from Bristol, bound to Faro; a Portugueze schooner; and was beat off by an English letter of marque.

I have the honour to be, &c.

THOMAS ROGERS.

Copy of a Letter from Captain Downman, Commander of his Majesty's Sloop Speedy, to Admiral Earl St. Vincent, K. B. &c. dated off Oporto, Dec. 26, 1797.

I HAVE the honour to inform you, that on the 21st inst. seven leagues west of the Bayona Islands, his Majesty's sloop Speedy fell in with three Spanish privateers, and, after a chace of four hours, captured the Pilgrim, a lugger, mounting three carriage guns, and 22 men. The other two, a lugger mounting six nine-pounders and 50 men, and a schooner mounting four six-pounders and 45 men, made their escape into Vigo.

I have the honour to be, &c.

HUGH DOWNMAN.

[FROM OTHER PAPERS.]

COBLENTZ (GERMANY), JAN. 7.

A declaration of the sovereignty of the people between the Meuse, the Rhine, and the Moselle, has been published here. The following are some of its principal passages: "The former Sovereigns of these countries are the enemies of the Nation, and for ever banished from it. The inhabitants of these lands are free and independent. The people, as the guarantee of their freedom, accept the French Constitution; and to secure their political independence, unite themselves to the French people, and incorporate their territory with that of the Republic; their connection with the German Empire is for ever annulled, &c."

On this proclamation, all the sections of this town were assembled to give their votes relative to the union with France. The Citizens declared, that according to the declaration they had before made, on the 4th of October 1797, they wished nothing so much as to remain under their former happy constitution; but if they were to be ceded to France, they would be as good French Citizens as they had been faithful subjects to their Princes. They added, that they would wait for the decision of the Congress at Rastadt. A similar

similar declaration has been made by the Citizens at Bonn.

The Revolution of the 22d ult. has given birth to a new Government in Holland, the Executive Directory, which consists of five persons, all of whom, except the Citizen Wilderick, who was ill, took the oaths prescribed on the 26th ult. The President is Citizen Wreede. Six Ministers have been appointed. The command of all the troops in Holland, both French and Dutch, is, it appears, to be given to General Joubert. On the 24th, the intermediary Administration of the late province in Holland gave in the resignation of their authority, and a declaration of adherence to the decrees of the Assembly.—Rotterdam, Amsterdam, the Hague, and all the principal towns of the Republic, have sent deputations to the Assembly, congratulating them on the measures of public security which have been taken.

The principles of the new Dutch Convention are divided into seven articles—the Rights of Man; Civic Liberty and Equality; Unity and Indivisibility; Consolidation of the Debts and Finances of the Provinces; the Establishment of an effectual and responsible Executive; the Right of the People to change the Form of their Government; and, lastly, the Separation of the Church from the State.

THOMAS PAINE.

The hatred of that execrable fellow, *Thomas Paine*, against the country of his nativity, is boundless, and must draw forth the indignation of every Englishman. The Arch-Rebel has sent the following infamous letter to the Council of Five Hundred:

"*Citizens Representatives*,

"Though it is not convenient to me, in the present situation of my affairs, to subscribe to the loan towards the descent upon England, my œconomy permits me to make a small patriotic donation. I send an hundred livres, and with it all the wishes of my heart for the success of the descent, and a voluntary offer of any service I can render to promote it.

"There will be no lasting peace for France, nor for the world, until the tyranny and corruption of the English Government be abolished, and England, like Italy, become a Sister Republic. As to those men, whether in England, Scotland, or Ireland, who, like Robespierre in France, are covered with crimes, they, like him, have no other resource than in committing more; but the mass of the people are friends to liberty; tyranny and taxation oppress them; but they merit to be free.

"Accept, Citizens Representatives, the congratulations of an ancient colleague in the dangers we have passed, and on the happy prospect before us.

"Safety and respect,

"THOMAS PAINE."

HOCHE'S ORDERS.

Though the authenticity of the following Orders have been affected to be doubted we are assured they are genuine, and the originals to be seen in the Secretary of State's Office.

EXTRACT from the OFFICIAL ORDERS of COLONEL TATE, delivered to him by GENERAL HOCHE, preparatory to his landing in WALES.

THERE will be placed under the command of Colonel Tate, a body of troops, completely organized, the number of 1050, all resolute, determined men, with whom he may undertake any thing: they are to be called, "La Seconde Legion des Francs."

The destruction of Bristol is of the very last importance, and every possible effort should be made to accomplish it. For this purpose it will be proper to reconnoitre the mouth of the Severn in the day-time, and to sail up the Avon at night-fall within five miles of the town, where the landing should be made on the right bank, in the greatest silence; and, the troops being supplied with combustible matter, Colonel Tate is to advance rapidly, in the dark, on that side of Bristol which may be to windward, and immediately to set fire to that quarter. If the enterprize be conducted with dexterity, it cannot fail to produce the total ruin of the town, the port, the docks, and the vessels, and to strike terror and amazement into the very heart of the capital of England.

The expedition under the command of Colonel Tate has in view three principal objects: the first is, if possible, to raise an insurrection in the country; the second is, to intercept and embarrass the commerce of the enemy; and the third is, to prepare and facilitate the way for a Descent, by distracting the attention of the English Government.

In all countries the poor are the class most prone to insurrection; and this disposition

position is to be forwarded by distributing money and drink, by inveighing against the Government as the cause of the public distress, by recommending and facilitating a rising to plunder the public stores and magazines, and the property of the rich, whose affluence is the natural subject of envy to the poor.

It is, notwithstanding, to be observed, that however defective may be the morality of the English people, they have still a respect for the Laws and their Magistrates, even in the moment of insurrection; it will be therefore advisable to spare, as much as possible, the property of those who may be in any civil function, and even of the Country Gentlemen; and all impositions should be laid upon the Peers, the men of rank and high fortune, the Clergy, those who serve as Officers in the Army and Navy, and especially in the Militia; of all such, the country seats, farms, woods, cattle, and corn, should be given up to be plundered by the people. These predatory excursions should be made in different, and even distant quarters, by detachments of two or three hundred men each.

The commerce of the enemy in the country is to be interrupted by breaking down bridges, cutting dykes, and ruining causeways, which is at the same time essentially necessary for the preservation of the army; by plundering all convoys of subsistence, the public stages and waggons, and even private carriages; the cutting off the supplies of provisions from the principal towns, burning all vessels and boats on the rivers and canals, destroying magazines, setting fire to docks and coal yards, rope walks, great manufactories, &c. It is to be observed likewise, that by these means a crowd of artizans will be thrown out of employment, and of course ready to embark in any measure which holds out to them subsistence and plunder, without labour or fatigue.

The success of the expedition will likewise be materially forwarded by disarming the militia, by burning the arsenals in the sea ports, by stopping the couriers of Government, by seducing the enemy's troops to desert, and by the terror which the success of the legion, and the progress of the insurrection, will carry into the bosoms of the unwarlike citizens.

In order to spread the panic as general as possible, the legion is to be divided into several columns, having settled a common rendezvous, where they are to assemble every four, six, or eight days. The inhabitants must be obliged to serve as guides, and any who refuse are to be punished on the spot; the magistrates, or some of their families, are always to be employed in preference on this service that they may not accuse or punish the others.

All denunciations against those who join in the legion are to be punished with death. Wherever the legion, or any of its columns, is posted, if the neighbouring parishes do not give instant notice of the approach of the enemy, whether by ringing of bells, or otherwise, they are to be given up to fire and sword.

Colonel Tate will not omit to observe, that there are in England numbers of French, who will be eager to join him, such as prisoners of war, soldiers and sailors, privates in the English Emigrant regiments, and a crowd of others, whom want and the desire of vengeance will draw to his standard. He may admit such Frenchmen into the legion; but he will observe to be on his guard, that the new comers may not raise cabals or factions, especially if there should be among them any Nobles or Priests, whose ambition is only to be exceeded by their cowardice: should any such attempt be made, he will take care to punish it most severely.

Colonel Tate will encourage all deserters and prisoners to enter into the new companies before mentioned; should such prisoners refuse, he will shave their heads and eye-brows; and if they are taken again in arms, they are to be shot.

(Signed) L. HOCHE.

TO COLONEL TATE, ON HIS MILITARY OPERATIONS AND MARCHES.

With boldness and intelligence combined you may easily possess yourself of Chester or Liverpool, which you will ruin, by burning the magazines, and filling up the ports, or at least you may cut off all communication between those cities and the interior. There is another object which should likewise decide you to enter those counties, as you will be joined there by two other columns of French troops, to which you will unite that under your command, if the General commanding the expedition in chief shall desire it.

In order to spread the consternation and astonishment as wide as possible after the destruction of Liverpool (for this point is capital), you must follow your blow, and

and ſeize upon ſome ſmall town or ſea-port on that coaſt, which you will lay under contribution.

Your ſoldiers are to carry nothing with them but their arms, ammunition, and bread; they will find every where clothes, linen, and ſhoes; the inhabitants may ſupply your wants, and the ſeats of the gentry are to be your magazines.

In caſe your poſition ſhould be, at laſt, no longer tenable, or that ſuperior forces ſhould compel you to quit the country bordering on the Channel, you muſt not loſe an inſtant to join two French parties ſent into the counties of York, Durham, and Northumberland. In that caſe, you muſt ſend me notice to Ireland, that I may be enabled to execute a diverſion in your favour. An Officer in diſguiſe may reach me, either by ſeizing a fiſhing-boat on the coaſt of Wales, or elſe by the route of Scotland.

(Signed) L. HOCHE.

DOMESTIC INTELLIGENCE.

JANUARY 24.

THE following is the extraordinary detail of the proceedings at the Crown and Anchor on the Anniverſary of Mr. Fox's Birth Day:

There were at leaſt two thouſand perſons preſent: the Duke of Norfolk was in the chair; the Duke of Bedford, Earls Lauderdale and Oxford, Mr. Sheridan, Mr. Tierney, Mr. Erſkine, Mr. Frend, and Mr. Horne Tooke, were preſent; and all thoſe perſons who have heretofore thought that Mr. Fox had not ſufficiently explained his ſentiments on the great ſubject of Parliamentary Reform. Captain Morris produced three new ſongs on the occaſion. Mr. Hovell, Mr. Robinſon, Mr. Dignum, and ſeveral other Gentlemen in the different rooms, ſung ſongs applicable to the *fete*.

In the great room, after the dinner was removed, the Duke of Norfolk addreſſed the company in nearly the following words:

"We are met, in a moment of moſt ſerious difficulty, to celebrate the birth of a man dear to the Friends of Freedom. I ſhall only recal to your memory, that not twenty years ago the illuſtrious GEORGE WASHINGTON had not more than two thouſand men to rally round him when his country was attacked. America is now free. This day full two thouſand men are aſſembled in this place. I leave you to make the application. I propoſe to you the health of CHARLES FOX."

The toaſt was drank with great fervour and enthuſiaſm. The Noble Duke then gave—

The Rights of the People.

Conſtitutional Redreſs of the Wrongs of the People.

A ſpeedy and effectual Reform in the Repreſentation of the People in Parliament.

The genuine Principles of the Britiſh Conſtitution.

The People of Ireland; and may they be ſpeedily *reſtored* to the Bleſſings of Law and Liberty.

The Chairman's health being drank with three times three, and unbounded applauſe, the Noble Duke returned thanks with great frankneſs, and then added, "Gentlemen, give me leave to drink your health, and, before I ſit down, give me leave alſo to call on you to drink our Sovereign's health—

The MAJESTY of the People."

This was followed with rapturous applauſe.

Mr. Tooke ſaid, he approved of the conduct of Mr Fox ever ſince that reſpectable character had declared himſelf the advocate for Parliamentary Reform. There all their differences were at an end.

The ſeditious and daring tendency of theſe toaſts have not paſſed unnoticed. In conſequence of them, the Duke of Norfolk has been diſmiſſed from the Lord Lieutenancy of the Weſt Riding of Yorkſhire and his regiment in the militia.

30. This evening one of the moſt audacious robberies was committed, in the houſe of Mrs. Elliott, of Queen Anne Street Eaſt, that has for a conſiderable time occurred.—In the evening of the above day, a little after nine o'clock, as Mrs. Elliott and her two ſiſters were ſitting in her parlour, they heard a rap at the door, which was anſwered by the maid-ſervant. A man enquired, if Mrs. Elliott was at home? and being anſwered in the affirmative, he ſaid he had a letter for her; the maid took the letter, and, turning to convey it to the parlour, at that moment the man, with three others, ruſhed

rushed into the house, and shut the door behind them: they pushed the maid into the parlour, which three of them entered with pistols in their hands. The Ladies, naturally in great alarm, asked them what they wanted? Upon which they said, "Your money and watches." Two of the Ladies delivered up their watches, and all of them their money. The ruffians then enquired for the Colonel (Colonel Waugh, who had died in Mrs. E.'s house about a fortnight before), one of the villains saying, that he owed him a grudge for something that had happened in the West Indies, and would that night be revenged. On being told that the Colonel was dead, the savage ruffian expressed no surprise. They then proceeded to work. One of the four, with a pistol in his hand, was left to guard the Ladies; one was left in the passage, to give the alarm in case of any person coming to the door; and the two others then proceeded up stairs, whence they brought down into the passage no less than six trunks; four belonging to the deceased Officer, and two to Mrs. Elliott. This occupied them about an hour; after which the robbers told the Ladies they must walk down stairs. At their request they indulged them with a light, and marched the three Ladies and their servant down to the back kitchen. They complained of its being damp, and of their having no seats there: upon which one of the men observed, that the front kitchen was too near the street, but he would bring them chairs; which he did accordingly. One of the ruffians guarded the Ladies in the back kitchen as before, while the others proceeded to rifle Mrs. Elliott's drawers and bureau in the parlours, from which they took about twelve or fourteen pounds in money, some rings, and other articles of value. They next, very coolly, carried off the trunks, which occupied them a considerable time, as it was near twelve o'clock before they finally left the house. This they knew from their guard leaving them, and the outer door being soon after shut with a noise. Upon coming up stairs, the floors of the rooms were covered with papers and clothes, which they had thrown about in their search for money.

The whole of the four ruffians were disguised, one with a crape over his face, and the other three with pieces of linen covering their faces, except their eyes and nose. Two of them had a strong Irish accent, one of whom was for putting the Ladies to death.

On the same night, the villians, with their booty, stopped at a public-house near Black Friars Bridge, and, knocking at the door, demanded of the landlord if they could be accommodated with a room to put their luggage in, as they had just come out of the country? Being answered in the affirmative, one of them got out of the coach, and carried two trunks into the house. A coal-heaver and a cooper happening to be still in the house, the landlord hinted his suspicions to them, upon which the coal-heaver seized the man who had alighted by the wrist: upon seeing this, the hackney coach, with the other three, drove off; but, as the number was observed, there are hopes of their being traced and discovered. The man who was taken was examined on Saturday at Guildhall, and committed for trial at the ensuing Sessions at the Old Bailey.

FEB. 2. At twelve o'clock this day, the doors of the Royal Exchange were opened, and in less than half an hour the square was nearly filled by respectable Merchants and Citizens of London, who came to sanction, by their approbation, the patriotic measure for which the meeting was convened. About a quarter before one, the Lord Mayor, accompanied by a great number of Gentlemen of the first rank and commercial consequence in the city, appeared on the scaffolding, which had been erected in the form of hustings, on the East side of the square. At one, his Lordship was called to the chair, with loud plaudits. Mr. Bosanquet, in a neat speech, proposed the meeting immediately entering into individual subscriptions, which was received with unanimous applause. Little more was spoken, or that could be heard, except that Mr. Brooke Watson briefly said, "Gentlemen, Before we dissolve, let us give a cheer for Old England." This short address produced an instantaneous effect, and "*Old England for ever*" was echoed for some moments with enthusiastic rapture.

The following account of the dreadful catastrophe of the ship Thomas, of Liverpool, is copied from a Barbadoes paper of the 14th of October:

"On Tuesday afternoon last drifted on shore on the north east part of this Island a boat with two men and a boy.

"Of all human sufferings, few, if any, can exceed what these miserable, ill-fated mortals experienced, nor can dangers equal what they encountered, at the recital of which our blood freezes, and our

our feelings cannot but be deeply diſtreſſed at the relation of ſuch a ſcene of human miſery.

"These are part of a crew belonging to the ſhip Thomas, M'Quay, of Liverpool, on his middle voyage from the coaſt of Africa to this iſland. From that coaſt being infeſted with French privateers, Captain M'Quay had taught his male ſlaves the uſe of arms, in order that they ſhould aid him to repel the attacks of the enemy, ſhould any be made, as he had frequent ſkirmiſhes with them on his laſt voyage. But inſtead of becoming auxiliaries in his defence, they took advantage of his inſtructions, and ſeizing his ammunition cheſt, on the 2d of September, early in the morning, about two hundred and three of them appeared on deck, accoutred, and fired on the crew, ſome of whom fell, others in diſmay leaped overboard, who were alſo fired at, whilſt others cut away the boat laſhed to her ſtern, and took refuge in her by eſcaping through the cabin windows, leaving the Captain and the reſt of the crew endeavouring to quell the inſurgents, by diſcharging ſuch arms as are uſually kept in cabins; but upon the Captain's obſerving that ſome were in the boat, and about to deſert the ſhip, he remonſtrated ſo warmly as to induce them to return; but they, perceiving that they were overpowered, and ſeeing no poſſibility of eſcaping the danger that awaited them, again ſecured the boat, and quitted the ſhip; of theſe were twelve.

"Having fled from the fury of ſavage ferocity, they now became a prey to the winds and waves, to hunger and thirſt; and after having ſuffered the horrors of theſe for ſome days, they providentially took a ſmall turtle, whilſt floating aſleep on the ſurface of the water, which they devoured; and again being driven to diſtreſs for want of food, they ſoaked their ſhoes, and two hairy caps which were among them, in the water, which being rendered ſoft, each partook of them. But day after day having paſſed, and the cravings of hunger preſſing hard upon them, they fell upon the horrible, dreadful expedient of eating each other; and to prevent any contention about who ſhould become the food for others, they caſt lots, when he on whom the lot fell with manly fortitude reſigned his life, with the perſuaſion of his body becoming the means of exiſtence to his companions in diſtreſs, but ſolicited that he might be bled to death (the ſurgeon being with them, and having his caſe of inſtruments in his pocket when he left the ſhip).

"No ſooner had the fatal inſtrument touched the vein, than the operator applied his parched lips, and drank of the blood that flowed, whilſt the reſt anxiouſly watched his departing breath, that they might ſatiſfy the hunger that gnawed them. Thoſe that glutted themſelves with human fleſh and human gore, and whoſe ſtomachs retained the unnatural food, ſoon periſhed with raging inſanity, from putrefaction, as we conceive, ſuperſeding digeſtion. Thus the dreary proſpect became the more ſo to the ſurvivors, from ſeeing their fellow companions expire before them, from the very cauſe that ravenous hunger impelled them to imagine would give them exiſtence. Theſe that remained attribute the preſervation of their lives to having rejected following the example of their fellow-ſufferers. Indeed they aſſert having refuſed riſking their lives to the chance of a ſtraw; but the majority having determined it, they could not refuſe.

"On Tueſday morning, the 10th inſt. (being the thirty-eighth day), the lonely travellers deſcried the ſhore; but, having no helm to guide their little boat, deſpair took poſſeſſion of their almoſt exhauſted ſpirits, and, being hopeleſs, reſigned themſelves to death. That Providence, however, without whoſe knowledge a ſparrow doth not fall to the ground, and whoſe gracious interpoſition in favour of the two has been apparent, became their helm and guide, and directed them to the ſhore; which, when having approached, worn-out nature could ſcarcely permit them to leave the boat and embrace the earth ſo fervently wiſhed for; the boy having fallen into the ſurf, and unable to make an effort, was drowned.

"The remnant of the woeful twelve, exerting their little ſtrength, crawled on their bellies to the mouth of Joe's River, where they ſlacked their thirſt, and being diſcovered by a Mr. Maſcoll, then in the Bay Houſe of Mr. Haynes, he hoſpitably gave them that aſſiſtance which humanity dictates, and ſuch extreme diſtreſs required; but, hearing of two coloured men having taken poſſeſſion of the boat, he left them in charge of a Mr. Mayers, a neighbouring indigent ſhoemaker, from whom they alſo received that generous hoſpitality which his circumſcribed ability would admit of."

A very

A very dangerous mutiny lately broke out on board the Fleet at the Cape, but was quelled by the spirited exertions of General Dundas, the Admiral, and Lord Macartney, assisted by the military. All the batteries were manned, and upwards of a hundred pieces of cannon were loaded and pointed at the Admiral's ship: the furnaces were heated, and red hot balls were ready to pour into and sink the Tremendous, which was at anchor before the Amsterdam batteries, in case the mutineers should refuse to deliver up the delegates, with the ringleaders, and return to obedience. A Proclamation was issued at seven A. M. and only two hours allowed for the mutineers to consider whether they would return to their duty or not. When they found that it was positively determined to sink the ship, in case of a refusal, the signal of submission was hoisted ten minutes before nine by the Tremendous, as well as all the other ships, and the delegates were given up. Several of them have since made their exit at the yard arm, and every thing was quiet.

LIST OF SHERIFFS

APPOINTED BY HIS MAJESTY FOR THE YEAR 1798.

BERKSHIRE—Richard Palmer, of Hurst, esq.
Bedfordshire—John Fox, of Dean, esq.
Bucks—John Penn, of Stoke Park, esq.
Cumberland—Sir Richard Hodgson, of Carlisle, knt.
Cheshire—Robert Hibbert, of Bertles, esq.
Cambridge and Huntingdonshire — John Tharpe, of Chippenham, esq.
Devonshire—Arthur Tremaine, of Sydenham, esq.
Dorsetshire—Edward Berkeley Portman, of Brainstone, esq.
Derbyshire—John Leaper Newton, of Derby, esq.
Essex—John Perry, of Moor-Hall, esq.
Gloucestershire—Thomas Vernon Dolphin, of Eyford, esq.
Hertfordshire—Felix Calvert, of Hunsdon-House, esq.
Herefordshire—John Stedman, of Bosbury, esq.
Kent—John Plumtree, of Fredville, esq.
Leicestershire — Renne Payne, of Dunton Basset, esq.
Lincolnshire—Postponed.
Monmouthshire—Joshua Morgan, of Llanwenarth, esq.
Northumberland—Adam Askew, of Ellington, esq.
Northamptonshire—Tho. Reeve Thornton, of Brock Hall, esq.
Norfolk—George Stone, of Bedenham, esq.
Nottinghamshire — Nathaniel Stubbins, of Holme Pierrepoint, esq.
Oxfordshire—John Atkins Wright, of Oxford, esq.
Rutlandshire—William Sharrard, of Langham, esq.
Shropshire—Andrew Corbett, of Strawberry Park, esq.
Somersetshire — Samuel Rodbard, of Ever Creech, esq.
Staffordshire—Richard Dyot, of Freeford, esq.
Suffolk—John Sheppard, of Campsey Ash, esq.
County of Southampton—Richard Meyler, of Crawley, esq.
Surrey—James Trotter, of Epsom, esq.
Sussex—Richard Thomas Streatfield, of Uckfield, esq.
Warwickshire—Robert Harvey Mallery, of Woodcot, esq.
Worcestershire—John Addinbrooke Addinbrooke, of Wollaston-Hall, esq.
Wiltshire—John Bennett, of Pithouse, esq.
Yorkshire—Sir Thomas Pilkington, of Cheviotte, bart.

SOUTH WALES.

Carmarthen—John Morgan, of the Furnace, Carmarthen, esq.
Pembroke—John Tasker, of Upton Castle, esq.
Cardigan—Pryce Loveden, of Gogerthen, esq.
Glamorgan—Samuel Richardson, of Hensol, esq.
Brecon—John Lloyd, of Dinols, esq.
Radnor—John Benn Walsh, of Kevenliece, esq.

NORTH WALES.

Carnarven—Sir Thomas Mostyn, of Glodbeath, bart.
Anglesea—William Evans, of Glen Claw, esq.
Merioneth — Robert Watkin Wynne, of Cwinmeer, esq.
Montgomery—Ralph Leake, of Criggion, esq.
Denbighshire—John Jones, of Penyprin, esq.
Flintshire—John Jones, of St. Asaph, esq.

MARRIAGES.

MARRIAGES.

JANUARY 25.

MR. Pope, of Covent Garden Theatre, to Mrs. Spencer, of the same Theatre.

27. Pascoe Grenfell, esq. of Taplow, Bucks, to the Hon. Georgina St. Leger, sister to Viscount Doneraile.

FEBRUARY 4. Peter Columbine, jun. esq. of Norwich, to Miss Brunton, of the Norwich Theatre.

5. Mr. Robert Lum, of Stewart-street, to Miss Grellier, of Upper Clapton.

7. John Vernon, esq. of Bedford-square, to Miss Cranston, daughter of Captain Cranston, of the navy.

13. Mr. Holman, of Covent Garden Theatre, to Miss Hamilton, daughter of the Rev. Dr. Hamilton.

John Milward, esq. of Bromley, Bow, to Miss Eleanor Bond, of Hendon.

15. James Trebeck, esq. to Mrs. Bond, widow of the late George Bond, esq.

MONTHLY OBITUARY.

JANUARY 2.

AT Sedberg, Yorkshire, in his 64th year, the Rev. William Gawthrop, M. A. vicar of that place, and formerly fellow of Trinity College, Cambridge.

6. At Carnbee House, Fifeshire, Sir John Sinclair, of Longformacus, bart.

10. At St. Omers, Mrs. Brooke.

13. In Queen Anne street East, Lieutenant-Colonel Gilbert Waugh, lately returned from the West Indies.

14. At Upton, in Essex, Mrs Browne, wife of Mr. Thomas Browne, of Gould-square.

15. Colin Campbell, esq of Kilberry.

16. At Melina place, Westminster road, Colonel Edward Williams, of the artillery, aged 62, who conducted the trigonometrical survey of this kingdom.

George Bebb, esq. of York.

18. Colonel Robert Blane, many years in the East India Company's service.

In Gray's-inn, William Bumsted, esq. one of the benchers of that society.

Edward Dawson Welbank, esq. of Northallerton. aged 22.

The Rev. Mr. Hawes, rector of Ditteridge and Little Langford, and curate of Box, Wilts.

19. At Rye, Sussex, Mr. Waterman, attorney at law.

Patrick Small, esq. of Dirnanaen, at Dalriack, aged 87.

20. At Worcester, Luke Spilsbury, esq. postmaster of that city.

Mr. Brooke, of Chatham-place, printer.

At Usk, in Monmouthshire, in his 85th year, Richard Vaughan Norman, rector of Llanlowell, vicar of Llantressaint Magor and Redwick, and justice of peace for the county of Monmouth.

21. Mr. Robert Hillcock, sen. chinaman, of Cheapside.

Mr. Webb, proctor, of Doctor's Commons.

Mr. John Whitburn, jun. near Ripley, Surry.

At Fareham, Hants, in her 71st year, Lady Elizabeth Bellenden, relict of John Kerr Lord Bellenden, who died in the year 1752.

At Clifton court, Sir David Williams, bart. of Goldingtons, Hertfordshire.

Lately, in Dublin, Mr. William Palmer, formerly of Covent Garden and the Royalty Theatres, and brother of Messrs. Palmers, of Drury Lane.

22. At Bristol, in his 81st year, Thos. Deane, esq. senior alderman of that city.

At Kidderminster, Mr. Nicholas Penn, stuff manufacturer.

23. Mr Jonas Maldon, at Maldon, in Essex.

At Bristol, Mr. John Corri.

Lately, Geo. Randal, esq of the Duke of Portland's office.

25. Miss Jane Maxwell Fordyce, daughter of John Fordyce, esq. M P.

At Prince's place, Kensington, aged 94, Mrs. Stokes.

26. At Lalcham, Dive Downes, one of his Majesty's chaplains, and brother to the Hon. William Downes, one of the judges of the king's bench in Ireland.

In Curzon-street, Sir William Gordon, K. B. aged 72 years.

27. George Marshall, esq. aged 91 years, patent comptroller of the customs at Plymouth, and one of the aldermen of that borough.

At Warrington, Mr. Duganey, dancing-master.

At Hay Lodge, in Tweedale, Patrick Honyman, esq. of Gramsay.

28. At Blackheath, Henry Reveley, esq. late one of the commissioners of the excise.

In Hans-place, George Miller, esq. his Majesty's consul for the southern states of North America.

Lately, at Ipswich, Dr. Gwyn, the pupil of Boerhaave, in his 88th year. Also in the same town,

Mrs. George, aged 87 years, and

Mr. Johnson, aged 98 years.

29. Mr.

29. Mr. John Brown, of Kennington Cross, stock broker.

Lady Chambers, relict of the late Sir William Chambers.

At Banff, in Scotland, in his 70th year, Geo. M'Killigan, esq. late provost of Banff.

30. Captain Atkinson Blanchard, late of the East India Company's ship Rockingham.

Mrs. Gaussen, wife of Samuel Robert Gaussen, esq. at Brookman's-park, Hertfordshire.

Mrs. Walter, wife of Mr. Walter, printer of The Times, aged 60.

At Reading, in his 88th year, Richard Simeon, esq father of the member for that borough.

31. At Exeter, William Truscott, esq. Rear-Admiral of the White.

FEBRUARY 1. Mr. Edward Shiercliff, author of the Bristol Guide.

J. Wastell, esq of Doncaster

Mrs. Rainsford, wife of General Rainsford, of Soho-square.

At Dundalk, in his 68th year, the Right Hon. James Hamilton, earl of Clanbrassil, knight of the order of St. Patrick, chief remembrancer of the exchequer in Ireland, and governor of the county of Louth. In 1743 he married Grace, daughter of Mr. Foley, of Stoke Edith, Herefordshire; but left no children.

3. In Newman-street, the Rev. Edmund Gibson, chancellor of the diocese of Bristol, and grandson of the late Bishop Gibson.

At Galloway, the Countess of Stair.

Lately, the Rev. Mr. Wylde, rector of Glazeley and Roddington.

5. Osburne Coates, esq. at New Romney.

At Edinburgh, Mr. James Tait, clerk of the Canon-gate.

The Rev. Solomon Robinson, M. A. late of St. John's College, Cambridge, head master of the free grammar school, Ripon, and vicar of Bracewell.

At Inverness, the Rev. George Watson, one of the ministers of that town.

At Nairne, Scotland, Samuel Falconar, esq. brother of the late Bishop Falconar, of the Scotch Episcopal Chapel.

6. James Hay, esq. at Belton.

At Clifton, near Bristol, in his 87th year, Mr. Elias Ellis.

7. At Cross, near Terrington, Devonshire, the Right Hon. Lady Clinton, widow of the late Robert George William Trefusis Lord Clinton, who died in August last.

Brabazon Hallowes, esq. of Glapwell, in Derbyshire, in his 82d year.

9. Thos. Selwin, esq. of Downhall, in Essex.

At Putney, Jean Baptista Muller, a native of Prussia. The singularity of his character may be collected from a request left behind him respecting his interment, as follows: "I desire to be buried within the walls of the church, and interred in the following dress, viz. my buff embroidered waistcoat, my blue coat with a black collar, a pair of clean nankeen breeches, white silk stockings, my Prussian boots, and my hair to be neatly dressed, and my coffin to be made long enough to admit of my hussar cap being placed on my head. So dressed, let me rest in peace."

Mrs. Rawlinson, wife of Thomas Rawlinson, esq. of Lancaster.

10. Thomas Prior, esq. of Tavistock-street, Bedford square.

Mrs. Palmer, wife of Mr. John Palmer, of Drury Lane Theatre.

11. James Irwin, esq. of Devonshire-place, one of the directors of the East India Company, of an apoplectic fit.

Mr. Robins, of Robert-street, Bedford-row.

At Tottenham, Mr. Thomas Coare, of Newgate-street, brandy merchant.

12. Joseph Damer, earl of Dorchester, viscount and baron Milton, of Shronehill, in Ireland.

John Mitchell Carleton, lieutenant of the royal navy.

Lately, in his [illegible] year, the Rev. George Butcher, vicar of Kempsey, near Norwich.

Lately, Dr. Mayersbach, the famous water doctor.

Lately, Mr. Job Bradley, of Chesterfield, printer.

14. At Bath, John Gunning, esq. F.R.S. A.S.S. senior surgeon extraordinary to the king, and surgeon general to the army.

T. Rood, esq late of Richmond-green.

At Tenderday, Major Parry, of the Montgomery militia.

16. The Rev. Thos. Comyn, vicar of Tottenham.

19. Mr. William Cooke, of the Bank stock office.

DEATHS ABROAD.

At Calcutta, Hugh M'Leod, esq. subsecretary to the Government.

JAN. 2. At Hanover, General Freytag, in the 77th year of his age.

Nov. 25. At the Cape of Good Hope, Major M'Kensie, of the 75th regiment.

JAN. 16. At Lisbon, Mr. Joshua Yeatherd, son of Mr. John Yeatherd, of Lothbury.

OCT. 11. John Hutchinson, esq. resident at Anjengo, in the East Indies.



EACH DAY's PRICE OF STOCKS FOR FEBRUAARY 1798.

Days	Bank Stock	3perCt Reduc.	3 per Ct. Consols	3perCt Scrip.	4perCt 1777.	5perCt Ann	Long Ann.	Ditto, 1778.	S.Sea Stock.	Old Ann.	New Ann.	3perCt 1751.	India Stock.	India Scrip.	India Bonds.	New Navy.	Exche. Bills.	English Lott. Tick.
23	118½	48¼	47⅝ a ¾	—	59⅜	69⅜	13⅛	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	11l. 16s.
24	118¾	48⅛	47½ a ⅜	—	59½	69½	13 7-16	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	11l. 16s.
25	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
26	119	48½	47¾ a 48	—	59⅞	69¾	13⅜	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	11l. 16s.
27	119¼	48¾	47⅞ a 48	—	59¾	69¾	13 9-16	6⅛	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	11l. 16s.
28	Sunday																	
29	—	48⅝	47⅞ a 48	—	59⅝	69¾	13⅝	6⅜	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	11l. 17s. 6d.
30	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
31	119½	48¼	47⅝ a ⅞	—	59½	69⅝	13⅝	6½	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	11l. 17s.
1	119¾	48⅝	47¾ a ⅞	—	59¾	69¾	13⅝	6 7-16	—	—	—	—	145½	—	—	—	—	11l. 18s.
2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
3	120	48¾	47⅞ a 48⅛	—	60	69⅝	13 11-16	6½	—	—	—	—	145½	—	—	—	—	12l.
4	Sunday																	
5	—	48⅝	48⅛	—	59⅞	69¾	13⅞	6½	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	12l. 3s.
6	—	48⅜	48⅛ a ¼	—	60	69¾	13⅞	—	—	—	—	—	145½	—	—	—	—	12l. 6s.
7	120¼	49¼	48⅛ a ½	—	60⅛	70	13⅞	6½	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	12l. 4s. 6d.
8	122	50¼	48⅞ a 49½	—	61¼	70⅜	14 3-16	6⅝	—	—	—	—	146	—	—	—	—	12l. 3s. 6d.
9	121¾	50⅛	49⅛ a ¾	—	—	70⅜	14⅛	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	12l. 3s. 6d.
10	—	49¾	48¼ a ¼	—	60¾	69⅞	13 15-16	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	12l. 2s.
11	Sunday																	
12	—	49⅝	48¾ a ⅞	—	60⅞	70	13 15-16	6 9-16	—	—	—	—	146	—	—	—	—	12l. 6s.
13	121	49⅞	48⅝ a ⅞	—	61	69⅞	13 13-16	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	12l. 6s.
14	121½	49⅞	48⅝ a 49⅛	—	61	70¼	14	6½	—	—	—	—	146	—	—	—	—	12l. 12s. 6d.
15	121¼	50	49 a ¼	—	61	70⅛	14	6 9-16	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	12l. 14s. 6d.
16	121¼	50⅛	49 a ⅜	—	61⅛	70⅜	14 1-16	—	—	—	—	—	146½	—	—	—	—	12l. 14s. 6d.
17	122¼	50¼	49⅜ a ⅝	—	61⅛	70⅜	14⅛	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	12l. 13s. 6d.
18	Sunday																	
19	—	50⅜	49½ a ¾	—	61¼	71¼	14 3-16	6⅝	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	12l. 13s. 6d.
20	—	50⅜	49½ a ⅝	—	61⅝	71⅛	14⅛	6⅜	—	—	—	—	147	—	—	—	—	12l. 14s.
21	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
22	122¼	50⅛	49 a ⅜	—	61⅜	71⅜	14 1-16	6⅝	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	12l. 13s.

N. B. In the 3 per Cent. Consols the highest and lowest Price of each Day is given ; in the other Stocks the highest Price only.

THE European Magazine, For MARCH 1798.

[Embellished with, 1. A PORTRAIT of MRS. ABINGTON. And, 2, A VIEW of MR. WILKES'S COTTAGE in the ISLE OF WIGHT.]

CONTAINING,

LONDON:

Printed for J. SEWELL, Cornhill, and J. DEBRETT, Piccadilly.

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M. T. in our next.

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In anſwer to a conſtant Reader we refer him to the Biographia Dramatica, or any of the Liſts of Dramatic Performances, where he will find the information he wants.

AVERAGE PRICES of CORN, from Feb. 17, to March 17, 1798.

	Wheat s.	Wheat d.	Rye s.	Rye d.	Barl. s.	Barl. d.	Oats s.	Oats d.	Beans s.	Beans d.
London	00	0	00	0	00	0	00	c	co	0
INLAND COUNTIES.										
Middleſex	50	2	25	0	24	4	20	9	24	7
Surry	50	4	26	0	23	10	20	4	28	c
Hertford	49	1	00	0	24	11	19	0	27	10
Bedford	44	3	30	2	24	8	18	11	24	6
Hunting.	45	0	00	0	23	0	15	2	19	4
Northam.	46	2	29	0	23	6	15	8	22	8
Rutland	47	6	00	0	28	0	16	0	25	6
Leiceſter	52	2	00	0	28	0	18	0	28	2
Nottingh.	53	6	29	0	30	8	17	0	25	0
Derby	55	10	00	0	29	0	18	10	29	0
Stafford	50	7	00	0	29	2	21	2	3	1
Salop	46	9	35	4	32	7	19	6	39	2
Hereford	45	2	40	0	30	9	19	4	29	0
Worceſt.	48	10	24	4	30	11	23	10	29	2
Warwick	52	5	00	0	27	6	20	2	29	1
Wilts	54	10	00	0	31	10	21	8	35	4
Berks	54	0	00	0	24	1	20	3	28	1
Oxford	52	2	00	0	23	1	18	8	27	4
Bucks	48	2	00	0	25	0	19	2	25	5

COUNTIES upon the COAST.

	Wheat s.	Wheat d.	Rye s.	Rye d.	Barley s.	Barley d.	Oats s.	Oats d.	Beans s.	Beans d.
Eſſex	52	2	23	3	21	6	19	2	22	1
Kent	48	3	00	0	24	0	19	0	25	0
Suſſex	46	4	00	0	24	8	19	0	00	0
Suffolk	46	4	22	6	22	5	15	3	19	7
Cambrid.	38	11	19	10	20	1	11	7	20	6
Norfolk	42	8	20	c	19	11	16	11	18	1
Lincoln	44	1	25	0	23	3	13	10	23	7
York	45	5	28	2	23	9	15	3	24	2
Durham	46	10	00	0	24	0	17	4	00	0
Northum.	40	0	24	8	20	5	15	9	20	0
Cumberl.	48	10	32	8	24	0	16	8	00	0
Weſtmor.	58	2	39	0	27	8	18	1	00	0
Lancaſh.	50	9	00	0	30	5	19	3	30	1
Cheſhire	49	5	00	0	31	2	18	10	00	0
Glouceſt.	52	4	00	0	26	5	20	8	29	2
Somerſet	55	0	00	0	30	3	13	10	26	8
Monmou.	47	0	00	0	32	10	17	0	00	0
Devon	58	2	00	0	30	1	11	2	00	0
Cornwall	57	5	00	0	29	10	14	5	00	0
Dorſet	54	0	00	0	27	10	17	0	00	0
Hants	51	0	00	0	24	9	19	10	29	6
WALES.										
N. Wales	52	0	32	0	21	6	11	6	40	0
S. Wales	60	0	00	0	34	0	11	4	00	[illegible]

STATE of the BAROMETER and THERMOMETER.

Day.	Barom.	Thermom.	Wind.
FEBRUARY.			
25	29.80	35	W.
26	29.90	36	W.
27	30.23	37	W.
28	30.31	36	N.W.
MARCH.			
1	30.21	37	S.
2	30.20	38	S.
3	30.31	39	S.W.
4	30.29	41	W.
5	30.25	47	W.S.W.
6	30 16	51	W.
7	30.14	50	W.
8	30.13	51	W.
9	30.10	52	S W.
10	30.15	48	W.
11	30.11	37	N. E.
12	30.14	36	E.
13	29.94	35	N. E.
14	30.10	35	N.E.
15	30.12	40	W.
16	29.90	47	W.
17	29.71	48	N. W.
18	29.60	36	N.
19	29 50	35	N.
20	29.55	38	N.
21	29.71	39	N. E.
22	29.25	40	N.
23	30.09	39	N.E.
24	30.18	37	N.E N.
25	30 24	36	N. by E.
26	29.50	43	N.E.

European Magazine.



Mrs. Abington.

Published by J. Sewell, Cornhill March 31 1798

THE
EUROPEAN MAGAZINE,
AND
LONDON REVIEW;
FOR MARCH 1798.

MRS. ABINGTON,

(WITH A PORTRAIT.)

IN attempting a portrait of this celebrated comic Actress, we lament with Cibber, "That the animated graces of the player can live no longer than the instant breath and motion that present them; or, at least, can but faintly glimmer through the memory or imperfect attestation of a few surviving spectators."

In her memoirs, however, we shall be able to hold up to *posterity* the early and rapid strides she made in her profession; and, from the various and contrasted characters she appeared in with unrivalled applause, they will at least be able to conclude with certainty, "That MRS. ABINGTON was the first Comic Actress of her time." None of the present day, for instance, can remember Betterton, and consequently can know nothing *personally* of the abilities of this once celebrated Tragedian; but who can read this declaration of Cibber, "That he never heard a line in tragedy come from Betterton, wherein his judgment, his ear, and his imagination, were not fully satisfied," but must rest perfectly convinced of his transcendant abilities.

Mrs. Abington, whose maiden name was *Barton*, was very early in life introduced to Theophilus Cibber; who, with a few youthful irregulars, opened the little Theatre in the Haymarket. Her first appearance was in *Miranda* in *The Busy Body*, to the Marplot of Cibber, and here she gave such an early specimen of her comic powers, that this comedy was acted twice to numerous and critical audiences, who unanimously testified their opinion of her rising excellence. She continued at this Theatre the remainder of the season, where she performed several other characters with unabated applause. From thence she was engaged by Shuter for Mr. Simpson, Proprietor of the Bath Theatre, then under the acting management of Mr. King; and having gone through two seasons with increasing promise and reputation, Miss Barton returned to London, when she was instantly engaged to join a selection from the two winter Theatres, during the summer months, at Richmond.

Here the late Mr. Lacey, one of the Patentees of Drury Lane Theatre, saw her perform frequently, and was so struck with the original vivacity and *naiveté* of her talents, that he gave her a cordial and friendly invitation to his family, who then resided at their beautiful villa at Isleworth, on the banks of the Thames. Here he likewise introduced her to Garrick and Foote, and one of her earliest performances at Drury Lane Theatre was her *Lady Pliant* to Foote's *Sir Paul*, a character, interesting and difficult as it is, which she performed much to the satisfaction of the audience.

So far *Fortune* assisted the talents of this young Actress, by being engaged at one of the winter Theatres, and under the management of the best Actor of his time: but "she did not come with both hands full;" Mrs Cibber, Mrs. Pritchard, and Mrs. Clive, were then in full possession of the stage, and as her line of playing in some respect clashed with those celebrated performers, it was thought necessary that her youth and inexperience should yield to maturer and more tried abilities.

abilities. The genius of Abington * could not brook this cold delay; she felt her powers ripened by nature, which in others could be only gained by time and experience, and she was determined to give them fair play. Accordingly, in the middle of a season, we find her quitting her engagements at Drury Lane, and accompanying her husband to Dublin, where the strength of great theatrical powers were exerted in the rivalship of two contending Theatres.

Mrs. Abington being engaged at Smock Alley Theatre, she made her *debût* in *Mrs. Sullen*, in *The Stratagem*, to the Archer of Mr. Brown, the then acting Manager; a performer of very considerable merit, and in some parts of comedy unrivalled. Her next character was *Beatrice*, which was followed by those of *Corinna, Clarinda, Flora*, and *Violante—Lady Fanciful, Leanthe, Maria* in the *Nonjuror, second Constantia, Portia, Fine Lady in Lethe, &c. &c.* and every night she appeared so added to her reputation, that long before the close of the season she was considered as one of the first and most promising actresses on the stage.

What gave an additional *eclat* to this young actress's general merit, was her willingness to exert herself to the utmost for the benefit of a Theatre which had to contend with very considerable forces under the management of Messrs. Barry and Woodward: and towards the close of this season an opportunity offered, which produced both reputation to herself and much profit to the Managers. The farce of *High Life Below Stairs* had been brought out some time before in London with very great applause; and though Barry and Woodward were very industrious in producing the pieces which were best received there, in the multiplicity of other business they overlooked this: Wilkinson, who was at that time at Smock Alley, luckily seized upon it; he communicated his intentions to Mrs. Abington, who not only approved of his choice, but consented to play the part of Kitty—the other parts lay within the compass of the Company—and as the two Principals had frequently seen the farce in London, they were quite perfect in all the management of the stage business.

Under these favourable circumstances this popular farce was brought out, and received with unbounded applause. The theatrical records of that day, giving an account of its reception, thus speak of Mrs. Abington: "When Mrs. Abington advanced in Mrs. Kitty, the whole circle were in surprise and rapture, each congratulating the other on such an acquisition to the stage. Such a jewel was invaluable, and their own tastes and judgments, they feared, would be justly called in question, if this daughter of Thalia was not immediately taken by the hand, and distinguished as her certain and striking merit demanded."

The audience were as good as their word upon this occasion, as Mrs. Abington, during her whole stay in Ireland, was so great a favourite with the ladies of the first fashion and distinction there, that whenever she appeared, the houses were numerously and brilliantly attended, her company sought after by the first families of distinction, whilst her acknowledged taste in dress and manners rendered her the decided arbitress of fashion and elegant deportment.

Distinguished merit like this could not long escape the penetrating eye of Garrick; he accordingly offered her such terms as she could not well refuse, and she returned to Drury Lane Theatre, after an absence of some years, "with all her blushing honours thick about her." Her first appearance was in the character of the Widow Belmour, in Mr. Murphy's excellent comedy of "The Way to Keep Him," wherein she not only confirmed the report of her former reputation, but drew that applause from the author (as expressed in his dedication of the last edition), which will be a lasting test of her intrinsic merit.

And here we cannot but pause on the inward satisfaction Mrs. Abington must necessarily feel on her return to Drury Lane Theatre; when she had to reflect, that by her own spirited, yet prudent conduct, she had been the architect of her own fame and growing fortune. Had she, like other young actresses, been content to vegetate in the soil where she was first planted (and which, perhaps, it would have been prudent for another person to have so advised her), time and chance *might* have raised her to an eligible situation; but true genius, generally speaking, is its best adviser—she knew best what she could do, and what another might call *presumption*, she found

* Miss Barton about this time was married to Mr. Abington, well known in the musical world.

from

from her feelings to be the call of *nature*; she had spirit as well as judgment to obey that call, and her *grateful mistress*, ever true to her votaries, did not neglect to cultivate the sentiments she inspired.

It would be going into a detail, which the limits of this work will not admit, to comment upon the several characters which Mrs. Abington performed at this Theatre: her principal ones were Millimont in The Way of the World, Mrs. Sullen in The Stratagem, Clarinda in The Suspicious Husband, the original Lady Alton in Colman's English Merchant, and Charlotte in The Hypocrite—Beatrice in Much Ado about Nothing, the second Constantia, played before their Majesties, in the revived Comedy of The Chances, Miss Prue in Love for Love, Estifania in Rule a Wife and Have a Wife, Biddy Tipkin in The Tender Husband, Miss Hoyden, &c. &c.

In all those parts, and many more of equal consequence, she was received as one of the most favoured actresses that ever stood before the eye of the public, and on every night she appeared was sure to draw together *Number*, *Fashion*, and *Criticism*; but what peculiarly distinguished the merit of this accomplished actress, was the uncommon versatility of her talents, which could exhibit such opposite parts as *Millimont* and *Miss Prue*, and give to each such a strict and natural conformation of character as to be unrivalled in both.

The late General Burgoyne was so highly delighted with this very extraordinary talent, that in his *Maid of the Oaks* (a Comedy which he wrote in compliment to Lord Derby's first marriage), he drew the character of *Lady Bab Lardoon* expressly for Mrs. Abington; and here was a test of abilities which none but herself perhaps would undertake, as there cannot be conceived two situations in life so extremely opposite in style, manners, habit, and demeanour, as *Lady Bab* in her real and assumed character: but all these difficulties vanished in her hands; she enriched it with all the varieties of taste and nature, and rendered it so capital a piece of stage deception, that the audience, who saw the transitions, could scarcely believe the evidence of their own senses.

As soon as Mr. Garrick quitted the stage, Mrs. Abington had some notions of retiring likewise; but at the earnest solicitation of Mr. Sheridan, who wanted such a prop to his infant management, and particularly to his intended Comedy of The School for Scandal, she was prevailed on to remain. Her first character was *Charlotte* in *The Hypocrite*, which, with her powerful support of *Lady Teazle*, soon proved the young Manager's discernment in retaining such an actress at any price. In short, her success was equal to his most sanguine expectations, and the author has frequently acknowledged it in the handsomest and most liberal terms.

She continued here for a few years, performing in all the first lines of genteel comedy, and now and then giving the luxurious treats of *Miss Prue*, *Hoyden*, *&c.* equally to the delight of the general part of her audience, as to the entertainment of the best judges of dramatic exhibition.

On some disagreement, however, with Mr. Sheridan, she left Drury Lane; and Mr. Harris, whose activity and foresight in strengthening his company can only be equalled by his liberality in rewarding extraordinary merit, immediately made offers to our heroine, which induced her to close with him, and she appeared at Covent Garden Theatre in November 1782, introduced by a prologue, written for the purpose.

The same success followed here as at Drury Lane, and she went round the whole range of her various and contrasted characters with equal applause.

Whilst in this career she expressed a wish to appear in the character of the Scornful Lady, in the play of that name; a part in which Mrs. Oldfield had been much celebrated, and which she is said to have performed with applause to the last. This Comedy therefore was altered and brought out under the title of The Capricious Lady, in which Mrs. Abington undertook the principal part; and though she had to contrast the cold, refined manners of the prude of the last century with the gay familiar habits of the present times, she shewed that deep acumen in her profession, with the powers of exhibition so forcibly, that she rendered The Capricious Lady highly acceptable to the audience; who viewed it like one of the pictures of Vandyke, where beauty continues to be ever beautiful, however varied by the draperies of different ages.

Her reputation was so confirmed at Covent Garden Theatre, filling the boxes every night she performed with every person who was of rank and fashion—induced the Manager to offer her, we

have heard, no less than a *thousand guineas per annum*, provided she would engage with him for three years; but the fatigue of performing so many nights, and in that succession which such an engagement would necessarily produce, she declined the proffer, and articled with Mr. Daly, the Manager of the Dublin Theatre, for twelve nights, for the sum of five hundred guineas. She therefore set out for Ireland in the spring of that year, where, after fulfilling her engagements there with reputation to herself and profit to her Manager, she spent the remainder of the year in that hospitable kingdom, paying visits to the several families of distinction about the metropolis who had early patronized her, and now continued their friendships and civilities with unabating solicitude.

On her return from Ireland, a few years ago, it was apprehended that she would no more return to the stage; and we believe it was for some time her fixed determination. She had many allurements to this choice; a first rate and long established reputation in her profession; a genteel independency; and with these, a circle of the most respectable characters in literary and polished life, constantly soliciting her society. In short, all the charms of the *otium cum dignitate* presented themselves, when *accident*, which perhaps determines us more in the affairs of life than rules drawn from reflection, decided otherwise.

The late Glorious Naval Victory, obtained by the Earl of St. Vincent over the Spanish Fleet, at the same time that it revived the well known ardour of the British nation, drew forth its utmost liberality: the widows and orphans of those men who so bravely and nobly fell in the defence of their country, that country felt for, honoured, and rewarded. Subscriptions were immediately opened for their relief, when all ranks of society pressed forward as their benefactors. Amongst the rest, the Manager of Covent Garden, with his usual liberality, gave a free night, and the first performers of both Theatres as liberally offered their services.

In a contest of generous feeling, it was very far from the character of ABINGTON to be an idle spectator. Though she had seemingly quitted the field of glory, and her suspended banners triumphantly proclaimed her former services, she could not resist the alluring bait of making her talents serviceable to the cause of humanity. She wrote to his Grace the Duke of Leeds, as one of the trustees for managing the charity, offering to speak an Epilogue on the occasion, or to come forward in any other shape where she could be of most advantage. The former was politely and readily accepted, and she spoke the Epilogue amidst the unbounded applause of a most numerous and brilliant audience.

This circumstance of course occasioned an interview with the Manager, who took this opportunity to press her return to the stage. Other incidents strengthened this solicitation: the death of the late Mrs. Pope (who, as an *actress* or a *woman*, must be ever mentioned with respect), with the retirement of Miss Wallis, &c. created a chasm in the arrangements of the Theatre, which none but extraordinary talents could fill up: the Manager saw his remedy in Mrs. Abington; and Mrs. Abington might have seen from this and other circumstances, that she might accommodate herself more in the line of her business now than heretofore. Whatever were her motives, after some hesitation, she accepted the Manager's offer, and soon after the opening of the Theatre, she made her appearance in *Beatrice*, introduced by a prologue, written by Mr. Colman for that purpose, and spoken by Murray.

Her reception from the public was such as did honour to both parties: she was welcomed with shouts of unbounded applause, which she evidently felt with respect and gratitude. Those who had never seen her before (for such is the fluctuating state of human nature, that a few years make a considerable change in the formation of audience) were surprised at the appearance of an actress, whom the little pens of malice had been previously endeavouring to sink into age and necessary retirement, in the full possession of person, health, and talents; whilst those of her former dramatic admirers hailed her like the morn "after a winter's return of light." They saw their favourite comic actress again restored to them in the full meridian of abilities, with Shakspeare, Congreve, Vanburgh, Wycherly, and "all the muses in her train."

Of the professional merits of Mrs. Abington, though much has been already said, a brief review of them necessarily demands a place in these Memoirs:

Early directed to the stage by the best of all possible advisers, *congenial talents*, nature



The COTTAGE *of the late* JOHN WILKES Esq.r *in the* ISLE of WIGHT.

Published by J. Sewell, Cornhill, April 1st 1798

nature did not leave her work imperfect; but gave her "such a face and form combined," as best suited her profession in all its varieties; her voice possesses the same variations; hence she has been able to excel in those contrasted characters of Comedy, such as, *Millamont* and *Miss Prue*, *Lady Townly* and *Hoyden*, *Beatrice* and *Lucy* in The Virgin Unmasked, *Lady Bab Lardoon*, &c. &c. which no actress but herself (at least in our days) have been able to atchieve.

When we speak of these characters, so much in contrast with the higher lines of Comedy, let us hope that they will not remain as *mere records* of her former talents, but that she will once more shew us (if it was only by way of legacy) "what we may never look upon the like again." Let it not be pleaded, that her time of life and *en bon point* should restrain her from now performing the parts of romps and girls: these are only impediments in the way of moderate abilities, which without the aid of *personal representation* cannot stand alone; but talents of such superior lustre (particularly as her features can still exhibit all that vivacity and archness, and her voice found the notes of juvenility, which attach to those characters) want not those inferior appendages. Those who remember Mrs. Pritchard in Estifania, and Mrs. Clive in Phillis, will readily corroborate this opinion: with persons fuller than Mrs. Abington, and at a more advanced state of life, the audiences saw nothing in those celebrated performers but the *genius of their acting*; and perfectly satisfied with this, they exclaimed with the poet:

"Before such merit all objections fly,
"Pritchard's genteel, and Garrick's six feet high."

To these very distinguished public talents, with those of much reading, good sense, and agreeable conversation, let the pride of *private life* be added in all its several duties; which has long endeared her to her friends, and procured her the esteem and protection of the most respectable ranks in society.

MR. WILKES's COTTAGE IN THE *ISLE OF WIGHT.*

[WITH A VIEW.]

THIS Villa, or Villaken (as Mr. Wilkes used to term it), is situated near the Fort of Sandown; and, though not large, has every requisite to make it a desirable abode. The house is rather low; it is however extensive, having had many improvements made to it by its late proprietor, whose judgment and taste in all the elegancies of life are well known. It stands on an eminence, and commands the whole prospect of Sandown Bay. When Mr. Wilkes purchased it, it was merely a cottage, in the garden of which he erected some rooms, detached from the house and each other, the composition of which was merely of the floor-cloth manufactory of Knightsbridge. Two of these rooms are large, well proportioned, and fitted up in an expensive and elegant style; the other building contains two bed chambers. The intermediate space between them is in one place a little polished orchard; and in another, a close grove of short stunted trees, that resemble, both in their size and number, a pastoral scene on the stage of a playhouse.

The aspect of one of the great rooms opens to the Ocean, and takes in the whole of Sandown Bay; a grand and noble object! formed by the chalky cliffs of Culver on the East; and on the West by craggy rocks of the mountainous point of Dunnose, six miles distant from each other.

The other building fronts to the North, and opens to the shade of the dwarf apple trees of the orchard.

The house in which the family resided is small, and at a little distance from these whimsical though not unpleasing erections, which are in reality the summer houses of the garden. We ought also to notice a grand covered bench,

bench, formed within the bank, and which opens from the bottom of the slope, upon a level with the bay and the ocean.

At the end of one of the buildings is the following inscription:

TO FILIAL PIETY
AND
MARY WILKES *;
ERECTED BY
JOHN WILKES,
1789.

The following inscription is in the Tuscan room:

FORTUNAE REDUCI
ET
CIVITATI LONDINENSIS,
P.
JOHANNES WILKES QUAESTOR,
1789.

And on a doric pillar in the grove is the inscription to the memory of Churchill, printed p. 163.

M.

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* To this lady, his daughter, Mr. Wilkes ever shewed the most affectionate attachment, which was returned with equal warmth. Our readers will not be displeased with the two following Poems, formerly written by Mr. Wilkes, as there are but few specimens of his poetical talents remaining:

TO MISS WILKES,

ON HER BIRTH DAY, AUG. 16, 1767.

WROTE IN FRANCE.

AGAIN I tune the vocal lay
On dear Maria's natal day:
This happy day I'll not deplore
My exile from my native shore:
No tear of mine to-day shall flow
For injur'd England's cruel woe;
For impious wounds to Freedom given,
The first most sacred gift from Heaven.
The muse with joy shall prune her wing,
Maria's ripen'd graces sing,
And at seventeen, with truth shall own
The bud of beauty's fairly blown:
Softness and sweetest innocence
Here shed their gentle influence;
Fair Modesty comes in their train
To grace her sister Virtue's reign;
Then to give spirit, taste, and ease,
The sov'reign art, the art to please,
Good-humour'd wit and fancy gay,
To-morrow chearful as to-day,
The sunshine of a mind serene,
Where all is peace within, are seen;
What can the grateful muse ask more?
The Gods have lavish'd all their store;
Maria shines their darling care,
Still keep her, Heaven, from every snare!
May still unspotted be her fame,
May she remain through life the same,
Unchang'd in all, except in name.

TO THE SAME,

ON HER BIRTH-DAY, AUG. 16, 1768.

WROTE IN PRISON.

HOW shall the muse in prison sing?
How prune her drooping ruffled wing?
Maria is the potent spell
Ev'n in these walls all grief to quell,
To chear the heart, rapture inspire,
And wake to notes of joy the lyre;
The tribute verse again to pay,
On this auspicious festive day.
When doom'd to quit the patriot band,
And exil'd from my native land,
Maria was my sure relief,
Her presence banish'd every grief;
Pleasure came smiling in her train,
And chas'd the family of pain.
Let lovers every charm admire,
The easy shape, the heavenly fire
That from those modest beaming eyes
The captive heart at once surprise:
A father's is another part,
I praise the virtues of the heart;
And wit so elegant and free,
Attemper'd sweet with modesty.
Yet may kind Heaven a lover send,
Of sense, of honour, and a friend;
Those virtues always to protect,
Those beauties, never to neglect.

THOUGHTS

THOUGHTS ON THE PROVINCIAL COPPER COIN.

BY JOSEPH MOSER, ESQ.

THE Copper Coin of our Provinces has, in The European Magazine and in some other publications, been a frequent subject of observation, and as generally the subject of praise; but having the misfortune to differ in opinion from those writers, who have apparently taken much pains to consider, and still more to commend, the subjects, devices, and execution of that infinite variety of medals, which seem to me to be in other respects, besides their weight and number, a *burthen* to the country, I shall in the first instance slightly advert to the only two good reasons which I have ever heard for allowing them to pass current even in a small district; and secondly, consider whether those reasons are as solid as the *dies* in which these historical and scientific symbols are struck? and whether, if they are, the advantage which the enlightened part of the nation derive from these copper records of the names, persons, and dwellings of miners, mechanics, and tradesmen, be not more than counterbalanced by the loss and inconvenience which the lower orders of the people sustain from this immense influx of *base metal* coin, while the emolument that accrues from it renders it an advantageous branch of traffic to those concerned in its circulation?

The first reason which I have heard urged in favour of these symbols is, that they will be handed down to future ages as specimens of the ingenuity of the present: that they will be collected by connoisseurs as yet unborn; and, deposited in cases of glass and velvet, be shewn to posterity as elaborate vestiges which will serve to mark by what gradations the Arts have arrived to that sublime *acme*, at which we behold them in this country. Their particular advantage to posterity has been also stated, inasmuch as they will serve as permanent records of important events; and remain long after our diurnal productions, annual registers, and folios in which are entombed the transactions of centuries and of societies, shall, as well as the actors upon the busy scene, have mouldered into congenial dust.

If, while pondering upon so grave a subject, I might be permitted to indulge a ludicrous suggestion, I should observe that the latter of these observations brings strongly to my mind the idea of the student who presented to the Antiquarian Society *all* the tickets of *Islington Turnpike*, with the laudable view of illustrating that part of the English history *.

But to recur to my speculation, and examine this subject with the gravity which it deserves. These symbols have by their admirers been in some instances compared to those of the Grecian Cities; but much more frequently, for what reason I am at a loss even to guess, to the copper and brass Coin and Medals of the Romans. Their execution has been stated as far superior to the latter, even in the most flourishing ages of the Republic or Empire †; and they have, like those, been quoted as criterions of the genius and taste of the nation, and as examples of the elevated state of the Arts.

It is the property of general assertions to shrink from a critical disquisition. In the long series of Roman copper Medals, which hath descended to us, is to be traced, it is true, the progress of design and sculpture, emerging from its rudest efforts under the first Emperors, until conquest opening a free communication with Greece, the artists were enabled, by a close imitation of those sublime effusions of genius with which that country abounded, *almost* to reach the perfection which those exhibited. This inquiry may be accurately pursued in the series of Roman Silver and Copper ‡; and the rise and decline of the Arts will be found to be exactly the antitype of the rise and decline of the Empire: we may observe them emerge, as it were, from Chaos, attain their zenith of perfection, and, scared by the turbulence of the times, relapse again into their primitive rudeness and barbarity.

A Medallic Collection, comprehending

* Foot's Nabob.

† The Imperial Copper, it is certain, are by far the most interesting.

‡ It will be observed, that the Consular Silver Medals are in general better executed than the Copper.

the Coin of many Nations, of which those pieces are perhaps the only vestiges, may be considered not only as scales of their taste and genius, but as an universal history, in which remarkable events are, in indelible characters, impressed upon substances the most permanent; and arranged in series, which may be compared, the copper and brass especially, to volumes, which are not liable to those accidents of time and chance that have swept away thousands of tombs whose materials were more frail and more subject to decay, such as bark, wood, wax, vellum, and other substances, upon which, as we may learn from those few that remain, the wisdom of philosophers, the virtues of legislators, the exploits of heroes, the sublime effusions of poetic genius, and the history of nations, were formerly inscribed.

Coin and Medals having this superior property of durability, have become the guides of the learned. Their symbols and inscriptions have been considered as *clues*, which have enabled laborious and scientific men to thread the mazes of those labyrinths of tradition and mythology, in which, in many instances, truth hath been imprisoned. They may also be considered as being in themselves the registers of systems, events, and transactions, of which the remembrance had been buried with them, and was revived at their resuscitation; and the criterion by which, upon comparing them with the fragments of ancient marbles, and of ancient writers, we are able to form a more accurate judgment of the certainty of æras, and the concatenation of causes with effects; and from those permanent records deduce and discriminate the actions, the principles, the events, and even the passions, of those persons and periods, which are by them commemorated.

Having thus generally stated my opinion of the use which has been, and may be made of these historical and chronological symbols, I must remark that all my observations are founded upon a system, which is applicable to, and comprehends those which may be deemed *public* Coin and *Medals*, by which I mean those pieces that upon any great occasion were struck by their parent states, or which were the current coin of the different nations of antiquity.

Provincial and, perhaps, what may be deemed domestic Medals, were not unknown either to the Greeks or Romans. There were few, if any, of the cities throughout the extensive dominions of those once celebrated nations, but what had their symbol upon their money; at the same time it must be observed, that that coinage, and those symbols, inscriptions, &c. were sanctioned by Government *: nor does it appear that any other private Medals have come down to us than those termed *Contorniati*, some of which, although bearing the names and images of illustrious Greeks and Romans on the obverse, such as Homer, Pythagoras, Socrates, Sallust, Horace, &c. are judged by Medalists to be only tickets for seats at the theatres, and other public exhibitions; an opinion which is strengthened by turning to their reverses, which present athletæ, actors, musical trophies, or some inscription alluding to the amusement to which they were the introduction. We do not find, among the number of those vestiges of art and antiquity of which we are the possessors, any that can with propriety be considered as *shop-bills*, or *tradesman's tokens*.

The Greeks and Romans were nations that had too just notions of the inconvenience that might arise to particular classes of individuals, and to the public in general, to suffer any of the members of the cities, provinces, and states, within the scope of their dominion, to assume a right, which, for the wisest and best of purposes, had been always considered as inherent to the executive part of their Government.

It may here be objected, that this statement is not strictly correct; because, in the infancy of both those nations, it was their custom to use pieces of unstamped metal of various sizes, and consequently weight, in their traffic for commodities; which pieces were the only monies, till the convenience of this *circulating medium* pointed out the necessity of an accurate adjustment of its value, and taught those who were concerned in commerce, by the means of scales and weights, nearly to determine the proportion of

* Paulus the Civilian defines *money* a thing stamped with a *public* coin, and deriving its value from its impression rather than its substance. Monsieur Boizard defines money a piece of matter, to which *public* authority has affixed a certain weight and value to serve as a medium of commerce.

gold,

gold, silver, or copper, that was to be given for an ox, a horse, a measure of corn, of oil, &c. *

This is true, but how long this mode of exchange continued is neither very certain, nor very material to the present question, as these pieces were plain: perhaps, as the state of society improved, the difficulties which attended its extension, and the frauds that were frequently practised, might render it absolutely necessary for Government to sanction by its authority an instrument of commerce, from which such considerable advantage was to be derived: hence arose the first stamps or impressions upon money, as, for instance, a *tortise*, which is believed to be the most ancient, an ox, a cow, a ram, or some other domestic animal, which was the symbol denoting the produce of the state †, to which the Coin belonged. To these were next added the names of the moneyers, and at length the effigies of the Prince, with the date, legend, &c. which were probably introduced at first to impress upon the Coin a superior importance, and to prevent counterfeits: therefore the first method of trafficking to which I have alluded, by exchanging commodities for unstamped pieces of metal, cannot be considered as issuing those pieces as Coin, from *private* persons; for there is not a single vestige in any author upon the subject of money, that I have been able to trace, which denotes that the first pieces in those rude ages, as they passed from the hands of one dealer into those of another, had any stamp or mark upon them; but were only considered as that kind of medium for which the shells called *cowries*, current in Hindostan ‡ and on the coast of Africa §, and the fruit in Mexico, form perhaps as convenient a substitute.

It would be extending this speculation far, very far beyond the limits which a periodical publication prescribes, in order to introduce that variety which is so agreeable, and indeed so useful to its readers, were I to pursue the subject from those points upon which I have founded it, through the various countries, ancient and modern, whose medalic history forms a part of erudition, at once so entertaining and so interesting. I shall therefore confine myself merely to those observations which coincide with the design of this tract, and repeat that the coinage of every country has ever been under the sanction and inspection of Government; and that the circulation of money fabricated by private persons, though perhaps in a few instances tolerated, has not only been generally considered as inimical to the true interest of the State, but has, in most cases, subjected the offenders to punishment.

Of the *contorniati* I have already spoken, as perhaps the only species of ancient private medals that are to be found, as the *jetoons* or *counters* ‖ are of the *semi-modern*.

These pieces, although they are sometimes mistaken for Coin, it is well known, were, in ages when the science of arithmetic was little understood, intended merely for calculation. They are marked with the names of companies, of abbies, and of other societies and places, whose revenues were complex and of difficult adjustment; but were never in circulation as money, except in more modern times around the ¶ card table; or, until they became objects of curiosity, had any value, beyond that of the weight of their metal, affixed to them.

Having ventured these few prefatory observations, which I deemed necessary

* Thus we find in Homer, that the golden armour of Glaucus was valued at an hundred oxen; that of Diomede, at ten.

† Whence money is said to have derived its Latin name, *pecunia*.—PLINY.

‡ In Mr. Halhed's Translation of the Gentoo Laws, a work in which elegance of stile is united with extensive information, we find, that for fineable offences the penalty is a certain number of *puns* of *cowries*, from 2000 down to 50, which are well known to be a small white shell, which the inhabitants of the Maldivia Islands obtain by fishing.

§ It appears, by the accounts of late Travellers, that these small shells have a considerable circulation through the interior of the vast continent of Africa.

‖ In the year 1778, when the most ancient part of that venerable pile, Somerset House, was demolished, a very large quantity of these jetoons or counters was found. Some of the most ancient had arms or symbols, supposed to be monastical, upon them. A great number was also found in digging the foundations of the grand terrace fronting the Thames. The late Dr. Hunter, Sir William Chambers, Mr. Moser, and Sir Joshua Reynolds, had several of the most curious.

¶ Some that were found were obviously for this use.

to elucidate thoſe which I ſhall make upon the ſubject in the ſubſequent lines, I come now to the Copper Coinage of this country; which, in compariſon with thoſe of Gold and Silver, is a modern production; for although in Greece it had as ancient a date as the latter, and among the Romans, by two centuries preceded it, Copper, as the authorized money of England, was almoſt totally unknown until the year 1672.

It has by Hiſtorians and Medaliſts been obſerved, that Queen Elizabeth had an unconquerable averſion to a Copper Coinage: how ſuch an unaccountable propenſity became rooted in the mind of ſo wiſe and politic a Princeſs, they do not ſeem to have taken much pains to inquire; which they ought eſpecially to have done, as from the increaſed value of the metal, the *ſilver halfpenny* muſt have appeared like the half-crowns of Gulliver to the inhabitants of Brobdingnag: however, notwithſtanding its diminution and conſequent inconvenience, it continued, from neceſſity, in circulation; and the idea of a Copper Coinage, which in the courſe of her reign was ſeveral times propoſed, was, though ſometimes ſupported by Adminiſtration, always negatived by the Queen.

The Royal Farthing tokens of James, which were iſſued in May 1613, it does not appear were generally circulated; although from the harp upon the reverſe it has been thought that they were intended to be diffuſed, not only over this kingdom but Ireland, where, though there had been a Copper Coinage above 200 years antecedent to this period, an univerſal ſcarcity of this kind of money * prevailed.

Theſe copper tokens were never conſidered by the people as the current coin of the country, notwithſtanding they were the production of the Royal mint. Thoſe that received them held them in the ſame eſtimation as they now do *provincial halfpence*, as pledges for which Government, like modern companies and tradeſmen, had *promiſed* to give them other coin, *if required*.

It is ſuppoſed that they continued in currency until the year 1648, when that unfortunate and diſgraceful event to this country, the murder of its Monarch, ſtopped their circulation.

[*To be continued.*]

ON POPE's HOMER.

(*Continued from* Page 12.)

MY DEAR P.

WHAT then is taſte? The oftener I conſider the ſubject, and the more I read and hear of the opinions, which different perſons, apparently of equal abilities to judge, entertain and without ſcruple declare of the ſame works; the more do I find myſelf tempted to repeat the queſtion.

In the account of the Life, Writings, and Character of a late celebrated Prelate, the R. R. Biographer notices a little piece of the Biſhop's in the following terms:

"The edition of D. L. 1765, beſides many other improvements, with which it was enriched, is further diſtinguiſhed by a *remarkable diſcourſe*, printed at the cloſe of the laſt volume, and entitled, An Appendix concerning the Book of Job: In this ſhort piece, which is *exquiſitely written*, he *repells* an attack, made upon him by Dr. Lowth. The diſpute was managed on both ſides with too much heat; but on the part of the Biſhop, with that *ſuperiority of wit and argument, which, to ſay the truth, in all his controverſial writings he could not help* †."

The ſuperior wit, ſo conſpicuous in this *remarkable diſcourſe*, was conſidered, you will recollect, by a late reſpected friend of ours, with whoſe converſation we were ſo often at once inſtructed and delighted, as little better than mere buffoonery. The pleaſant conceit of

* It muſt be remarked, that from a period as diſtant as the cloſe of the fourteenth century, particular perſons in the kingdom of Ireland had licence to coin copper pence and halfpence, which were current within certain towns and diſtricts, according to the credit of the original utterers. Theſe, owing to the ſiniſter practices of avaricious men, at length fell into diſrepute; but of them there are many ſpecimens ſtill to be ſeen.

† Life of Biſhop Warburton, p 94.

King

King Shinkin, and other trash, as *he* called it, of the same sort, very liberally sprinkled over various parts of this witty performance, he reprobated, not only with contempt and scorn, but even with abhorrence and indignation; as being grossly indecent on such an occasion, and unpardonable from one scholar to another. The R. R. Biographer seems indeed to make some sort of apology for his revered friend by a confession, which escapes him in this place; though he meant it, I am inclined to believe, agreeably to his usual strain of panegyric, rather as a compliment. This great man, of unrivalled excellence, had, it seems, such an unhappy propensity to coarse and vulgar ribaldry, that in all his controversial writings he fell into it involuntarily and unawares, however dignified the character of the person whom he chose to attack; or serious and even sacred the subject, which drew forth his pen.

These involuntary effusions the R. R. Biographer extolls, as so many strokes of superior wit: our respected friend called them trash and buffoonery. Our respected friend, you will well remember, to uncommon erudition added also an exquisite taste, with a quick and lively feeling of every thing either excellent or offensive. You, who knew the man, will know how to appreciate his opinion. Nor does he stand alone on this ground. "Dr. Lowth, in a *pointed and polished epistle*, defended himself, and attacked the Bishop: and his victory" over the magnified superiority of wit and argument "was established," says a late celebrated historian, no mean judge, "by the silent confusion of Warburton and *his slaves* *." How are we to account for this contrariety of opinion in two such men as Dr. Hurd and Mr. Gibbon? not only as to the respective merits of the REMARKABLE DISCOURSE, and the POINTED AND POLISHED EPISTLE; but as to the success also with which they were severally attended.

Nor do our difficulties end here. The R. R. Biographer, in his account, † &c. repeats with great solemnity what the learned commentator on Horace had before taken occasion to advance ‡: that Dr. Warburton's edition of Pope's works was "*the best edition that was ever given of any Classick*."—"The reason," says the last respectable Editor, "of my undertaking it (an edition of Pope's works) was the universal complaint that Dr. Warburton had *disfigured* and *disgraced* his edition by many forced and far-fetched interpretations, totally unsupported by the passages which they were brought to elucidate. If this," he adds, "were my single opinion, nothing could have induced me to have delivered it with so much freedom §." Dr. Warton, from his education, his early and long-continued habits, the cast of his mind, and the course of his studies, will be thought in general well qualified to judge of a work of this sort.

What then is taste? To bring the matter nearer home, I would wish you to consider all I have written above as a preparatory apology for the liberty I am about to take, in a critique on another passage in Pope's Translation; where I find myself unfortunately again at variance with the elegant Fitzosborne, his ablest advocate; from whom I never can dissent without pain

After having presented his literary friend with the admired night-piece: "The following passage," says this fine writer, "having been quoted by a celebrated author of antiquity as an instance of the true sublime, I will leave it to you to determine; whether the Translation has not at least as just a claim to that character, as the original ||."

Ως δ' ὅτε χειμαρροι ποταμοι, κατ' ορεσφι ῥεοντες,
Εις μισγαγκειαν συμβαλλετον ομβριμον ὑδωρ,
Εκ κρουνων μεγαλων, κοιλης εντοσθε χαραδρης.
Il. iv. 452.

As torrents roll, increas'd by *numerous rills*,
With rage impetuous down the echoing hills;
Rush to the vales, and pour'd along the plain,
Roar in *a thousand* channels to the main.

What Fitzosborne's literary friend might determine I will not presume to guess. For myself I must freely confess, I see little, in these lines, of Homer's sublimity, and still less of his meaning.

* Lord Sheffield's Life of Mr. Gibbon, Vol. i. p. 38.
† Life of Warburton, p. 69.
‡ Introduction to Comment on Ep. to the Piso's, p. 15.
§ Warton's Ed. of Pope's Preface.
|| Fitzosborne, l. 51.

Even

Even Pope's warmest admirers must feel with regret that the first verse, for the sake of the rhyme, closes very unfortunately. The *numerous rills* in the Translation will scarcely be thought adequate to the *κρουνων* ΜΕΓΑΛΩΝ of Homer. The image conveyed under this expression is by far of too mild and even soothing an aspect to consort with the impetuous rage of torrents, rolling down the echoing hills; and tends, in its effect, so far as it goes, to disarm the scene of its terrors. You remember the beautiful thoughts, which an admired poet dictates to his religious recluse:

The nodding pines, that o'er yon' rock reclin'd
Wave high and murmur to the hollow wind;
The wandering streams, that shine between the *hills*,
The grots, that echo to the *tinkling rills.*—
No more these scenes my meditation aid,
Or *lull to rest* the visionary maid.

Did it make, do you think? any part of the poet's design, when he wrote these charming lines, to alarm and agitate the mind of his readers with images of rage and violence?

Fitzosborne, you will recollect, has remarked in another place a similar inconsistency, which he censures with a severity very extraordinary for him, as "turning one of the most pleasing similes in the whole Iliad into downright burlesque." It is where the simple swain is stopped on his way by the *impervious foam*, and the *rough waves* of a *swelling brook*.

As when a simple swain his cot forsakes,
And wide through fens an unknown journey takes;
If chance a *swelling brook* his passage stay,
And *foam impervious* cross the wanderer's way,
Confused he stops, a length of journey past,
Eyes the *rough waves*, and tir'd, returns at last.

The just and sublime imagery of Homer forms so striking a contrast to the ludicrous appearance, under which it is here disguised, that it will be somewhat of a curiosity to see them together.

Ως δ' ὁτ' ανηρ απαλαμνος, ιων πολεος πεδιοιο,
Στηη επ' ΩΚΥΡΥΩΙ ΠΟΤΑΜΩΙ ΑΛΑΔΕ ΠΡΟΡΕΟΝΤΙ,
Αφρῳ μορμυροντα ιδων, ανα δ' εδραμ' οπισσω.
Il. v. 597.

But you will think, I am afraid, that I linger too long on Pope's inauspicious opening. To make you some amends, let me congratulate you on his masterly execution in the next line; which is truly admirable; the diction strong and energetic; the roll of the verse impressive; and the epithet *echoing* very happily applied by him to the hills in consonance to his author's ideas.

I wish I could continue equally to approve what follows. To estimate the real merits of the Translation more justly, we must consider what circumstance it was, which the poet meant to illustrate by this comparison. That we find was the mingling of the armies in battle; with all the din, and terror, and confused sounds, arising from the clamours of the soldiers, the clashing of arms, the groans of the dying, and the shouts of the conquerors; described with so much animation in the lines below:

Οιδ' ὁτε δη ῥ' ες χωρον ενα ξυνιοντες ικοντο,
ΣΥΝ δ' εβαλον ῥινους, ΣΥΝ δ' εγχεα, και μενε' ανδρων
Χαλκεοθωρηκων: αταρ ασπιδες ομφαλοεσσαι
Επληντ' αλληλοισι: πολυς δ' ορυμαγδος ορωρει.
Ενθα δ' αμ' οιμωγη τε και ευχωλη πελεν ανδρων
Ολλυντων τε και ολλυμενων: ῥεε δ' αιματι γαια.

You never, I am sure, read these affecting lines without being much moved, and even agitated by the pathos and sublimity of this transcendent poetry. Do you feel yourself moved in the same manner? when you read the translation, which is given by Pope, as follows:

Now shield with shield, with helmet helmet closed;
To armour armour, lance to lance opposed.
Host against host, in *shadowy squadrons drew*;
The sounding darts in *iron tempests* flew.
Victors and vanquish'd join promiscuous cries,
And shrilling shouts, and dying groans arise.
With *streaming* blood the *slippery* fields are dyed,
And slaughter'd heroes swell the dreadful tide.

The wanton transposition of the sentences in the outset you will at once acknowledge to be very injudicious; by which the narration is rendered wonderfully embarrassed and confused. Every reader must, I suspect, be somewhat perplexed, when he finds shield closed with shield, and helmet closed with helmet, before the parties, which are armed with them, meet; or the hosts, in Pope's language, *draw in shadowy squadrons* against each

each other. But I will not interrupt my critique on the passage immediately before us by any further observations on this. Having only distinguished the more extraordinary *improvements* by Italics, I will leave you to judge of them at leisure.

What I most wish you at this time to observe, is how happily the mingling of the armies is represented under the image of two streams, swollen by the rains of winter, rolling down the sides of opposite hills, and meeting with dreadful concussion in the gulph between, where the waters join. Here let me beg of you to mark the particular power of the preposition ΣΥΝ, with which the verb βαλλω is compounded; and used in that form by the poet; both where he brings the adverse armies into conflict, and where he describes the meeting streams! It is this emphatic preposition, which points the aptitude of the simile; and gives strength and perspicuity to the illustration. *Εκ δε τȣ ΣΥΝεβαλον παρηκται ἡ πολεμικη ΣΥΜΒολη.* Eust. I would wish you further to observe that two streams and two only are signified, as appears by the use of the dual *συμβαλλετον*. *Δυο δε χειμαρροι ενταυθα λαμβανονται προς ομοιοτητα των δυο στρατευματων; ως δηλον εκ τȣ συμβαλλετον, δυικȣ ῥηματος.* Eust. In support of this interpretation I will add a judicious note, extracted from amongst the scholia edited by Villoison.

Και δυο ποταμȣς παρελαβεν, ȣκ αυξησεως μονον ενεκεν, αλλ' ὁτε εισι δυο στρατευματα, και τȣτȣς εμπιπτοντας αλληλοις, και γαρ αι στρατοι αλληλοις επιφερονται.

In this consists the great beauty and propriety of the comparison. The resemblance between the assumed and the primary object is preserved throughout, and pointedly marked, with an exactness more than usual in Homer. Yet of this resemblance in Pope's version we search in vain for the faintest trait. For so material a defection from his principal no harmony of numbers, or graces of expression can in my opinion atone.

Then allow me to ask, where are the vales, to which the torrents rush? where is the plain, along which they are poured? I discover neither the one or the other in the Grecian bard. Should these enquiries be even satisfactorily answered, other objections of still greater moment arise. The images, here represented, wear so different a form from that under which those of the text appear, that they can by no compression be brought to bear a part in the same piece. In the genuine work of Homer no torrents are poured along the plain, and there divided into a thousand separate channels; nor do we trace them roaring to the main.

Pope seems to have borrowed this last thought from his old friend Ogilby. He too carries his riv'lets and gutters to the main; with less outrage, however, in his mode of conveying them, to the sense of his author.

Riv'lets and gutters, big with sudden rain,
In *one* great channel tumble to the main.

It will not be easy to discover by what reasons Pope was led, while these lines of Ogilby were before him, to adopt one part, and that the less accurate; when by deserting the other he wanders so much the further out of his way. By this extraordinary management, joined with his other *improvements*, no single feature is preserved of Homer's painting. In the transcendent sublimity, which we are called upon to admire, we lose sight intirely of the poet's meaning; and the great design, which *he* had in view, is altogether overlooked and unaccomplished.

Allowing therefore, if you please, to this admired passage all that true sublime, which Fitzosborne thinks he discovers in it; with this concession, even in its utmost latitude, I cannot bring myself to approve a translation, which retains so little of the original. I am the less disposed to approve this, as Homer evidently suffers very much by having his thoughts thus arbitrarily misrepresented; and the order of his composition so much deranged.

I am rather inclined to flatter myself that on this point your sentiments will very nearly coincide with mine. However, if perchance the degradation of your favourite from the high seat of honour, to which his admirers had injudiciously raised him, should dwell upon your mind with any less agreeable impression; to do it all away at once, let me carry you to the great master himself. Here, as at the close of the admired Night-piece, with equal skill, and an effect equally happy, he places a solitary shepherd on the summit of a rock, who hears the terrifying sounds at a distance; from him we catch the alarm, and with sympathizing affections feel more

more strongly the whole force of the description. With him therefore I will leave you for the present, listening to the dashing waters, as they roll down the steep and rocky descent; tumbling over the craggy dactyls in the wonderful line, subjoined.

Των δε τε | τηλοσε | δουπον εν | ουρεσιν | εκλυε | ποιμην.

Adieu,

O. P. C.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE EUROPEAN MAGAZINE.

SIR,

IN your Magazine for January 1798 (Vol. XXXIII. p. 4.), is a letter to Sir J. Sinclair, respecting the Inclosure of Waste Lands. As *at this period*, opposition to a measure which many conceive would be of public benefit, naturally incites a spirit of patriotism in its defence, I have ventured to contest the opinions, which the writer of this letter has advanced.

The great principle (he first tells us) of improving lands for public advantage, is to leave a portion of it so improved "*publici juris*;" to do which he recommends "the improvement of wastes and commons by banking, draining, &c. at the expence of every individual who had a right thereon by parochial levy." This right he wishes to see extended to every house-holder paying scot and lot, and his due proportion to such levy. Upon this let Agricola himself decide, whether the improvers ought not first to be secure of long leases, lest they should be compelled to expend hundreds, for no other purpose than to throw a strong temptation in the way of their landlords, to appropriate to themselves that benefit, which the tenants conceived themselves to have merited.

Your Correspondent observes, "That the increase of inclosures has turned country gentlemen and their overgrown tenants into arrogant and unfeeling monopolists!" but the very converse of the spirit of monopoly is the *natural* consequence of the inclosure and improvement of waste lands; for the more abundant the general produce, the greater the competition, consequently more difficult the practicability, and more doubtful the prospect of monopolizing to advantage. Scarcity is essential to the success of speculation.

Agricola next says, "That there is no man, or combination of men, with exclusive rights or privileges, who consider the public in any other light than as an object of plunder!" This object, as it respects commons, has not occupied much of the attention of great farmers: *they* treat the benefits of commons with contempt.

I am equally an enemy with Agricola to the enlargement of farms; they throw an immense burden of population on the trading and manufacturing towns, and contribute largely to the increase of the poor rates. In a well-policed state, modes of subsistence, sufficiently elevated above poverty to admit of *every* sufficiency, and some of the comforts of life, cannot be too numerous.

"I would not (continues Agricola) allow any man to acquire a duplication of his separate property by taking from others their share in the right of pasture over all lands in relation;" and he accordingly wishes, "that one third or other reasonable portion of the waste land should be left open every year to a general right of common." I cannot suppose that the Legislature would sanctify a system of inclosure, which does not return to every legal holder (as far as it be possible) an equivalent for the right he surrenders.

Agricola lastly complains of the decay of Timber: nothing but pure untainted patriotism can remedy this evil; the distance of the return will ever operate as an impediment to planting.

I have offered these few observations by way of particular reply to your Correspondent, who appears to feel sincerely for the cause of humanity; I also profess myself a soldier listed under the same banner: we both drive at the same point, though we may differ concerning the means of arriving at it. Consistent with these principles, I shall adduce some farther arguments in favour of the proposed Bill. A wide field here presents itself; but I will be as concise as possible. I presume to declare, that I am not a mere *Theorist* on the question; for I have had a "*practical*" knowledge of farming more than twenty years, have constantly resided

resided in a district where "*every species*" of Commons prevails, and have noticed their effects on the *real* interests of the whole community with no inattentive, and I trust with an impartial eye.

Perhaps there is no subject more intricate in its nature than the one before us. In other enquiries we may trace some leading principles, which serve as a general clue, to guide us through the labyrinths which present themselves at every step, on political questions. A general inclosing system comprehends such a multiplicity of distinct objects, and bears so many relations to the civilized state of man, that numerous difficulties, and those of an opposite complexion, occur at every step we take on this tender ground.

There can be no doubt but that every *general* law must operate as a grievance, of more or less magnitude, on many individuals. This is a partial evil which cannot be exiled the world; it cleaves to the very nature of human institutions, and can never be avoided while passions agitate the bosom of man. Every considerable alteration in any branch of policy cannot be of equal benefit to "*all*;" but it is the "*duty*" of a wise and equitable Legislature, to apportion its statutes to the advantage of the "*majority*" of the people; and it will ever be acquitted at the bar of right reason, if the laws which it frames are highly beneficial to the many, though they may take away some benefits from the few. This is the grand, and indeed only hinge, on which human laws ought to turn.

The lands which I conceive are proposed to come under the controul of the inclosing act, are of several descriptions, and therefore the benefit of the improvement must vary in its size. Large open pastures may produce as much herbage in their present state, as it can possibly do under any mode of supposed improvement. These pastures are of various descriptions respecting extent, situation, and quality; and without doubt local circumstances may rationally justify an attempt to amend them. Some of them may probably be doubled in their value by the proper application of drains, manures, &c. &c.

Yet I must confess, that the plan of inclosing our large Commons, improperly styled Wastes, is that part of the system which pleases me least. I think they are the least susceptible of improvement, and the commercial objections, which pointedly present themselves on the question, more forcibly apply to this particular branch of it. It is also solely from Commons of this kind that the poor receive any considerable degree of benefit.

The Common-fields, which in some districts form the most considerable part of the arable lands, will come next under consideration. The custom of leaving every third year in these fields fallow, undoubtedly sprung from the incapability of the land bearing more than two crops without rest: and in the fallow year the gates were thrown open by the farmers, and cattle without distinction were admitted, by which means the land received a recruit. This is evidently the origin of the fallow year in open arable fields, when the unimproved state of agriculture did not admit of a regular succession of crops, and ere the manuring ones of turnips, clover, and grasses, were understood. This idea is strongly corroborated by the practice which *still* exists of throwing open the gates of our inclosed arables in any year in which it happens to be fallow.*

The prosperity of every country, whether it arises from its commercial or agricultural concerns, must depend upon that proportion of liberty allowed to individuals to think and act for themselves in their own affairs. The most active spirit droops under the wing of despotism. The fatal effects of this oppressive influence are eminently conspicuous in rural improvement. Much has been written on the subject of tythes; they are said to operate as an impediment to that ardor for experiment, which is the parent of beneficial discovery: on the same account, restraining leases have been severely reprehended; but neither tythes, nor the restraining lease, creates such opposition to the progressive improvement of husbandry, as two crops and a fallow "*regularly*" succeeding each other. Modern discoveries cannot be applied under this old system; and such are the baneful consequences attendant upon it, that the land every year decreases in value; and it is a notorious fact, that a well-informed farmer prefers inclosed arable, at 20s. per acre, to Common-field, at 2s. 6d.

The increased quantity of grain which will be produced by inclosing these fields, may be estimated at nearly double, and we may carry at least this part of the scheme into effect with more confidence, because it is not obnoxious to the argument

[illegible] which has been so often urged [illegible] discussing the merits of the question at large—"*The Rights of the Cottager.*" I speak from experience, and therefore speak with confidence, when I assert that the benefit received from the exercise of his rights on these fields is so small, that language knows not a value by which to appreciate it: the scanty pickings near the hedge, and the rushy grass which grows on the divisions of the property (mears), being the only supply which they afford.

In return for the surrender of this nearly absolute nothing, the cottager will receive a considerable advantage in the increase, not only of temporary, but of permanent labour; for the ground being cropped every year must afford one third more employment than when it was in a state of commonage: this is an increase fixed and certain, without reference to the surplus quantity of corn which the land must inevitably produce, and thereby requiring more labour in the harvesting and thrashing.

I am satisfied no just exception can be made to this part of the inclosing scheme: there is another part of it, which, though circumscribed in its extent, is from its nature more forcibly and immediately felt, as far as its influence extends; I mean the cottage, with its circumjacent garden, erected on, and fenced in from, the Waste. When we recollect that this borrowed land is from its situation extremely unprofitable, bearing nothing but rushes and the coarsest grass! we shall contemplate with pleasure the industry of man, stimulated by the hope of profit, and the consciousness of property, to its utmost exertions, succeed at length in the placing its possessor in a more comfortable state of existence. The encroachment made by this small inclosure on the ideal rights of others must not, ought not to be thought on, when so much actual benefit arises to a portion of the poor but industrious community. The labour which the cottager expends on his little garden seldom interferes with the daily duties of his servitude; he toils with pleasure early in the morning and late in the evening, producing at the same time advantages to himself and to *society*; for the quantum of labour which a state can produce is the just standard of its prosperity.

Let it also be remarked, that land cultivated as a garden will produce nearly double the quantity of food which the same land would yield under *any* other mode of husbandry. The good policy of increasing these productive spots is self-evident.

I am not ignorant that many objections, particularly some of a commercial kind, may be urged to the system of inclosure; but let the inherent rights of humanity be ever held more sacred than the artificial claims of all-grasping speculation, and let us oppose, as the most destructive poison of national felicity, *any measure* which may tend to increase the price of provisions; rather let us ardently hope that such a system may be adopted, which may render them so cheap as to be attainable by the lowest ranks of the people.

It were wasting words to prove the self-evident proposition, "that increase of quantity must decrease the price." The vast increase which must arise from an inclosure of the Common-fields may be readily conceived: at present they throw every impediment in the way of a spirited course of husbandry, the impossibility of raising the manuring crops of clover and turnips (absolutely necessary in many districts), the damages frequently sustained in the sowing, and in the harvesting; with many other inconveniences too tedious to enumerate.

If a due regard be paid to the rights of every individual, and if the land inclosed be equitably apportioned, I trust I am neither morally or politically wrong, when I avow the warmest feeling of my heart—when I cordially wish, that a long season will not elapse, ere we behold every spot of barren land which the island affords converted into fruitful fields and verdant pastures *. And I shall then see the man, who now contemplates with pleasure, and resigns with reluctance, a right which imagination has magnified into a benefit, rejoice when he finds an ample recompence awarded to him; a recompence, which will remunerate him a hundred fold. Let us likewise indulge the pleasing hope, that habits of industry, frugality, and gratitude, will distinguish the characters of the poor, that they may thereby expect with confidence the protection and beneficence of the rich.

* In 1793 (the latest period, with respect to which accounts have been published), [illegible]915 quarters of grain were consumed more than the country produced! Can there be a stronger argument for the necessity of inclosures?

There-

There cannot, I think, exist a doubt but that the inclosing scheme is upon the whole beneficial to the community, if it can be carried into effect: but whether the national capital, in its present exhausted state, is fully adequate to the undertaking, is a question in which so many points are involved, that I shall not presume to enter into its discussion.

HORTENSIUS.

Frampton upon Severn, Glocestershire.

ACCOUNT OF JOHN WILKES, ESQ.

(*Concluded from Page 88.*)

ON the 19th of January 1764, Mr. Wilkes was expelled the House of Commons, as the Author of The North Briton, No. 45, which, by a Resolution of the 15th of November preceding, had been voted "a false, scandalous, and seditious libel; containing expressions of the most unexampled insolence and contumely towards his Majesty, the grossest aspersions upon both Houses of Parliament, and the most audacious defiance of the authority of the whole Legislature; and most manifestly tending to alienate the affections of the people from his Majesty, to withdraw them from their obedience to the laws of the realm, and to excite them to traiterous insurrections against his Majesty's Government." On the 21st of February he was found guilty of republishing The North Briton, and also of printing the Essay on Woman. He this year printed at Paris his celebrated Letter to the worthy Electors of the Borough of Aylesbury, which is dated Oct. the 22d.

His absence from England did not prevent the proceedings against him on the verdicts being carried on with great vigour. To enforce his appearance in the Court of King's Bench, process of outlawry was issued against him on the 2d of November, which from that time suspended his action against Lord Hallifax. In that month he went to Bouloyne, to meet his friends Churchill and Humfrey Cotes; a meeting which terminated with the death of Churchill on the 4th of November *.

Being now an exile from his country, he employed some of his time in visiting parts of France, Italy, and Switzerland; particularly in August 1765, he paid his compliments to Voltaire, as may be seen in our Magazine for January last, p. 6. It is probable he was supported by some of the Opposition; and on the change of the Ministry, in 1765, he made application to be restored to his native country, which the new Administration did not seem willing to permit. He was offered, however, by Mr. Fitzherbert, in the name of some of the Ministry, the annual sum of 1000l. to be paid out of the income of their respective places. But this proposal he rejected as clandestine, eleemosynary, and precarious. "I demand," says he, in a letter to Mr. Onslow, "from the justice of my friends, a full pardon under the great seal—for having successfully served my country. I will wait here till the first day of the new year. If I should not then have received it, I shall then have the strongest proof that the present Ministry are neither the friends of Mr. Wilkes, nor of justice; because the letter of Mr. Fitzherbert tells me, 'that there is perfect harmony among them, and the perfect confidence and support of their Master.'" (Letter dated Dec. 12, 1765.) In the beginning of 1766 we find him applying to the police of Paris, in consequence of

* In the course of the next year, Abbe Winckelman, Superintendant of the Antiquities of Rome, sent Mr. Wilkes an antique sepulchral urn of alabaster; on which he caused to be inscribed,

CAROLO CHURCHILL
Amico jucundo
Poetæ acri
Civi optime de patria merita
P.
JOHANNES WILKES.

being

being defrauded by a woman, who lived with him in the character of a housekeeper. This was not the first application of the like kind.

In November 1766 he returned to England, expecting, from the interposition of his friends in the Ministry, that his pardon would be obtained; but in this he was disappointed. The Duke of Grafton, to whom he applied by letter, behaved with great coldness on the occasion, and referred him to Lord Chatham, with whom he appears not to have been on good terms. He was therefore obliged to return to Paris, where he wrote and printed his famous Letter to the Duke of Grafton, which has since been so much celebrated. Finding that no dependance was to be placed on his former friends, after a twelvemonth interval, he took the resolution, apparently a desperate one, of depending on his own exertions only for extricating himself from his difficulties. Accordingly, in the beginning of the year 1768, he again, to the surprise of every one, made his appearance in London; and on the 4th of March transmitted a submissive letter to the King, requesting a pardon, of which application no notice was taken. On the 16th of the same month he offered himself a candidate to represent the city of London, and at the close of the poll on the 23d was found to have polled 1247 votes. Not disheartened at this failure, he immediately declared his intention of becoming a candidate for the county of Middlesex, and on the 28th was chosen by a vast majority. On the 27th of April he was taken up on a *capias utlagatum*, and committed to the King's Bench, and on the 18th of June was sentenced, on the two verdicts against him, to be imprisoned twenty-two months, to pay two fines of 500l. each, and to give security for his good behaviour for seven years, himself in 1000l. and two sureties in 500l. each.

On the 8th of June the Outlawry issued against him was reversed, which enabled him to resume the proceedings formerly begun against Lord Hallifax. He was now confined in the King's Bench, but his partizans were still active, and on his birth day there was much rioting and disorder. On the 28th of November he caused a petition to be presented to the King, soliciting his clemency, and in the course of this year published the Introduction to a History of England; a work, which it is imagined he did not proceed in further, nor did the specimen afford much promise.

Undepressed by imprisonment, or the rigour of the law, he still braved the vengeance of Government, and still found himself supported by his friends. On the 27th of January 1769 he was chosen Alderman of the Ward of Farringdon Without, on the death of Sir Francis Gosling; and on the 3d of February he was expelled the House of Commons, for publishing with an introduction the thanks of Lord Weymouth, Secretary of State, to the Officers and Soldiers who were on duty in St. George's Fields, at the riot on the 10th of May 1768. On the 16th of February he was re-elected, and on the next day again expelled. On the 16th of March he was a third time elected, and on the succeeding day a third time expelled. The Freeholders of Middlesex still firmly supported him, and on the 13th of April he was a fourth time returned; but on the 8th of May the House of Commons declared his opponent, Henry Lawes Lutterell, the sitting Member. His cause against Lord Hallifax was at length (11th November) brought before a Jury, who awarded him 4000l. damages. In this year a society, calling itself Supporters of the Bill of Rights, instituted itself for the purpose of relieving him from his debts, which the members of it, after some difficulty, accomplished.

He at length regained his liberty on the 18th of April 1770, and took his seat in the Court of Aldermen. It was soon discovered that there was a difference of opinion in many points between him and several of his former friends. Early in 1771 a rupture between him and Mr. Horne (now Horne Tooke) produced hostilities in the newspapers, and both parties exerted their abilities in abusing each other with much acrimony, to the great entertainment of the public, though little to their own credit. After some time it was found that the world was perverse enough to believe both the Gentlemen in their unfavourable representation of each other. Mr. Wilkes soon saw this effect of the controversy, and wisely withdrew from it on being chosen Sheriff on the 3d of July 1771. His antagonist also, being left to himself without an opponent, and feeling the disgrace which he had brought on himself, also prudently and silently quitted the field, discomfited and disappointed.

On the 8th of October 1772, Mr. Wilkes

Wilkes was by the Livery elected one of the persons to be selected for Lord Mayor, but was not chosen by the Court of Aldermen; and the same circumstance happened the succeeding year. On the third year (1774) he was again elected in the same manner, and approved by the Court of Aldermen. On the 20th of October he was again elected Member for the county of Middlesex, and was permitted to take his seat without molestation. The popularity which he had hitherto enjoyed was now to suffer some diminution. In the beginning of 1776 Sir Stephen Theodore Janssen resigned the office of Chamberlain, and Mr. Wilkes was a candidate to succeed him; when, notwithstanding every exertion in his favour, and every art employed, he lost his election, and Mr. Alderman Hopkins was chosen, by a majority of 177. He made another effort in the succeeding year with equal ill success; and on a third attempt in 1778, was again rejected, having only 287 votes against 1216. His situation at this time was truly melancholy: his interest in the city appeared to be lost; a motion to pay his debts had been rejected in the Common Council; he was involved in difficulties of various kinds; his creditors were clamorous; and such of his property which could be ascertained, and amongst the rest his books, had been taken in execution: those who formerly supported him were become cold to his solicitations, and languid in their exertions, and the clouds of adversity seemed to gather round him on every side, without a ray of light to chear him. While in this forlorn state, fortune again unexpectedly took him by the hand. In 1779 Mr. Hopkins died, and Mr. Wilkes at length obtained an establishment, which, profiting by experience, rendered the remainder of his life easy and comfortable. On the 1st of December he was chosen Chamberlain, by a majority of 1972 votes, and continued to fill the office with credit to himself, and to the satisfaction of his constituents, during the rest of his life, in spite of some feeble attempts at opposition to him.

In 1780 he was again elected Knight of the Shire for Middlesex, and the same honour was conferred on him in 1784; after which he made no solicitations, and at the next election permitted another person to be chosen, without interfering in any manner. In the riots of 1780 his conduct obtained great applause. On the 3d of May 1782 his annual motion for rescinding the vote of his expulsion was successful, and he from time to time published speeches on various questions, which he either made or attempted to make in Parliament, the greater part of which he published in 3 vols. 12mo. 1777 and 1782, and afterwards in 1 vol. 8vo. He likewise printed separate an admirable defence of Mr. Hastings, in a speech on the impeachment. In 1790 he printed a few copies of splendid editions of Catullus and Theophrastus, for particular friends, and lately, A Supplement to the Miscellaneous Works of Mr. Gibbon.

In the latter period of Mr. Wilkes's life he had been very attentive to his health, and by avoiding all excesses, was enabled to extend his existence longer than could well be expected from the turbulent scenes he had passed through, and the variety of distresses he had at times experienced. The powers of his mind never failed him, and his speech to Admiral Waldegrave, not many days before his death, is an evidence that his faculties were not in the least affected. He died with great composure on the 26th of December 1797; and by his will gave to John Smith, an officer in the East India Company's service, 100l.—to Mrs Amelia Arnold, the house in Kensington Gore, with all the furniture and ready money in it, and 1000l.—to Harriet Wilkes, of Kensington Gore, the house in the Isle of Wight, all the furniture, &c. and 2000l. — to William Montague, 200l. — to Henry Parker, 20l.—to James Bowdon, 10l.—to Charles, son of William Montague, 20l. — to Richard Keys, James Byfield, Thomas Smith, 10l. each—to all his servants, 5 guineas each. His daughter residuary legatee, and she, with William Montague, were appointed executors. The will was proved as the testator dying possessed of less than 10,000l.

His remains were interred in a vault in Grosvenor Chapel, South Audley-street, according to the directions of his will, being near to where he died. A hearse and three mourning coaches, and Miss Wilkes's coach, formed the cavalcade; and eight labouring men, dressed in new black cloaths, bore the deceased to the place of interment, for which each man received a guinea, besides the suit of cloaths. He has also directed a table

to be placed to his memory with these few but expressive lines:

THE REMAINS
OF
JOHN WILKES,
A FRIEND TO LIBERTY,
BORN AT LONDON, OCT. 17, 1727, O.S.
DIED IN THIS PARISH.

On the coffin plate are his arms: Or a chevron Sable between three crow's heads erazed, coloured proper; charged with an escutcheon of pretence, Sable, a chevron Or Crest on a mount Vert, a cross bow stringed Or; with the motto on a scroll, *Arcui meo non confido.* The inscription is as follows:

JOHN WILKES, ESQ. F.R.S.
Alderman of the Ward of
Farringdon Without,
Chamberlain of London,
And Lord Mayor 1771,
Died Dec. 26, 1797,
Aged 70 years.

PERFECTION NOT ATTAINABLE BY MAN:

THE STORY OF CELSUS.

Ac veluti folia arentes liquere corollas,
Quæ passim calathis strata natare vides:
Sic nobis, qui nunc magnum speramus amantes,
Forsitan includet crastina fata dies.

PROPERT.

THE vanity of Man has treated few arguments with more attention and respect, than those which tend to enlarge the boundaries of human wisdom, and flatter him with the prospect of attaining absolute perfection: the enthusiast has strutted in the plumes of fancied superiority, the philosopher has gravely congratulated his fellow creatures on the approach of that period, when vice shall make her final exit from the world; when sleep, that present obvious proof of imbecility, shall no longer be needed; and Man, by his own energies, shall protract life, and set diseases at defiance. Even those whose calm and religious sentiments hourly impress them with a consciousness of the real inferiority of Man, have in some sort acquiesced in the reigning opinion; they have thought emulation the grand spring of human endeavour, and that the youth who enters the world, impressed with an idea of the excellence of those around him, will exert all his powers to attain that excellence, and consequently the system which began in error, will end in reality.

It is time, however, to consider whether the effect be always such as these friends to the human race have represented it? and whether disappointment in our darling expectations may not give birth to many of those vices which it should be the endeavour of the philosopher to eradicate from the human breast? Youth is the season of romantic attachment; he enters the world, convinced of the perfection of those around him; he rejoices, and expects every bosom to vibrate in unison; he grieves, and is astonished if he find not every eye clouded with sorrow. Can the writers, who have filled him with these expectations, wonder at the depravity or melancholy which too frequently follow the conviction of their fallacy, and ought they not to reproach themselves with the consequences of those opinions which their works are calculated to inspire?

Celsus entered the world with every advantage; to fortune he was indebted for a liberal independence, and he inherited from nature a pleasing form, a sound constitution, an excellent understanding, and a feeling heart. He was remarkable at school for his quickness in comprehending the beauties of the Classics, insomuch that it was prophesied on all hands that he would make a brilliant figure in life. Childhood is perhaps the season of all others in which excellence brings the sweetest recompence to the possessor, being seldom blighted by envy, or clouded by detraction. But notwithstanding the applauses which the talents and virtues of Celsus inspired, his schoolfellows could not fail to remark the inconstancy with which he varied his friendships; the intimate friend of today being frequently slightly noticed on the

the morrow, and totally forgotten on the day ensuing: this circumstance, which they ascribed to pride, did not fail to damp the admiration his schoolfellows felt for him. Celsus, in spite of this failing, passed through his exercises with uncommon applause, which was rather increased than lessened during a residence of three years at Oxford; and having entered himself a student at the Temple, we are now to consider him as thrown upon the theatre of the world, to act the part to which chance or inclination shall direct him.

During his stay at school, Celsus had, from a grandeur and elevation of sentiment inherent in him, chiefly addicted himself to the study of those authors who have represented mankind in the fairest point of view. The Pastorals of Theocritus and Virgil delighted his imagination, the Romances of Tasso and Ariosto charmed his fancy, and added new force to his universal benevolence: he learnt from Homer to equip fleets and armies to redress private wrongs, and was pleased to see the Goddess of Wisdom herself descend from Heaven to guide her favourite in his passage through life. Among the moderns, Addison was his greatest favourite; and if a passage in Boileau or Swift sometimes awoke him from his dream of felicity, he quickly spurned the ungenerous reflection, and shook it off, "like dew drops from the lion's mane."

The fortune, talents, and vivacity of Celsus, no sooner seen than admired, drew a large circle of acquaintance around him, each contending for his friendship. The choice of a friend was the only thing left to contribute to the felicity of Celsus, and this, in his opinion, was to fix the happiness or misery of his future life. In all the works of imagination he had perused, he could not fail to remark that his hero was accompanied by some dear and inseparable friend, whose sentiments exactly coincided with his own; who, when he went forth to battle, fought undaunted by his side; who shared with him the dangers of the seas; and who, in the days of innocence and peace, lay stretched beside him in the shade, alternately chaunting the praises of some favourite fair.

Impressed with this sentiment, Celsus happened to be in the company of Mercator, and struck with the probity of his character, and the concern he expressed for the welfare of his country, determined to elect him the friend of his bosom. It was not long, however, before Celsus perceived that Mercator was not the man destined by Heaven to participate in his sorrows and his joys; Mercator regulated his passions by the dictates of prudence and reason, was in every respect too methodical for the ardent disposition of Celsus, and was therefore quickly slighted, and quickly forgotten. A few days afterwards Celsus dined with a society of fashionable men at a tavern in St. James's-street, and among those who distinguished themselves by merriment or noise, could not help being particularly struck with the elegant appearance, sprightly conversation, and brilliant repartees of Audax; to Audax, therefore, he vowed eternal friendship, and this vow Audax, in the intoxication of the moment, willingly repaid. A league was forthwith formed, the two friends appeared inseparable at all the resorts of gaiety and dissipation, and Celsus and Audax shortly became the Pylades and Orestes of the town. For the first month Celsus swam in an ocean of delight. "At length," he exclaimed, "I have attained the wish of my heart, a friend possessed of every virtue and every accomplishment, whose appearance gratifies my vanity, whose good-humour is a never-failing source of pleasure, whose wit exhilarates, and whose virtue enforces esteem!" A few months were sufficient to awaken Celsus from his dream of felicity; he found the animal spirits and gaiety of Audax a poor substitute for the more durable qualities of good sense and virtue, was shortly duped by his inseparable friend in an amorous adventure, and had just reasoned himself into a determination to challenge his perfidious associate, when he learnt, to his infinite satisfaction, that Audax had that morning been killed in a duel. Foiled but not deterred from his pursuit, Celsus shortly attached himself to two fellow-students, one of whom had obtained the character of a Bon Vivant, and the other that of a Lover of Vertu. These terms were in their literal construction understood to signify a Good Liver and a Lover of Virtue: a few days were sufficient to convince him of his mistake; the Good Liver died under a disorder occasioned by excessive gluttony, and the Lover of Virtue narrowly escaped an Old Bailey prosecution for robbing the cabinet of his benefactor of some valuable gold and silver coins.

It would be a task equally fruitless and unpleasant, to follow Celsus through the

... mazes of error into which his lofty opinion of himself and others had brought him. He solicited the friendship of the elegant, and wondered to find them trifling and empty; he courted the regard of celebrated authors, and was astonished not to find them equally celebrated for graceful manners and polite behaviour: he slighted artists because they were not fashionable men, and fashionable men because they were not artists; till tired and disappointed, his spirits forsook him, his appetite failed, he became a sloven in his appearance, and seemed posting with hasty strides towards chagrin and death. In this extremity he determined his whole soul to Candidus, the only friend who had watched his progress with real concern, without importuning him with empty professions of friendship. Candidus heard the little story of his misfortunes with more concern in his heart than he chose to express in his countenance; and when he had finished, thus addressed him: "My dear Celius! Your disappointment is the natural consequence of that lofty irritability of mind, which seeks absolute perfection in those about it; and being disappointed, quarrels like a child with itself and all the world. A very moderate degree of experience might convince you, that Perfection is not attainable by Man! and that wisdom and policy equally dictate to him rather to be content with what nature offers, than waste his health and spirits in seeking that which nature never intended him to obtain. You heat your imagination with visionary excellence, and then walk abroad, seeking to embody the phantom: you are foiled in your schemes, fall out with the world, and the world in its turn falls out with you. Life has been frequently and aptly compared to a journey in a stage coach. The comparison will gain additional strength by observing that chance frequently throws together men of the most opposite pursuits and inclinations. how much better is it then mutually to concede, than to waste our time in idle bickerings or lofty pretensions! especially as every moment brings us nearer to the end of our journey, and the time must soon arrive in which we part to meet no more.

S.

DROSSIANA.

NUMBER CII.

ANECDOTES OF ILLUSTRIOUS AND EXTRAORDINARY PERSONS, PERHAPS NOT GENERALLY KNOWN.

——A THING OF SHREDS AND PATCHES! HAMLET.

[*Continued from* Page 92.]

RIVIERIUS.

IT does not appear at all wonderful that mercury has succeeded in the yellow fever * of the West Indies. This great practitioner, in that powder which he called the Febrifuge Powder, employed mercury combined with antimony; a preparation from which it is supposed that Dr. James's celebrated Fever Powder has been taken, and which it is imagined he afterwards considerably altered. Rivierius's receipt is to be met with in the '*Arcana*,' at the end of his works, folio. To him also we are indebted for the composition of the Saline Draught. He was Physician to Louis the Thirteenth.

MR. HOWARD.

This benevolent and active man told Mr. Seward, that he had never heard of any

* The following mixture, invented by that ingenious and benevolent Physician, Dr. Carmichael Smyth, has been found of great use in preventing the contagion of the yellow fever; and indeed in preventing all kinds of putrid contagion:

Put some heated sand in a small earthen pipkin; in this place a tea-cup filled with half an ounce of strong vitriolic acid: when warmed a little, add to it half an ounce of purified nitre in powder, stirring the mixture with a slip of glass, or the small end of a tobacco pipe. This process should be renewed from time to time; or, if you wish to keep up a constant fumigation, it is only putting the pipkin over a lamp, or making use of one of Mozer's fumigating lamps, made expressly for this purpose.

any preventative against the horrible disease of the plague * when he was in Turkey; and that in general very little precaution was taken against it, as the Mahometans are most commonly fatalists.

The statue of Mr. Howard was the first that was admitted into the Cathedral of St. Paul upon Dr. Farmer's plan; and did great honour to the liberality of the Chapter, who appear to have rather considered his charity than his faith, and his benevolent actions rather than his religious opinions.

JOHN MILTON.

A Writer, nearly contemporary with this great Poet, appears to regret "that the beatifull and splendid images contained in the 'Paradise Lost' will be lost to those persons who do not understand the English language." This is not still likely to happen, as by the efforts of a mind congenial to his own, that of Mr. Fuseli, his sublime and pleasing ideas will be

oculis subjecta fidelibus,

reverberated to the minds of persons of every country, by the engravings which that great artist is about to publish, by subscription, from the pictures he has painted for his Milton Gallery in Queen Ann-street East. From the efforts of Mr. Fuseli's pencil, we may expect to see the same justice done to the images of Milton that is done to those of the sublime Dante, in the more sublime picture of the Last Judgment, by Michael Angelo, in the Sistini Chapel at Rome.

LORD MANSFIELD.

The following anecdote of the designation of this great Judge to the study of the Law is told on the highest authority:—One day, in company with Mr. Foley and some other young men at Christ Church, he mentioned his intention to take orders, and how small his prospects were in that profession. Mr. Foley expressed his wonder at this, as he was certain, from Lord Mansfield's generally acknowledged talents, he would rise to the greatest honours of the Bar. Lord Mansfield mentioned his pecuniary embarrassments, and that he had not income enough to support him till he made money by his profession. Mr. Foley immediately assured him, that (if he would permit him) he would give him, out of the income, four hundred pounds a-year, which his father allowed him, and which was much more than he wanted, one hundred and fifty pounds a-year for seven years. This, after much hesitation, Lord Mansfield accepted; and to the generosity of his friend the Bar is indebted for one of its greatest ornaments. Lord Mansfield lived ever afterwards in habits of the greatest intimacy and friendship with Mr. Foley (who afterwards became Lord Foley, and was known by the name of the Batchelor Lord of that name), and appears to have been constantly attentive to any one who bore the name of Foley.

NOEL D'ARGONNE.

"As are the flowers, so are the fruits of life," says this elegant writer. It was an observation of an acute Nobleman, now at the Cape of Good Hope, "that every man had in life what he wished to have." But, alas! when he made his estimates, he did not take into the account the whole extent of it. The idle person did not foresee from his idleness ignorance and disgrace; the uselessness of his own life to himself or to others: the man of pleasure did not foresee poverty, and the extent of wrong. They have, however, no reason to complain of any thing but of themselves, who were so wonderfully short-sighted as, for present gratification, not to attend to the future consequences of the foolish choice they had made.

* The mixture mentioned in the article of Rivierius, composed by Dr. Smyth, as it is a specific against *putrid* contagion, would probably prevent the contagious effects of the plague. It has been so often tried with success in hospital and other ships, that it appears to possess a specific power upon putrid contagion in decomposing its miasmata, and rendering them innoxious. It may be tried with success in gaol fevers, fevers of workhouses, and in those fevers amongst the poor which arise from filth, whose cottages may be visited by any person armed with this specific without danger, and whose lives he may save with this precaution without hazarding his own. For the life of a citizen saved in battle, amongst the Romans, a civic crown was given. What remuneration should await the discovery of Dr. Smyth, which has saved the lives of many thousand English citizens, and may save so many more thousands, is (it is to be feared) as yet unknown and unsettled.

MR. THOMAS GAINSBOROUGH.

The last impressions made on strong and fervid minds are, in general, those that were made first upon them

That great Painter, Mr. Gainsborough, nearly died with these words in his mouth: "We are all going to Heaven together; and Vandyke (the painter to whom he looked up with the greatest veneration) is of the party." That great statesman Lord Grenville, in a delirium, not long before he died, mentioned the many embassies he had performed, the high public situations he had been in, that he had done so and so for particular persons, and that he had provided for the Finches, &c.

"Such in these moments as in all the past,"

save that his good humour, his eloquence, his learning, and his love of his country, did not appear in them.

GENERAL WOLFE.

This intrepid Officer laboured under a most horrid disease of his bladder during the siege of Quebec, in which he so nobly fell; and said to his surgeon, a few days before he died, "I know you cannot cure my complaint, but you may make me up so that I may be without pain for three days, and able to do my duty; that is all I want."

LORD CHATHAM

Had been ill for a long time before, unhappily for the country, he fell down in the House of Lords, and was struck with death. Mrs. Hood requested him not to go to attend his duty in Parliament, as she was assured he would die if he did. "That I know very well, Madam," replied he; "but I am still resolved to go; for I desire to live no longer than I can act, no longer than I can attempt to serve my country;" in this spirited exclamation imitating Pompey the Great, when he told his physician, who wished him not to embark for his celebrated expedition against the Pirates, "There is no necessity of living, but there is a necessity for my going."

Lord Chatham, independent of his sagacity and of his eloquence, had many qualities requisite to constitute a great man. In public his manners were dignified, in private they were fascinating; and his public education (that of the army) had given him the knowledge of the world, and that intuition into the characters of men which a private and a confined education can never procure, and which is but too apt to render even persons of considerable talents insolent and assuming, as having never passed through the usual gradations of discipline and of subordination.

MONTESQUIEU,

In one of his posthumous works, speaking of Gothic architecture, says, "This architecture appears extremely varied; but the confusion of its ornaments fatigues the mind by their smallness, which is the reason that we cannot distinguish one from the other; and their number is so great, that there is no single one upon which the eye can rest; so that it displeases even by the means that have been taken to make it please." Montesquieu appears to be mistaken in this position. The smallness and infinity of the ornaments certainly exhibit no particular effect of any part, but cause them to be lost in the general effect of the whole, and rather make it appear as one rough surface than as divided into certain minute portions. The late Mr. Thomas Warton has some excellent observations on Gothic architecture, in his notes on his 'Fairy Queen;' and left behind in MS. many more, which we hope will soon be printed under the inspection of his elegant and classical brother.

SIR JOSHUA REYNOLDS, KNT. PRESIDENT OF THE ROYAL ACADEMY.

Though this great Painter, as Dr. Rawley says of his godlike patron Lord Bacon, was no great plodder upon books, yet from the conversation of other persons, from his own well-directed reading, and from the natural sagacity of his mind, he had collected together such a variety of materials on most subjects, that his writings and conversation teemed with general positions, and with abstract propositions, that resembled very much the aphorisms of Lord Verulam himself. To the ingenious Mr. Malone the world is much indebted for printing, in his 'Life of Sir Joshua,' some of his MSS. observations on his own profession, "in which one particularly sees that power of generalization, the concomitant of genius, and the attendant upon great and forcible minds." Sir Joshua says, with that ingenuousness in owning his defects which a mind conscious of superiority only will exhibit, "Not having the

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the advantage of an early academical education, I never possessed that facility of drawing the naked figure which an artist ought to have. It appeared to me too late, when I went to Italy, and began to feel my own deficiencies, to endeavour to acquire that readiness of invention which I observed others to possess. I consoled myself, however, by remarking, that those ready inventors are extremely apt to acquiesce in imperfection; and that if I had not their facility, I should, for this very reason, be more likely to avoid the defect which too often accompanies it, a trite and common-place mode of invention. How difficult it is for the artist who professes this facility to guard against carelessness and common-place invention, is well known; and in Metastasio, in a kindred art, is an eminent instance, who always complained of the great difficulty of obtaining correctness, in consequence of having been in his youth an improvvisitore *. . . . I considered myself as playing a great game in art," adds Sir Joshua, "and instead of beginning to save money, I laid it out faster than I got it, in purchasing the best examples of art that could be procured; for I even borrowed money for this purpose. The possessing portraits by Titian, Vandyke, and Rembrant, I considered as the best kind of wealth. By studying carefully the works of the great masters, this advantage is obtained; we find that certain niceties of expression are capable of being executed which otherwise we might suppose beyond the reach of art. This gives us a confidence in ourselves, and we are thus incited, not only to endeavour at the same happiness of execution, but also at other congenial excellencies. *Study*, indeed, consists in learning to see nature, and may be called the art of using other men's minds †. By this kind of contemplation and exertion we are taught to think in their way, and sometimes to attain to their excellencies. Thus, for instance, if I had never seen any of the works of Corregio, I should perhaps have never remarked in nature the expression which I find in one of his pictures; or, if I had remarked it, I should have thought it too difficult, or perhaps impossible, to be executed."

"So desirous was he," says his ingenious Biographer, "that the Cathedral of St. Paul's should be decorated with sculpture (which he thought would be highly beneficial to the Arts), that he prevailed upon those who were concerned with him in the management of Dr. Johnson's monument, to consent that it should be placed in that Cathedral. In consequence of the ardour which he displayed upon the subject, it was thought proper to deposit his body in the crypt of that magnificent church; which, indeed, had another claim also to the remains of this great Painter; for in the same ground (though the ancient building constructed upon it has given place to another edifice) was interred, in the middle of the last century, his great predecessor Sir Anthony Vandyke;" his inferior in two branches of the art, in light and shade, and in beauty and variety of back-ground. To deposit Sir Joshua's corpse in the crypt of St. Paul's, is doing very little honour to his talents, and by no means bringing them into remembrance; unless a statue or a monument, of some size and splendour, indicate where the remains of the British Apelles, the painter of grace and expressions, are deposited.

FATHER PAUL SARPI.

The dying wish of this great patriot of Venice has not been fulfilled, "*Esto perpetua!*"—May it last for ever!—The power of the French, which, like a baleful comet, does mischief to the general system of the Universe, without

* The late acute Dr Adam Smith used to say, that he never knew any young persons, in the different classes which he taught in Scotland, ever come to any excellence, if they were soon satisfied with their own performances.

† So Virgil, by imitation, made use of the mind of Homer, and incorporated with his Epic Poem beauties in some respects superior to his prototype. A dwarf on the back of a giant will see farther than the giant alone; and he that follows another has a wider horizon afforded him to view than he who preceded him. It is curious to observe, that in the Royal Academy there is not a single good foreign picture for the students to copy; so that the little progress that has been made in the art of painting in our times, in our own country, cannot appear strange to those persons who consider the matter. We, indeed, as if in fear that our artists should improve, suffered the Houghton Collection to be sent out of the country into the land of the Goths and Vandals.

...ding to itself either superior heat or splendor, has demolished that Republic, which had continued twelve hundred years, and which our Harrington thought incapable of decay from any internal defect in its constitution. An inscription was some years ago put upon the Doge's palace at Venice, which has been but too fatally realized in our time:

Prudentia Patrum periit,
Imprudentia juvenum imperat,
Respublica ruens ruit.

The prudence of our Senators is extinguished,
The imprudence of our young men governs,
The Republic is going headlong to ruin.

DESMAHIS.

The oppressive sensation and the cause of *ennui* were never better described than by this elegant French poet:

ENNUI.

Ce sommeil fatiguant de l'ame,
Né de gene & du loisir,
De nos jours use plus la trame
Que la douleur & le plaisir.

Of the dull soul oppressive sleep,
Born of constraint and too much leisure,
More on the stretch life's thread you keep
Than either anguish or than pleasure.

It is the observation of a learned Physician in this metropolis, that many persons incur disorders that lead often to death by mere *ennui*.

DR. LANCASTER

Says in a MS. Letter:—"I never heard English Printers blamed so much for any thing, as for their papers being too white. I have found by experience that eyes are very good things, and yet I will not say that I found it out at first, for they say old Friar Bacon knew it, and even some Antediluvians lived long enough to have discovered it. Now brown paper preserves the eye better than white, and for that reason the wise Chinese write upon brown. So the Ægyptians, so Aldus and Stephens printed, and on such paper or vellum are old MSS. written; and when authors and readers agree to be wiser, we shall avoid printing on a *glaring white paper*."

MR. THWAITES.

In a letter from this Gentleman to Dr. Charlett, he says,

"*Oxon, August* 28, 1700.

"The Prophets are here at the Greyhound; they made themselves known by strange convulsions and abrupt talk yesterday. I was there at three; 100 Masters of Arts (I think) might be there, and 150 more persons. We stayed an hour, but no motion. There are four Prophetic Women, as the two men call them. One of the men was a Scholar of Cambridge. He is cunning, and has temper. His name is Lardner, the other's Jackson. When Lacy's *Warning* was read by one of the men, some of us objected too much, and hindered the coming of what they call the Spirit (*voice*). They have more names for it. In the mean time the Vice-Chancellor came and dispersed us. I cannot express the confusion; but in three minutes he made the house easy. The Prophets were to march by his order in an hour, but their linen being out, they stay till to-morrow. They are become the Constable's ward."

ROBINSON, BISHOP OF BRISTOL, LORD PRIVY SEAL.

The dress of this great Prelate, whilst he was Ambassador at the Hague, is thus described in a MS. letter of the times:

"His Lordship's dress is very noble; the cassock is of black velvet, the lining black with gold edging and tassels, mixed with black, and the gown in the shape of a Master of Arts' gown, of purple velvet. This is his common habit, with the Badge or Register of the Order of the Garter hanging at his breast. His ceremony habit (with which he is to appear at the Congress) is a flowing robe of purple, laced very much with gold, the train of which is to be borne up by his pages."

THE

THE
LONDON REVIEW
AND
LITERARY JOURNAL,
FOR MARCH 1798.

QUID SIT PULCHRUM, QUID TURPE, QUID UTILE, QUID NON.

The Four Ages; together with Essays on various Subjects. By William Jackson, of Exeter. 8vo. Cadell and Davies. 1798.

THIS Author, in an Advertisement prefixed, says, "The greatest part of these Essays should be considered as sketches for a periodical paper, which was once intended for publication; they are in consequence upon familiar subjects, and treated as such. The Four Ages, and other pieces (easily distinguished) made no part of the above design; but though less proper for a paper, they are more so for a book, which may be considered as an addition to the THIRTY LETTERS already published by the same Author."

The Ancients (he observes) held that the different states of society were aptly expressed by being termed the Golden Age, the Silver, the Brazen, and the Iron. They conceived that the first state of man was superior to all succeeding states, as gold is beyond other metals; that the second age had as much degenerated from the perfection of the first, as the value of silver is below gold; that the third was so far removed from primitive excellence, as to deserve the appellation of the Brazen Age; and that the fourth, unhappily for us, is the last state of degeneracy, and deserves no better epithet than what the cheapest and most worthless metal afforded. We live in the Iron Age.

In contradiction to the opinion of the Ancients, and perhaps of the Moderns, the Author inverts the order, and endeavours, plausibly at least, to prove that the first was the Iron Age, and the last, when it shall please Heaven to send it, will be that of Gold—no Golden Age having yet existed, except in the imagination of poets.

He then notices the coincidences to be found in various uncivilized countries, though distant from each other, and marks the characteristics of the first state of man in his savage state, which he denominates very properly the Iron Age. The Brazen Age then succeeds, which he considers as that state of society when people begin to refuse immediate gratification for future convenience. The characteristics of this period are then pointed out, which bring on the Silver Age, which is supposed to be the present. The improvements of the present times in preference to the past are then cursorily enumerated and discussed, [illegible] Author concludes a very ente[illegible] disquisition in the following terms:

"If the progress of human attainments lead at last to that Golden Age which the Ancients held to be our primitive state, the philosopher will consider this as the happy future state of society—a state of reward to the species, not to the individual—a state of bliss, the natural consequence of scientific and virtuous exertions.

"Thus we have endeavoured to shew, that nothing but rudeness can exist in the first age, that it becomes smoother in the second, and more polished in the third; but that we are not to look for the last degree of refinement, until human nature, having proceeded through all the different stages of improvement, becomes perfectly instructed by science, and purified by virtue."

The Essays which follow are on these subjects: — On Gothic Architecture. The middle Way not always best. The Villa. On Wit. An Indian Tale. Different Uses of Reading and Conversation. Character of Gainsborough.

[Ch]aracter of Sir Joshua Reynolds. Whe[the]r genius be born or acquired. The Venetian, French Captain, and Priest. The Bard. The Ghost. On Gentlemen Artists. Coincidences. On Literary Thievery. On Pope's Epitaphs. The Hermit. The Restraint of Society. On Rhyme. Odd Numbers. Late. Use of Accumulation. On a Reform in Parliament. Authors should not exceed common Judgment. On the joining Poetry with Music. Almanacks. Authors improperly paired. The Cup-bearer, an Indian Tale. On Beauty. An odd Character. Something beyond the necessary. Influence of Appellations. On Executions. A proper Length necessary for Musical and Literary Productions. Aboulhamed and the Brahmin. On Antiquities. On Derivation. On Climate. On Poetical and Musical Ear. On Mental and Corporeal Pleasure.

At page 47, Mr. Jackson, by mistake, ascribes the brutality of Sir Edward Coke, at Ralegh's trial, to Noy.

As a specimen of this work, we shall extract the following character of Gainsborough the celebrated Painter:

"In the early part of my life I became acquainted with Thomas Gainsborough the painter; and as his character was, perhaps, better known to me than to any other person, I will endeavour to divest myself of every partiality, and speak of [him] as he really was. I am the rather [induce]d to this, by seeing accounts of [him an]d his works given by people who were unacquainted with either, and, consequently, have been mistaken in both.

"Gainsborough's profession was painting, and music was his amusement—yet, there were times when music seemed to be his employment, and painting his diversion. As his skill in music has been celebrated, I will, before I speak of him as a painter, mention what degree of merit he possessed as a musician.

"When I first knew him he lived at Bath, where Giardini had been exhibiting his *then* unrivalled powers on the violin. His excellent performance made Gainsborough enamoured of that instrument; and conceiving, like the Servant-maid in the Spectator, that the music lay in the fiddle, he was frantic until he possessed the *very* instrument which had given him so much pleasure—but seemed much surprized that the music of it remained behind with Giardini!

"He had scarcely recovered this shock (for it was a great one to *him*) when he heard Abel on the viol-di-gamba. The violin was hung on the willow—Abel's viol-di-gamba was purchased, and the house resounded with melodious thirds and fifths from "morn to dewy eve!" Many an Adagio and many a Minuet were begun, but none completed—this was wonderful, as it was Abel's *own* instrument, and therefore *ought* to have produced Abel's own music!

"Fortunately, my friend's passion had now a fresh object—Fischer's hautboy—but I do not recollect that he deprived Fischer of his instrument: and though he procured a hautboy, I never heard him make the least attempt on it. Probably his ear was too delicate to bear the disagreeable sounds which necessarily attend the first beginnings on a wind instrument. He seemed to content himself with what he heard in public, and getting Fischer to play to him in private—not on the hautboy, but the violin—but this was a profound secret, for Fischer knew that his reputation was in danger if he pretended to excel on two instruments*.

"The next time I saw Gainsborough it was in the character of King David. He had heard a harper at Bath—the performer was soon left harpless—and now Fischer, Abel, and Giardini were all forgotten—there was nothing like chords and arpeggios! He really stuck to the harp long enough to play several airs with variations, and, in a little time, would nearly have exhausted all the pieces usually performed on an instrument incapable of modulation (this was not a pedal-harp), when another visit from Abel brought him back to the viol-di-gamba.

"He now saw the imperfection of sudden sounds that instantly die away—if you wanted a *staccato*, it was to be had by a proper management of the bow, and you might also have notes as long as you please. The viol di-gamba is the only instrument, and Abel the prince of musicians!

"This, and occasionally a little flirtation with the fiddle, continued some years; when, as ill luck would have it, he heard Crosdill—but, by some irregularity of conduct, for which I cannot

"* It was at this time that I heard Fischer play a solo on the violin, and accompany himself on the same instrument—the air of the solo was executed with the bow, and the accompaniment *pizzicato* with the unemployed fingers of his left hand.

account.

account, he neither took up, nor bought the violoncello. All his paffion for the Bafs was vented in defcriptions of Crofdill's tone and bowing, which was rapturous and enthufiaftic to the laft degree.

" More years now paffed away, when upon feeing a Theorbo in a picture of Vandyke's; he concluded (perhaps, becaufe it was finely painted) that the Theorbo muft be a fine inftrument. He recollected to have heard of a German profeffor, who, though no more, I fhall forbear to name—afcended *per varios gradus* to his garret, where he found him at dinner upon a roafted apple, and fmoking a pipe—* * * fays he, I am come to buy your lute—

' *To pay my lude!*'

" Yes—come, name your price, and here is your money."

' *I cannot fell my lude!*'

" No, not for a guinea or two, but by G— you muft fell it."

' *My lude ifh vert much monay! it ifh vort ten guenea.*'

" That it is—fee, here is the money."

' *Well—if I muft!—but you will not take it away yont [illegible]?*'

" Yes, yes—good bye * * *."

" (After he had gone down he came up again)

" * * * I have done but half my errand—What is your lute worth, if I have not your book?"

' *What pook, Mafhter Gainfborough?*'

" Why the book of airs you have compofed for the lute."

' *Ah, py cot, I can never part vit my pooks!*'

" Poh! you can make more at any time—this is the book I mean (putting it in his pocket)."

' *Ah, py cot, I cannot*'—

" Come, come, here's another ten guineas for your book—fo, once more, good day t'ye—(defcends again, and again comes up) But what ufe is your book to me, if I don't underftand it?—and your lute—you may take it again, if you won't teach me to play on it—Come home with me, and give me my firft leffon—"

' *I will gome to morrow.*'

" You muft come now."

' *I mufht drefs myfhelf.*'

" For what? You are the beft figure I have feen to day—"

' *Ay mufht be fhave—*'

" I honour your beard!"

' *Ay mufht bud on my wik—*'

" D—n your wig! your cap and beard become you! do you think if Vandyke was to paint you he'd let you be fhaved?"

" In this manner he frittered away his mufical talents; and though poffeffed of ear, tafte, and genius, he never had application enough to learn his notes. He fcorned to take the firft ftep, the fecond was of courfe out of his reach; and the fummit became unattainable.

" As a painter, his abilities may be confidered in three different departments.

" Portrait,

" Landfcape, and

" Groups of Figures—to which muft be added his Drawings.

" To take thefe in the abovementioned order.

" The firft confideration in a portrait, efpecially to the purchafer, is, that it be a perfect likenefs of the fitter—in this refpect, his fkill was unrivalled—the next point is, that it is a good picture—here, he has as often failed as fucceeded. He failed by affecting a thin wafhy colouring, and a hatching ftyle of pencilling—but when, from accident or choice, he painted in the manly fubftantial ftyle of Vandyke, he was very little, if at all, his inferior. It fhews a great defect in judgment, to be from choice, wrong, when we know what is right. Perhaps, his beft portrait is that known among the painters by the name of the *blue boy*—it was in the poffeffion of Mr. Buttall, near Newport market.

" There are three different æras in his landfcapes—his firft manner was an imitation of Ruyfdael, with more various colouring—the fecond, was an extravagant loofenefs of pencilling; which, though reprehenfible, none but a great mafter can poffefs—his third manner, was a folid firm ftyle of touch.

" At this laft period he poffeffed his greateft powers, and was (what every painter is at fome time or other) fond of varnifh. This produced the ufual effects—improved the picture for two or three months; then ruined it for ever! With all his excellence in this branch of the art, he was a great mannerift—but the worft of his pictures have a value, from the facility of execution—which excellence I fhall again mention.

" His groups of figures are, for the moft part, very pleafing, though unnatural—for a town-girl, with her cloaths in rags, is not a ragged country girl. Notwithftanding this remark, there are numberlefs inftances of his groups at the door of a cottage, or by a fire in a wood, &c. that are fo pleafing as to difarm criticifm.

[illegible]ticism. He sometimes (like Murillo) [illegible]ve interest to a single figure — his [illegible]epherd's boy, Woodman, Girl and [P]igs, are equal to the best pictures on such subjects—his Fighting Dogs, Girl warming herself, and some others, shew his great powers in this style of painting. The very distinguished rank the Girl and Pigs held at M. Calonne's sale, in company with some of the best pictures of the best masters, will fully justify a commendation which might else seem extravagant.

" If I were to rest his reputation upon one point, it should be on his Drawings. No man ever possessed methods so various in producing effect, and all excellent—[his] washy, hatching style, was here in [its] proper element. The subject which [is] scarce enough for a picture, is sufficient for a drawing, and the hasty loose handling, which in painting is poor, is rich [in] a transparent wash of bistre and Indian ink. Perhaps the quickest effects ever produced, were in some of his drawings; and this leads me to take up again his facility of execution.

" Many of his pictures have no other merit than this facility; and yet, having it, are undoubtedly valuable. His drawings almost rest on this quality alone for their value; but possessing it in an eminent degree (and as no drawing can have any merit where it is wanting) his works, therefore, in this branch of the art, approach nearer to perfection than his paintings.

" If the term *facility* explain not itself; instead of a definition, I will illustrate it.

" Should a performer of middling execution on the violin contrive to get through his piece, the most that can be said, is, that he has not failed in his attempt. Should Cramer perform the same music, it would be so much within his powers, that it would be executed with ease. Now, the superiority of pleasure, which arises from the execution of a Cramer, is enjoyed from the facility of a Gainsborough. A poor piece performed by one, or a poor subject taken by the other, give more pleasure by the *manner* in which they are treated, than a good piece of music, and a sublime subject in the hands of artists that have not the means by which effects are produced, *in subjection to them*. To a good painter or musician this illustration was needless; and yet, by them *only*, perhaps, it will be felt and understood.

" By way of addition to this sketch of Gainsborough, let me mention a few miscellaneous particulars.

" He had no relish for historical painting — he never sold, but always gave away his drawings; commonly to persons who were perfectly ignorant of their value *. He hated the harpsichord and the piano-forte. He disliked singing, particularly in parts. He detested reading; but was so like Sterne in his letters, that, if it were not for an originality that could be copied from no one, it might be supposed that he had formed his style upon a close imitation of that author. He had as much pleasure in looking at a violin as in hearing it—I have seen him for many minutes surveying, in silence, the perfections of an instrument, from the just proportion of the model, and beauty of the workmanship.

" His conversation was sprightly, but licentious—his favourite subjects were music and painting, which he treated in a manner peculiarly his own. The common topics, or any of a superior cast, he thoroughly hated, and always interrupted by some stroke of wit or humour.

" The indiscriminate admirers of my late friend will consider this sketch of his character as far beneath his merit; but it must be remembered, that my wish was not to make it perfect, but just. The same principle obliges me to add—that as to his common acquaintance he was sprightly and agreeable, so to his intimate friends he was sincere and honest, and that his heart was always alive to every feeling of honour and generosity.

" He died with this expression—' We are all going to Heaven, and Vandyke is of the party'—Strongly expressive of a good heart, a quiet conscience, and a love for his profession, which only left him with his life."

" * He presented twenty drawings to a lady, who pasted them to the wainscot of her dressing-room. Some time after she left the house: the drawings, of course, become the temporary property of every tenant."

The

The History of Devonshire. In Three Volumes. By the Rev. Richard Polwh[illegible] of Polwhele, in Cornwall, and late of Christ Church, Oxford. Vol. I. [Part [illegible] Folio. 176 pages. Cadell, Johnson, and Dilly. 1797.

TO the industry and talents of Mr. Polwhele the Public have been indebted for much amusement and much instruction. The great object that now engages his attention must, when completed, form a valuable addition to the provincial history of our Country; and viewing it as the work of an individual, almost unaided, and (as we gather from hints here and there scattered) depressed by the uncharitable constructions of some, and the parsimony of others, we cannot withhold the meed of praise due to learned labours so usefully directed.

The Author's design extends to Three Volumes. Of these the Second, containing a portion of the Chorography of the County, appeared in the year 1794, and was duly noticed by us (Vol. XXVI. p. 197, &c.). If the reader will take the trouble to make the reference, he will there find Mr. Polwhele's reason for beginning his publication with the Second Volume.

The First Volume is intended to comprize The Natural History of Devonshire; also The Government, Religion, Architecture, Arts, Manufactures, Commerce, Language and Learning, Persons and Population, Characters, Manners, and Customs of the Danmonians.

These subjects are designed to be treated under eight Divisions of Time, each Period being complete in all the several points: viz.

I. From the First Settlement to the Arrival of Julius Cæsar.

II. From Julius Cæsar to Vortigern.

III. From Vortigern to William the Conqueror.

IV. From William the Conqueror to Edward the First.

V. The Saxo-Lancastrian-Yorkish Period.

VI. The Period of the United Houses and Crowns.

VII. The Period of the Rebellion and Restoration.

VIII. The Period of the Revolution and the United Kingdoms, to the Year 1790.

Of a design of such magnitude, the *First Period* is all that we have now before us. But in a Postscript Mr. [illegible] whele says, "It is in this manner [illegible] I have carried the whole of the [illegible] History from the point where [illegible] break off, through the times of [illegible] mans, the Saxons, the Danes, [illegible] mans, &c. &c. to the Year 1790. [illegible] voluminous papers containing [illegible] tensive researches, all as complete [illegible] those here printed (and some indeed [illegible] more finished) have been for several [illegible] deposited on my shelves. As I proceed with the printing, all that remains to [illegible] done is to retrench exuberances; otherwise the First Volume would run out to at least 1500 pages. The papers for the *Third Volume* are in the same state of preparation."

The following remarks of this indefatigable Author we read and transcribe with concern:

"Several of my subscribers have long ago seen this vast accumulation of papers with their own eyes; having noticed their arrangement, and lamented that any obstacles remained between the MS. and the Press; and when I assert that I feel a weight on my mind, which will not be removed till I have published the whole, no one, I think, possessing common candour, can doubt the truth of my declaration. Who indeed, after having devoted his days and nights, for years, to such arrangements, could acquiesce in the dreary prospect of MSS. distributed along the shelves of his library, however orderly the distribution? After all his labours, would he sit down composedly with a view of his quiescent papers fast gathering the dust of oblivion? Conscious that he had done as much, within a given space of time, as any person in his own line of research had ever done; could he enjoy his consciousness amidst the retirement of a study, whilst *many without* (who "would not believe till they saw") *were hardy enough to declare that he had done nothing?* The *cause* of the suspension of the work is *sufficiently obvious*. Every *nominal* subscriber must perceive it; though, *to smother the sense of his own meanness, he is most clamorous in complaining of the delay.*"

* See Memoirs of this Gentleman, with a List of his Literary Productions, Vol. XXVIII. p. 329.

If (as we suspect) the author has been made the dupe of men who had cruelty enough to hold out fallacious promises of patronage, or of pecuniary or literary assistance, without meaning to accord either the one or the other, we cannot wonder at the soreness evinced in the preceding quotation.

Mr. P. then proceeds to remark on such gentlemen as have, during the progress of his voluminous History, published smaller works that in some degree interfere with, and anticipate certain parts of his plan. Of one person in particular he speaks with some asperity, accusing him in plain terms of having deceived him. It seems they visited together the remains of antiquities, and mutually communicated their observations on the spot without reserve. Yet the gentleman alluded to *has*, we find, *since selected for the public eye those very articles only* which evidently interfered with a writer (Mr. P. himself) *to whose pursuits he always pretended to wish success, and whom he had professed to serve by collecting those identical materials*."

We have in the early part of this article given the reader an idea of the proposed contents of the *First Volume*. The *Second* has been already reviewed by us. The *Third* is intended to continue and complete the Chorography so largely treated in the Second Volume, with an Appendix of Curious Papers, and a General Index. Mr. P. promises to proceed with the printing of the work * till it shall be completed. "For the manner (says he) in which the work will in future be brought forward, let me observe, that it is the only one by which justice can be done to the subject. With respect to the First Volume, for instance, I could easily print an abridgement of all the papers designed for it in 400 pages. This would have satisfied a great number of my subscribers; but it would have been merely an *historical outline* of Devonshire. By publishing the history in portions or numbers, I shall pay a proper attention to every part of it; but this will be necessarily a slow and tedious publication."

It is evident enough that our Author has suffered much mortification from promises never performed, and from reflections ungenerous in themselves, and rendered more illiberal by coming from persons to whose negligence perhaps the delay complained of may be principally attributable. *We* cannot possibly be competent to judge between Mr. P. and the persons in question: but in the sincerity of our hearts we declare, that of provincial histories we know very few with stronger claims to public encouragement than the present.

The Author, we see, by permission, dedicates his First Volume to a munificent Patron, the King; who, we sincerely hope, will not overlook the following passage in the Inscription: "I shall prosecute my undertaking with unremitting zeal; nor, *amidst all the* DISCOURAGEMENTS *with which I have to contend*, shall I rest satisfied with my labours till I have laid my whole Collection of Papers for the History of Devonshire at the feet of Your Majesty."

Thus far of explanation as to the Nature and Conduct of Mr. Polwhele's undertaking; and thus much we have thought it necessary to say in order to account to our Readers for the retrograde and partial mode of publication that our Author has adopted.

The Volume (or rather Part of a Volume) now before us begins with a General Description of the County, which is followed by some ingenious Remarks on the Air and Weather, illustrated by copious Extracts from different writers on that subject. In that part which treats of Thunder-storms, the following passage from Prince is introduced:

"In the year of our Lord 1638, Oct. 21, being Sunday, and the congregation being gathered together in the parish church of Wydecombe, in the afternoon, in service time, there happened a very great darkness, which still increased to that degree, that they could not see to read: soon after a terrible and fearful thunder was heard, like the noise of many great guns, accompanied with dreadful lightning, to the great amazement of the people; the darkness still encreasing that they could not see each other; when there presently came such an extraordinary flame of lightning as filled the church with fire, smoak, and a loathsome smell like brimstone; a ball of fire came in likewise at the window, and passed through the church, which so affrighted the congregation that most of them fell down in their seats, some upon their knees, others on their faces, and some one upon another, crying out of burning

* The Second Part of the First Volume (including the Roman, Saxon, and Norman Periods) is, we understand, in the press.

and

and ſcalding, and all giving up themſelves for dead. This our Mr. George Lyde was in his pulpit, and although much aſtoniſhed, yet, through divine mercy, had no harm; but was a ſad ſpectator of the hurt and ſufferings of others, the lightning ſeizing on his wife, and burning her cloaths and many parts of her body, and another gentlewoman by her in the ſame manner; but her maid and child ſitting at the pew door had no hurt; another woman attempting to run out of the church, had her cloaths ſet on fire, and was ſo miſerably ſcorched and burned, that ſhe died the ſame night. One Mr. Mead had his head ſuddenly ſtruck againſt the wall in the ſeat with ſuch violence, that he alſo died the ſame night, no other hurt being obſerved, his ſon ſetting by him had no harm. At the ſame inſtant, another man had his head cloven, his ſkull wrent into three pieces, and his brains thrown upon the ground whole; but the hair of his head, through the violence of the blow, ſtuck faſt to a pillar near him, where it remained a woeful ſpectacle a long while after. Some ſeats in the body of the church were turned upſide down, yet thoſe who ſate in them had little or no hurt. One man going out of the chancel door, his dog ran before him, who was whirled about towards the door, and fell down ſtark dead, upon which the maſter ſtepped back and was preſerved. The church itſelf was much torn and defaced with the thunder and lightning; a beam whereof breaking in the midſt, fell down between the miniſter and clerk, and hurt neither: the ſteeple was much wrent; and it was obſerved, where the church was moſt torn, there the leaſt hurt was done among the people. There were none hurted with the timber or ſtone, but one maid, who it was judged was killed by the fall of a ſtone; which might eaſily happen, ſince ſtones were thrown down from the ſteeple as faſt as if it had been by an hundred men. A pinnacle of the tower being thrown down, beat through the church: the pillar againſt which the pulpit ſtood being newly whited, was turned black and ſulphury. There were in all four perſons killed, and ſixty two hurt, divers of them having their linen burnt, though their outward garments were not ſo much as ſinged. The lightning being paſſed, and the people in a terrible 'maze, a gentleman in the town ſtood up and ſaid, 'Neighbours, in the name of God ſhall we venture out of the church?' To whom Mr. Lyde, the Miniſter, anſwered, 'Let us make [illegible] end with prayer, for it is better [illegible] here than in another place.' But [illegible] people looking about them, and ſeeing the church ſo terribly wrent and torn over their heads, durſt not proceed in the public devotions, but went out of the church; and at the ſame time the bowling alley, near the church-yard, was turned into pits and heaps, as if it had been plowed."

Mr. Prince then enquires into the cauſe, the effects, and the end of ſuch occurrences, with the formality of a philoſopher without the ſagacity, and the zeal of a divine without the ſobriety. The brains of the man that were daſhed out againſt the wall, ſo deeply ſunk into it (ſaid the ſexton who ſhewed me the church) that every attempt to waſh out the ſtain was ineffectual; and the only experiment was to plaiſter the ſtones. Of this occurrence a long deſcription, by the ruſtic muſe of Withecombe, is hung up againſt the north wall, to the admiration of the pariſhioners."

Mr. P. then proceeds to examine the ſprings, trace the rivers, and deſcribe the harbours of the diſtrict. He takes a view of the external aſpect of the country, and is thence led to its ſubterranean geography, in the latter of which inveſtigations much curious matter occurs. In moſt parts of the county we find either a blackiſh mould, a thin light ſhelfy ſoil, or a reddiſh or deep red loam. Having gone through the mineral, our author comes to deſcribe the vegetable productions of the county, and notices a variety of plants which grow ſpontaneouſly in Devonſhire, generally pointing out the ſpot where each individual plant may be found. The Birds common to the county next engage his attention, and a great number of amuſing and intereſting facts are related, in which we find mingled among (we had almoſt ſaid buried under) innumerable quotations, much original remark. Inſects and the Finny Tribe, Reptiles and Quadrupeds, next ſucceed; and in our progreſs through this part of the work we have been often tempted to tranſcribe. The limits of our Magazine, however, render it neceſſary to be very brief. The following inſtance of canine reflection (or at leaſt of reminiſcence) is ſaid by Mr. Polwhele to be well authenticated.

"A gentleman of the name of Ware, whoſe place of reſidence was a few miles from Plymouth, poſſeſſed an extraordinary fine greyhound; and having a viſitor in his

... a course was proposed, which ... to take place the following day. Accordingly, early in the morning a hare was found, whose seat had been for a long time contiguous to the house; and being turned out, an excellent course began. The hare being at length nearly exhausted, and the greyhound hard at her heels, the instant he was about to seize her, she turned round,—and at the same instant the dog desisted from the course, hung his tail between his legs, and slowly slunk away. The solution of this enigma is thus given: the hare was recognized as one who when a leveret had been brought up in Mr. Ware's house in habits of intimacy with the greyhound when a puppy; and whenever the dog, from his natural passion for a bit of hare, dealt rudely with her, so he was sure to receive instant and severe correction. The consequence of which was, that education got the mastery of the propensity given by nature, and with a snap at the hare he ever after connected the idea of punishment: in the very heat therefore of the course, he recollected his old chum, and dreading chastisement, forbore seizing on her."

Having given a copious account of the Natural History, Mr. P. enters on the General History of the County. In the first Section, respecting the Aborigines of Danmonium, little is conjectured, and still less ascertained: the most probable derivation of the inhabitants is, no doubt, from the continent of Gaul. On the subject of their respective settlements, divisions of land, and Government, we have a more satisfactory account.

Among the national peculiarities of Britain, the early religion of Danmonium appears singularly striking. Its character of sanctity and wisdom attracted the attention of the more learned and inquisitive among the Gauls. This religion was Druidism; among the rites of which it was the human sacrifice that chiefly astonished the nations of Europe. Mr. Bryant is of opinion, that this mystical sacrifice was a typical representation of the great vicarial sacrifice that was to come.

"At first there is no doubt (says Mr. P.) but the Druids offered up their human victims with views the most sublime. The Druids maintained, *quod pro vita hominis nisi vita hominis reddatur, non posse aliter deorum immortalium numen peccari*. This mysterious doctrine seems not of men, but of God! It points out, I think, THE ONE GREAT SACRIFICE FOR THE SINS OF THE WHOLE WORLD. But after the Phœnician colonies had mixed with the primeval Britons, this degenerated priesthood delighted in human blood; and their victims, though sometimes beasts, were oftener men."

With respect to the architecture of the Danmonians, Mr. P. tells us, that nothing can be advanced with certainty. But if we imagine (says he) "a strong fortified *mansion house* built on the side of a hill, and a cluster of *inferior habitations* rising on the bank of a river, immediately under the eye of a fortress, and a *road* winding through the valley and sloping away till it gain the higher grounds, and a *beacon* on the natural or artificial eminence overlooking the whole, and commanding the circumjacent country, we may conceive a tolerable idea of a British town, as represented in its primeval rudeness."

We next come to some ingenious speculations on the early Agriculture of Danmonium. The Mineralogy is then treated of; the Manufactures and Commerce succeed to consideration, and include some judicious remarks on the shipping and coins of the country from the earliest times to Cæsar's invasion.

Our intention was, to have concluded this Article with an Extract respecting the Character, Manners, and Usages of the ancient Danmonians; but we are obliged, on account of the limits of our work, to forego that design.

We wish Mr. Polwhele health, strength, and (what is as necessary as either) public encouragement, to prosecute to its just conclusion this most laborious but highly useful undertaking.

J.

Considerations upon the State of Public Affairs at the Beginning of the Year 1798. Part the First—France. 1s. 6d. Rivingtons. 1798.

THE Author of the Pamphlet now before us addressed the Country on the State of Public Affairs about two years ago. His "Considerations" were then well received: they had the honour, we recollect, of being for some time attributed to Lord Auckland, and passed through several editions.

The

The purpoſe of his former Work was, to ſeparate the *cauſes* of the war from the *doctrines* of the French Revolution, and the *objects* of it from the eſtabliſhment of any particular *form of government* in France; to ſhew, that we were ſtruggling for *power* inſtead of *opinions*, and for our *commerce and marine* (to which our independence is attached), inſtead of *fanciful ſpeculations*, and notions of piety and abſtract virtue; to ſhew the earth *over-run* rather than *corrupted*; and the *fences of nations thrown down* by cannon and ſoldiers, inſtead of *governments diſturbed by novelties and philoſophers*; to remind men of antient limits, of territorial rights, of national liberty and national character; and to hold up to view the monſtrous ambition of the enemy.

In the preſent pamphlet, which may be conſidered as a renewal of the foregoing ſubject, our author throws ſtrong light on the *internal* poſition of France; for the double purp[illegible] of conſidering the *means ſhe poſſeſſes* [illegible] inflicting farther injury in the contin[illegible] proſecution of the war upon this country; and, the *probability of a civil war* ariſing in her own boſom, to intercept any part of the injury this country may be prepared to inflict upon herſelf by a premature and inadequate peace.

"I confeſs (ſays he) it is not now the French *revolution* that I dread, but the French *greatneſs*."—"It is not the *form of government* in France, it is not her atheiſm, her ſpirit of plunder and cruelty, but *France herſelf* that I hold up as the object of juſt apprehenſion."

Throughout this work the author bends all his ſtrength to rouſe, not the fears, but the *ſpirit* of Britons. He ſays: "It is not quite certain, that we have not too much diſclaimed ambition; I do not know, that the ſpirit of the people would not be higher, if we had announced ſome brilliant enterpriſe, ſome proud and lofty conditions of peace, than it appears even now to be for its own laſt and neceſſary defence—now, that we have puſhed our moderation to the extreme, and purged, by ſo many embaſſies, our cauſe from the ſuſpicion of any of thoſe aſpiring views, with which the enemy, upon his part, endeavours to arouze and enrage his people."

He begins with conſidering the probability of a civil war in France, that may revenge the cauſe of Europe and of humanity. On many points of fact which he produces, he does not pretend to certainty; but we give him [illegible] when we retrace, combine, and [illegible] events recent and perfectly in our [illegible] recollection; and his inferences in ge[illegible] claim reſpect.

After a ſenſible diſcuſſion of the [illegible]ject, our Author thinks the probabil[illegible] of a civil war not only contradictory [illegible] our experience of what the French people have endured, but to all juſt reaſon[illegible] and combination of the future. [illegible] my opinion (ſays he) there are w[illegible] the ſeeds and principles of a civil [illegible] All the elements of revolt and inſurrec[illegible] are in the hands of the uſurper; and [illegible] the people there is neither deſire of freedom, nor active ſenſe of oppreſſion."

He then proceeds to examine the natural capitals of France, which he conſiders as the fuel and materials of a war doomed never to expire but with the ſubſtance it conſumes.

The writer conſiders under every point of view the population, the agriculture, the wealth, the trade, and the conqueſts of France; her foreign relations, and her commerce; all which are ſhewn to be inefficient; and he concludes one of the moſt ſpirited *brochures* we have lately ſeen in the following addreſs to his countrymen:

"Behold the people whoſe prepoſterous government affects the empire of the ſeas, without a ſhip of war that dares look out of her harbours, and threatens her enemies with her own ruin and calamities! To me, I confeſs, the menaces of the French appear like thoſe of other madmen. The ravings of the Luxembourg are like the ravings of the Bicêtre —Do this, or give me that, or I will ſtab or drown myſelf. Yield to me, ſays France, or—what? I will come and periſh on your ſhores:—throw down your arms, or I will daſh myſelf upon your coaſts,—worſhip me, or I will devote hecatombs of my own children;—acknowledge my ſuperiority, or I will tear out my own vitals! This I conſider as the real ſenſe and meaning of her ſtate papers, of her public declarations, if that can be called ſenſe and meaning, which is the very paroxyſm of delirium and folly.—I cannot dread the madneſs of an enemy, I think it rather our own ſafety and our own arms. Can I ſee with trepidation or regret his legions rotting in the marſhes of Calais and Oſtend, or blighted upon the bleak hills of Normandy? Can I regard 'the Army of England,' but as our glory and our prize, if ever (I know not by what help from

[illegible] or [illegible] hell) it were to be [illegible]ked upon the Channel? Shall we [illegible] to provoke, and call, with our [illegible] at least, that glorious issue of the [illegible], in which we may all partake; but which, without some power above us shall obscure and worse confound, and impel the enemy upon his ruin, we dare not hope for? When the first Gaul was at the foot of the Capitol, when the senate and the people, the liberty and the gods of Rome were besieged in a single citadel, and the very name of a nation, destined to the empire of the world, hung doubtful upon the issue, the Roman did not descend to meet him there? but waited with ardent hope till he had climbed the glacis, then drove him down the steep Tarpeian with resistless impulse and accumulating ruin; and must not we have courage to expect him on these fatal shores, where the armada was wrecked, and from every cliff of which we have beheld his fleets led captive towards our harbours, and the ocean covered with his fragments and his shame?

"We hear of Rome and Carthage every day and in every debate, even to puerility and pedantry, but without profiting much, I think, either as to policy or magnanimity from their example. It seems, however, certain, that if Carthage could have anticipated events, or have lived over again her own history, she would not have been subdued and extirpated a second time. We, therefore, who have the advantage of her experience, and can contemplate along with her ruin the causes of it, ought to bring this war to a very different issue and conclusion than she did; our enemies too, those dottrels and apes of Rome, might at least profit enough by the same knowledge, to despair of success by the present means: for had Carthage displayed that vigour before she had given up her hostages, her fleets, and her arms, which she did after, the event of the contest could not have been the same. The modern Romans, therefore, have acted with impolicy and absurdity, in pawning our lands, and assigning our revenues, and raising loans upon our commerce and our property, and dooming our crown and liberty, before we have made those surrenders which Carthage made; because they have placed us in the situation in which Carthage would have been if Rome had made these declarations to her; in which Carthage would have kept, like us, her fleets, her arms, her fortresses, and her Hannibal; and in which the event of the Carthaginian war must have been different from what it was.

"These, therefore, are the objects to which I would direct the attention of Englishmen at the present moment. When they hear the loud and lofty threats of their intemperate enemy, they should hear his groans also; when they see his hosts gather on the hills of Brittany, they should see, at the same time, the hollowness of his center: they should *despise with prudence*, as their fathers did, the vanity and insolence of a people, whose colossal greatness has hitherto been equalled and subdued by the moral greatness of their own country; they should consider their impotent menaces but as a challenge to the solid and sober virtues which have so often defeated them; and contrast once more, with confidence and pride in heaven, and in themselves, the sterling ingenuous worth and valour of the British character, to the drunken cries and fury of a multitude, destined to feed the fishes of our seas, or to take nothing from us but our [illegible] and our graves.

"These are the [illegible]ts upon which I would wish to fix the attention of the British public: I think it is impossible to consider them without feeling instantly all those proud and consoling sentiments which ought to make us bear patiently *our share in the general calamity which the ambition of France has let loose upon mankind.* That our governors have not been able to defend us from every attack upon every side; that we have been in this place infected by the moral pestilence, and in that have suffered from the natural evil; that here we have breathed the poison of her principles, and there opposed our treasure and our blood to the violence of her fleets and armies; in short, that we are at war, and feel some of the ills inseparable from war, does not appear to me, I confess, to be matter of just crimination or reproach against a government of human counsels, and composed of human beings. That we have not been uniformly prosperous; that we have not been entirely exempted from the broad comprehensive mischief; that we too have suffered in the tempest; that the earthquake has shaken our cities also; might be objected as a crime to those gods or saints, whom the savages and idolators that worship them are accustomed to scourge and whip under their own sufferings and misfortunes; but cannot be imputed to men by man, nor by heaven itself to the counsels of human beings, and the limited faculties of human

human sense. The revolution of France is the wreck of the moral world, and the conquests of France are the dissolution and destruction of the political order. When I see what entire and integrant masses of both the king's ministers have preserved from the general ruin, I confess my general gratitude, though I too can discern, perhaps, where to lay the finger of blame, or to direct the eye of enquiry. But when I perceive that our arms are victorious in every quarter of the globe, and that at home we have still the blessing of our invaluable constitution; that our religion, our laws, and our property, *are* maintained and respected under it; that *we are protected, and are free*; that we are independent as a nation, and, as individuals, enjoy a degree of civil liberty, of which I defy the most learned discontent, and the most ingenious democracy, to shew me a parallel in any of the old republics, at least in times of pressure and anxiety; when I estimate what they have defended [illegible] for us, and how great a [illegible] of our greatest calamities the fu[illegible] the elements and the scythe of inv[illegible] and resistless death must divide with their errors and their oversights, then I think that I could not withhold from them some expressions of applause and thankfulness, without injury to the public, as well as injustice to them; and though I cannot suppress, consistently with what I feel as a public duty, my wishes and my arguments for loftier counsels in the termination of this dreadful contest, and for a stricter economy in the conduct of it, it would be disingenuous upon that account to withhold the little honour it is in my power to confer upon them, or to conceal the sentiments with which I imagine every unprejudiced mind will compare and reward their mistakes and their merits."

A Second Part of this Work is announced as to be speedily published.

J.

An Authentic Account of an Embassy from the King of Great Britain to the Emperor of China, &c.

[*Continued from Page* 107.]

EVEN in swamps and morasses the Chinese display wonderful examples of agricultural industry and ingenuity. They form rafts or hurdles of bamboo, which they float upon the water, or rest upon the morasses. On these rafts they spread a layer of soil, from whence they raise various kinds of vegetables; as small vegetables are sometimes produced on shipboard, by laying seeds on moistened earth, or even on pieces of flannel, fixed in frames, and wetted. By these means the radical leaves of mustard sprout up quickly, and are particularly grateful to persons long absent from land.

From the Tallow Tree, the *Croton Sabiferum* of Linnæus, the Chinese make a large proportion of their candles. The fruit, in its external appearance, bears some resemblance to the berries of the ivy. As soon as it is ripe, the capsule opens and divides into two, or more frequently three divisions, and falling off, discovers as many kernels, covered with a fleshy substance of a snowy whiteness. This substance is separated from the kernels by crushing and boiling them in water. The candles made of this fat are firmer than those of tallow, as well as free from all offensive odour. They are not, however, equal to those of wax or spermaceti.

Wicks are made of many different materials; those for lamps are of the *amianthus*, which burns without being consumable in fire; but for candles a *light inflammable wood* is used, in the lower extremity of which is fixed a small tube, to receive an iron pin which is fixed on the flat top of the candlestick, and thus supports the candle without the necessity of a socket. The Chinese consider this form of candlestick as answering the purpose of a *save-all*, which makes a difference of about *a tenth* in the consumption of that article.

Sir G. Staunton informs us that the *names* of the Chinese are, independently of the addition of their qualities, all of *one syllable*; as is *every word* in the Chinese language. The additions are the more necessary, as a name implies no distinction in favour of the family who bears it. There are but *one hundred* family names known throughout the empire. Each family name is borne by persons of all classes: identity of such names implies, however, some connection; all who bear it may attend the hall of their supposed common ancestors. Though

no

[illegible] *hereditary* [illegible] exiſts in China, [illegible] is there an [illegible] of much at-[illegible]tion. He who can [illegible] on anceſtors [illegible] diſtant period, diſtinguiſhed by pub-[illegible] ſervices, or private virtues, or by the [illegible] conferred on them in conſequence [illegible] Government, is much more reſpected [illegible] *new men.* The ſuppoſed deſcend-[illegible] of Confucius are treated with par-[illegible] regard, and immunities have been [illegible] to them by the Emperor. The [illegible] of an *illuſtrious deſcent* is ſo [illegible]eral, that the Emperors have often [illegible]ted titles to the *deceaſed anceſtors* of [illegible] living man of merit. This, by the [illegible] ſhews either that the *paſſion* of the [illegible] for *diſtinguiſhed anceſtry* ariſes [illegible]times to an *abſurd extravagance*, or [illegible] they have very exalted ideas of their [illegible]'s faculty of diſcerning and pro-[illegible] virtue; but they are not the only [illegible] among whom *pride* and *ambition* [illegible]ſtrain themſelves, till *ridicule takes* [illegible] *of reſpect.*

Chapter the Fourth contains a de-ſcription of the city of *Han-Choo-Foo,* where the travellers remained ſome few [illegible], while the Embaſſy was dividing [illegible] two parties, to take different routes. The Embaſſador, with the Vice-roy of Canton, *Chawng-ta-Zhin,* were to pro-ceed to that capital; while the Mandarin, [illegible]*-ta-Zhin,* undertook to conduct to *Chu-ſan,* Colonel Benſon and the other Gentlemen who were going to join the [illegible] Indiaman. This Chapter alſo relates the circumſtances of both thoſe journeys.

While the party was at *Han-Cho-Foo,* Mr. Barrow and ſome other Gentlemen of the Embaſſy were invited to ſail acroſs the lake *See-hoo,* which lay at a little diſtance to the weſtward. A *pa-goda,* which they ſaw in their progreſs, attracted particular attention: it was ſituated on the verge of a bold peninſula that juts into the lake, and was called the *Lui-fong ta, or temple of the thundering winds.* Four ſtories were yet ſtanding, but the top was in ruins. Something like a regular order was yet diſcernible in the mouldering cornices, that pro-jected in a kind of double curve. Graſs, ſhrubs, and moſs, were growing upon them. *No ivy,* the natural production of ſuch a place in Europe, was perceived upon it; nor indeed in any other part of China. The arches and mouldings were of red, the upright walls of yellow ſtone. Its preſent height does not exceed one hundred and twenty feet. It is confi-dently aſſerted to have been erected in the time of Confucius, upwards of *two thouſand years ago.*

In the route to *Chu-ſan* by water, it happens ſometimes that the waters of a higher canal paſs immediately into an-other of a lower level. This ſpecies of navigation is not managed in China by locks or flood-gates; but a dam is made acroſs the extremity of the upper canal, by means of a very ſtrong and well-compacted wall; the top of which is level with the ſurface of the upper water. A beam of wood is laid on the upper edge of the wall, which is rounded off towards the water. Beyond the wall a ſloping plane of ſtone-work extends to the lower canal, in the form of a glacis, with an inclination of about forty-five degrees, and deſcending near ten feet in perpendicular depth; at the bottom of which the canal is carried along as the level of the country will allow, when an-other wall and glacis for another canal ſtill lower are conſtructed as before.

In paſſing from an upper to a lower canal, the veſſel, lifted over the croſs beam, ſlides down by its own gravity; and to prevent the water from fluſhing over the decks, or her plunging into the canal below, a railing is fixed at the head of the veſſel about to be launched, before which is placed ſtrong matting at the time of the deſcent. To draw up a large veſſel from the lower canal along the glacis into the upper canal, requires ſometimes the aſſiſtance of near a hundred men, whoſe ſtrength is applied by the means of bars fixed in one or more cap-ſtans, placed on the abutments on each ſide of the glacis. Round the capſtans is a rope, of which the oppoſite extre-mity is paſſed round the veſſel's ſtern, which is thus conveyed into the upper canal with *leſs delay* than can be done by *locks,* but by the exertion of much more *human force*; a force indeed which in China is *always ready*; of *little coſt,* and conſtantly preferred there to any other.

The following account of the *Tartar cavalry* is ſupplied by Captain Pariſh: They carry *bows,* which appears to be the weapon held higheſt in eſtimation. They are made of elaſtic wood, ſtrengthened by horns, which are connected in the centre by their roots, from whence they ſpring in diſtinct arches towards the ex-tremities. The ſtring is of ſilk threads, laid together and firmly woulded. The arrows are armed at the points with a

4 ſhank,

ſhank and ſpear of ſteel. Both Chineſe and Tartars value themſelves on their ſkill in the uſe of this weapon. They hold it ſomewhat obliquely in the left hand. The ſtring is placed behind an agate ring upon the right thumb; the firſt joint of which is bent forward, and kept in that poſition by preſſing the middle joint of the fore-finger upon it. In this ſituation the ſtring is drawn till the left arm is extended, and the right hand paſſes the right ear. The fore-finger is then withdrawn from the thumb, which inſtantly forces the ſtring from the agate ring, and diſcharges the arrow with conſiderable force.

Their armour conſiſted of an helmet of iron, in the form of an inverted funnel: the creſt, correſponding to the pipe of the funnel, ſtands ſix or ſeven inches above the head, and terminates in a ſpear. It is ſurrounded by a red taſſel. The neck is ſecured by a piece of cloth, ſtuffed, quilted, and ſtudded with iron, which hangs forward round the face. On the body is an upper and an under dreſs of cloth, alſo quilted and ſtudded with iron; the latter reaches below the calves of the legs, the former only a little below the waiſt. The officers had their helmets poliſhed, and ornamented with gold, with a higher creſt than thoſe of the men. Their bodies were covered with purple or blue ſilk, with ſtuds of gold or gilt. Their boots were of black ſatin.

Some of the troops were armed with ſwords only, and the *tiger dreſs*. This dreſs is of yellow cloth, with dark brown ſtripes fitted to the ſhape; the cap, which nearly covers the face, is formed to repreſent the head of a tiger. They carry a ſhield of bamboo, or rattan, painted hideouſly to repreſent dragon's or tiger's heads, with open mouths and enormous teeth; and much ſtreſs is laid upon this terrific appearance. On each flank of the parade a trophy of wood was erected, painted, or covered with pieces of ſilk or cotton of bright colours, in feſtoons. Under theſe were the military mandarines. The muſic was in tents fitted for the purpoſe. The trumpets, apparently the proper military inſtrument, were very large. The uſual compliment conſiſted of three diſtinct blaſts.

In an account of China it would be thought a culpable omiſſion to ſay nothing on the ſubject of the *tea plant*. The following is the ſubſtance of Sir G. Staunton's information on this *valuable exotic*: In China, wherever it is regularly cultivated, it riſes from the ſeed ſown in rows, at the diſtance of about four feet from each other, in land kept free from weeds. Its perpendicular growth is impeded, for the convenience of collecting its leaves, which is done firſt in ſpring, and twice afterwards in the courſe of the ſummer. Its long and tender branches ſpring up almoſt from the root, without any intervening naked trunk. It is buſhy like a roſe-tree, and the expended petals of the flower bear ſome reſemblance to that of the roſe. *The largeſt and oldeſt leaves*, which are the leaſt eſteemed, and deſtined for the lower claſſes of the people, are expoſed to ſale with little previous maniputation. The *young leaves* undergo no inconſiderable preparation before they are delivered to the purchaſer. Every leaf paſſes through the fingers of a female, who rolls it up almoſt to the form it had aſſumed at its firſt appearance. It is afterwards placed *upon thin plates of earthen ware or iron*; much thinner than can be executed by artiſts out of China. It is confidently ſaid that *no plates of copper* are ever employed for that purpoſe. Scarcely any utenſil in China is made of that metal, the chief application of which is for coin. The earthen plates are placed over a charcoal fire, which renders the leaves dry and criſp.

The *colour* and *aſtringency* of *green tea* is thought to be derived from the *early period at which the leaves are plucked*, and which, like unripe fruit, are generally green and acrid. The tea is packed into large cheſts lined with very thin plates of lead, and preſſed down by the naked feet of Chineſe labourers. The upper ranks in China are notwithſtanding as fond of tea as the people are, and particularly ſolicitous in their choice of it. That of a good quality is dearer in Pekin than in London. By the way, this aſſertion of Sir G. Staunton does not ſeem very well to agree with the information derived from *Bell's Journey*; where we are told, *that the price of the beſt tea at Pekin, either green or bohea, is half an ounce of ſilver the Chineſe pound; which is equal to what it would be at two ſhillings a pound in England.* We are not however to conclude, from this inconſiſtency, that *either of theſe travellers* has *given an erroneous repreſentation*. Neither, when we read in Bell's Narrative, that *the Tartar [illegible] are very ancient, and almoſt inſupportable to the Chineſe*, and compare it with Sir

Sir G. Staunton's account of *the mildness of the soldiery in the dispersion of crowds*, must we suppose that one of these historians has written from an imperfect view of the subject.

No traveller can be answerable for more than he has actually observed himself; and he is only so far culpable as he makes general inferences from particular cases. Making the usual allowances for the *change* that may have taken place *in China in the price of commodities*, and *in the temper of Governors in an interval of nearly a century*, and the accounts may both of them appear to have an equal claim to credit.

We return to Sir G. S.'s account of the Chinese *method of preparing the tea, previously to exportation*: It is sometimes made up into balls. A strong black extract also is frequently made from it. It is cultivated in several of the provinces of China, but seldom more northward than thirty degrees beyond the equator. It thrives best between that parallel and the line that separates the temperate from the torrid zone. Such immense quantities of it are consumed in the country, that a sudden failure of a demand from Europe would not be likely to occasion any material diminution of its prices in the Chinese markets.

A plant very like the tea flourishes on the sides, and the very tops of mountains. The Chinese call this plant *Cha-whaw*, or flower of tea; because its petals, as well as the entire flowers of Arabian jessamine, are sometimes *mixed among the teas*, in order to increase their fragrance. This plant is the *amellia sesangua* of the botanists, and yields a nut, from whence is expressed an asculent oil, equal to the best which comes from Florence.

On the subject of *manure*, the management and diligence of the Chinese bears a striking resemblance to that of the Japanese, as described by Baron Thunberg. A prodigious number of old men and women, as well as of children, incapable of much other labour, are constantly employed about the streets, public roads, and banks of canals, with baskets tied before them, and holding in their hands small wooden rakes, to pick up the dung of animals, and offals of any kind, that may answer the purpose of manure; but above all others, except the dung of fowls, the Chinese farmers, like the Romans, prefer soil, or the matter collected by nightmen in London; in the vicinity of which it is part applied to the same uses. This manure is mixed sparingly with a portion of stiff loamy earth, and formed into cakes, dried afterwards in the sun. In this state it is sold to farmers, who construct large cisterns for containing, besides those cakes and dung of every kind, all sorts of vegetable matter, leaves, roots, or stems of plants, mud, offals of animals, even to the shavings collected by the barbers. With all these they mix as much animal or common water as will dilute the whole; and in the act of putrid fermentation apply it to the ploughed or broken earth. Near paths and roads large earthen vessels are buried to the edge in the ground for the accommodation of the passenger who may have occasion to use them.

The mode of *examination of students for degrees* seems well adapted to *encourage literature*. It is *always public*. The body of auditors who attend, as well as the presence of the Governor and Chief Magistrates of the district who preside, must cure any disposition to partiality in the judges. Some oral questions are put, and some are given in writing, to the candidates, as in the English Colleges. The rewards of those who succeed are not confined to the honours of the University; for these become the ascending steps which lead to all the offices and dignities of the state. Even those who fail in the main pursuit have, in the prosecution of the contest, made such acquirements as add to the general mass of knowledge in society, and fit them for useful occupations. Though the opulent youth have no doubt greater facilities and better opportunities of instruction than the children of the poor, yet genius may have occasionally the strength to counterbalance such disparity. Our Traveller might have added, that necessity is the strongest of all incentives to exertion; and the security of wealth will cherish idleness. At any rate the possibility of success is an enjoyment even to those who are never likely to obtain it.

In the city of *Chan-choo-foo*, through which the Embassy passed in its way to Canton, a singular custom prevailed, which had been remarked before on the *Tai-hoo* lake, where men were often absent from their families. The boats, which ply from one part of the city to another, are chiefly managed by females, who are generally young and neatly dressed, with an evident intent of attracting the attention of passengers. At *Chan-choo-foo*, the commerce of two navigable

vigable rivers occasioned a concourse of male strangers. The frail females in the boats had not embraced this double occupation without the concurrence and approbation of their parents, who feel little reluctance, when they cannot marry them advantageously, to devote them to a lucrative though dishonourable trade.

The Fifth Chapter treats of the *residence* of the Embassy at Canton and at Macao. While they continued at the former of these places, they were treated with great attention and civility by the Vice-Roy, who had accompanied them from *Han-choo-foo*. Accident perhaps in part contributed towards inspiring him with respectful sentiments of the science and acquirements of the Europeans. The custom of inhaling the vapour of tobacco, as well as that of taking it in powder, is very general in China, and extends to the highest ranks. The Vice-Roy once wanting to light his pipe in the absence of his attendants, the Embassador took from his pocket a small phosphoric bottle, which opening, he soon kindled a match that answered the purpose wanted. The singularity of a person's appearing to carry fire about him, without damage, attracted the Vice-Roy's attention. His Excellency explained the phenomenon to him in general terms, and made him a present of the bottle, which was not a little valuable in his eyes. It was sufficiently apparent from this, and other incidents, that the Chinese, though skilful and dexterous in particular arts, were much behind the western nations in many philosophical and useful branches of science.

Though our author enumerates many causes which contribute to augment the *population* of China, yet still it appears *immense*, and *almost incredible*. He asserts, upon unquestionable evidence, that every square mile contains, upon an average, one third more inhabitants, being upwards of three hundred, than are found upon an equal quantity of land in the most populous country in Europe. The whole, as appears in the first table of the Appendix, is *three hundred and thirty-three millions!*

On the *antiquity* of the Chinese Empire we are informed, that the Christian year 1797 answers to the fifty-fourth year of the sixty-eighth Chinese *cycle*, which ascertains its commencement to have been *two thousand two hundred and seventy-seven years before the birth of Christ*; unless it be supposed that the official records and public annals of the Empire, which bear testimony to it, should all be falsified.

The day is divided in China into twelve parts only, as by the ancient Egyptians, consisting each of two European hours; the first beginning at eleven at night. These portions of time are measured with tolerable accuracy by means of a lighted taper, made from the pith of a particular tree, of which the consumption by ignition is so regular, that divided into twelve equal parts, each continues burning during the twelfth part of twenty-four hours.

Our author's remarks on the language of China are new, and must be interesting to every lover of philological disquisitions. We shall conclude our account of this work by a selection of some of the more curious observations.

The sounds of several letters in most alphabets, such as B, D, R, and X, are utterly unknown in the Chinese tongue. The organs of speech, in a native of China are not habituated to pronounce them. In endeavouring to utter one of these, another to which the same organ has been accustomed is generally sounded: instead of the letter R, the liquid L is usually pronounced by a Chinese, who thus occasionally falls into ridiculous mistakes. A Chinese dealer in *rice*, for example, is sometimes heard to offer for sale what few persons would be disposed to purchase.

A very few particles in this language denote the *past*, *the present*, and *the future*; nor are those auxiliaries employed when the intended time may otherwise be inferred with certainty. A Chinese who means to declare his intention of departing to-morrow, never says that he *will* depart to-morrow; because the expression of the morrow is sufficient to ascertain that his departure must be future. The plural number is marked by the addition of a word, without which the singular is always implied. The language is entirely monosyllabic. A single syllable always expresses a complete idea. Each syllable may be sounded by an European consonant preceding a vowel, sometimes followed by a liquid. Such an order of words renders the language as soft and harmonious as the Italian.

[*To be continued.*]

Emily De Varmont, or Divorce dictated by Necessity; to which are added, The Amours of Father Sévin. From the French of Louvet, late President of the National Convention of France, Author of Faublas, &c. 3 *Vols.* 12mo. 1798. Kearsley.

IF, as we are told, this novel had considerable influence in producing two memorable decrees of the National Convention (the one authorising Divorce, the other allowing Priests to marry), we may add it to the many instances of great effects proceeding from small causes. Though the story is improbable and ill conducted, and the characters by no means naturally drawn, yet there are in various parts of it strokes of nature which catch the attention, and compel the reader to proceed to the catastrophe. The part which relates the amours of Father Sévin is entitled to the most praise. The sanguinary brutality of the heroine's brother, as well as the partiality of her mother towards a worthless son, are both circumstances which the laws of probability will immediately disclaim.

The History of the incorporated Town and Parishes of Gravesend and Milton, in the County of Kent; selected with Accuracy from Topographical Writers, and enriched from Manuscripts hitherto unnoticed, &c. 4to. Gravesend. Pocock. 1797.

Much industry appears to have been employed in the present work, which however will afford but little entertainment out of the district which it describes. To the natives of Gravesend this work, for which they are indebted to the Bookseller whose name is in the title page, will be very interesting; and the Compiler, as he modestly styles himself, is entitled to their thanks.

Reform or Ruin; Take your Choice! in which the Conduct of the King, the Parliament, the Ministry, the Opposition, the Nobility and Gentry, the Bishops and Clergy, &c. &c. &c. is considered; and that Reform pointed out which alone can save the Country. By John Bowdler, Esq. 8vo. 1798.

An earnest exhortation to every order in the State to begin that Reform which, without any opposition, each individual is capable of making in himself; and in comparison with which all other Reforms merit scarce any notice. We are glad to learn that this excellent performance has experienced a circulation equal to its merit. Mr Bowdler describes himself and acts as a free-born Briton, and an independent man; one who has no place or pension, who never was at court, nor ever intends to go there, and who neither knows the Ministers nor those who oppose them.

A Letter to the Marquis of Lorn on the present Times. By Donald Campbell, Esq. of Barbreck. 8vo. Chavasse. 1798. 1s. 6d.

Mr. Campbell is not an adherent of either the Ministry or Opposition, and disclaims alike any attachment either to Mr. Pitt or Mr. Fox. He is of opinion, that the concerns of the public would be better conducted, were they guided by men of plain dignified sense and untainted honour, rather than by the counsel of charlatan orators and fungous deskmen. In this sentiment he is not singular. The present pamphlet arraigns in very severe terms the conduct of Administration, the conduct of Opposition, that of Lord Moira in the business of Ireland, and the behaviour of the Clergy in Scotland. There are also some very acrimonious personal strictures on particular persons, and amongst the rest, on a certain Marchioness and a gallant General; but how they have offended the author does not appear. On the present momentous state of affairs this pamphlet deserves attention.

A Sermon preached in the Church of St. John Baptist, Wakefield, Dec. 19, 1797. By Richard Munkhouse, D. D. of Queen's College, Oxford 8vo. 1798. Rivingtons. 1s. 6d.

From the words "Stand fast," Dr. Munkhouse enforces the necessity of attachment to the Constitution and Government of the Country in the present portentous season. This Sermon, we are told, was favourably received from the pulpit, and seems to be well calculated to answer the design of the Reverend Author. In the notes are large extracts from the present popular performance, THE PURSUITS OF LITERATURE.

Deliverance from Enemies a Ground for Thanksgiving. A Sermon preached Dec 19 1797, in the Chapel of the Asylum for Female Orphans. By William Agutter, A. M. 8vo. 1798. Rivingtons. 6d.

Mr. Agutter describes with force and effect the blessings which we enjoy at present as a nation, and the horrors which have attended French principles wherever they have been introduced. Though his picture is an animated one, it is not exaggerated.

Moral Reflections suggested by a View of London from off the Monument. By John Evans, A. M. 12mo. Crosby. 6d. 1798.

Pious but declamatory.

THEATRICAL JOURNAL.

MARCH 17.

THE DEVIL OF A LOVER, a Musical Farce, said to be written by Mr. Moubray, a young gentleman a student at Cambridge, was acted the first time at Covent Garden. The characters as follow:

Don Wizardo,	Mr. Munden.
Captain Fitzpatrick,	Mr. Johnstone.
Pedro,	Mr. Fawcett.
Soaker,	Mr. Knight.
Clara,	Mrs. Mountain.
Duenna,	Mrs. Davenport.

The scene is laid in Spain, and the plot is taken from a German Novel, entitled "THE SORCERER."—An old dotard, who had worked himself up into a belief that he could raise spirits, has a ward who he determines to marry himself. The lady has a lover, an Irish Captain; and being informed of the time her Guardian proposed to raise the infernal spirit, introduces the Captain to personate the Devil, and by that means carries her off. She is retaken, and a new attempt is made to obtain her, which succeeds, and the piece concludes.

The music, by Mr. Atwood, had considerable merit.

The piece was injudiciously conducted, but was not destitute of wit or humour: it was, however, received with strong marks of disapprobation. A Prologue, spoken by Mr. Clarke, ridiculed the present fondness for Ghost Spectres and Devils, with some success.

POETRY.

AN ELEGY,

WRITTEN IN ST. STEPHEN'S CHAPEL.

THE Abbey bell now tolls the hour of One,
The drowsy porter holds the ready key,
And eager scowls (the public business done)
At mischief, and minority, and me

Now the whole house a solemn silence wears,
While glimmering lamps emit a fainter ray;
Save where pert J—k—l clamours in my ears,
And with brisk nonsense interrupts my lay.

Save that from Palace-yard a motley band,
Inspir'd by freedom and election ale,
The self created guardians of the land,
At Pitt, and property, and placemen rail.

Beneath this roof, to tory arts a prey,
Persuasive powers some honest brethren doom;
While others death's appointed call obey,
Their hapless laurels wither ere they bloom.

The dice-box flaunting in the face of noon,
The hustings laden with promiscuous freight,
Thelwall's shrill trumpet, and seditious tune,
No more shall snatch them from the grasp of fate.

For them no wreath the city shall afford,
No Crown and Anchor splendid feasts prepare,
No voters run to hail the *noble Lord*,
Or crowd his gates, the envied bribe to share.

Oft has the Minister their power confess'd,
Joe Miller shone in Courtney's comic joke,
Reforms untried, and sorrows unredress'd,
Acquired new force, when thundering Barre spoke.

Let not stern reason mock their ceaseless pains,
Nocturnal sports, and tenements obscure;
Nor loan contractors scorn their little gains,—
What will not patriots for their cause endure?

The labour little, and the pension big,
And all that Rose, and all Dundas bestow,
Can ne'er content the state-reforming Whig,
What others build, he joys to overthrow.

Nor you, ye poor, impute to these the blame,
If still to virtue's dictates ye adhere;
Oft as you slept, some Gallic envoy came,
And pour'd seditious poison in your ear.

Faint is the joy that declamation gives,
For now, alas! these airy projects fail;
The speaker starves, whose elocution thrives,
And modern glory dwindles to a jail.

Perhaps

Perhaps in this unconfcious fpot is plac'd
Some heart inflam'd with more than Gallic fire,
Some patriot head, with fanguine laurel grac'd,
At whofe approach virtue and peace retire.

But plunder in their reach her golden flore,
Moiften'd with widows' tears, has never thrown;
Chill fear forbad their abject fouls to foar,
Prompt to reform all vices, but their own.

Full many a knave, maintain'd by faction's hand,
The dark unconfcious ftreets of London bear;
Full many a zealot quits his native land,
To breathe in Botany Bay a purer air.

Some French Coloffus ftriding o'er the land,
Like Buonaparte, with defpotic fway;
Some Guy Faux here may hide his flaming brand,
Some Paine the laws yet fated to obey.

The praife of grateful nations to command,
The mobs' tumultuous clamours to defpife;
To roll the tide of commerce through the land,
And raife the fame of Albion to the fkies,

Their lot forbad; nor circumfcrib'd alone,
Their fcanty virtues; but their vices vain;
Forbad to fhake the bafis of the throne,
And fink the eminence they cannot gain.

The fword of hireling armies to direct,
The voice of fenfe and reafon to difclaim,
Betray the caufe they promis'd to protect,
And hazard ev'n the halter for a name.

Far from a Monarch's fmile, their idle rage
And mad cabals ne'er gain'd the purpofed fame;
From joylefs youth to unrefpected age,
The fame their follies, and their crimes the fame.

Yet ev'n this race relax their cautious care,
When Bacchus gaily levels friends and foes;
And eager ruftics pour along to fhare
The joys feptennial jollity beftows.

Then empty names for property atone,
Th' evafive oath, and anfwer learnt by rote;
And many a fecret hint around is thrown,
To teach the rude conftituent to vote.

For who, to ftrict veracity a flave,
The Member's privileges ere refign'd,
The bailiff's fubtle arts fecure to brave,
Nor caft a long fufpicious glance behind?

T—r—y the talkative here fpreads his toils,
Pleas'd with the voice of Sheridan and wit;
While reafon hallows with benignant fmiles,
The flow of Burke, and manly fenfe of Pitt.

For thee who mindful of thy party's caufe,
Doft in thefe lines their fallen fame relate;
If chance fome flave to popular applaufe
In diftant ages fhall enquire thy fate,

Haply fome partizan may thus exclaim,
"Oft have we feen him in the doubtful throng,
"With ardour catch the fleeting voice of fa[illegible]
"And pour the tide of eloquence along.

"There at the left of yonder velvet chair,
"That rears its ftately canopy on high,
"He view'd his leffening phalanx with defpair,
"And fcann'd their numbers with a mournful eye.

"Fronting that youth, now fmiling as with fcorn,
"Conning his arduous leffon would he fit,
"Now finking low, and now on wings upborn,
"In all the wild exuberance of wit.

"One night we mifs'd him at a grand debate,
"Nor at his houfe, nor Drury Lane was he,
"We fought him early, and we fought him late,
"At White's, St. James's-fquare, and Bloomfbury.

"The next (O reader, tremble while you read!)
"In doleful accents told our leader's doom,
"Sad difappointment forc'd him to fecede,
"And grav'd this verfe indignant on his tomb:"

THE EPITAPH.

Here lies—ah no, a patriot never lies!
Here refts a man by Gallic frenzy driv'n,
To try each new, each daring enterprize,
And giant-like, wage impious war with Heav'n.

Friend to a party, foe to regal fame,
Misfortune fmote him with deferv'd difgrace;
He gave the party all he had—a name,
The King denied his only wifh—a place.

No

No further ſeek his errors to explain,
Learn from his fate, ye ſenate-ſeeking youth,
How vain are talents, eloquence how vain!
Unaw'd by virtue, and the voice of truth.

S.

VAUCLUSE.

"The Valley of Vaucluſe is celebrated for its beauty: but how much of its fame has been owing to its having been the reſidence of Petrarch?"

——MAIS ces eaux, ce beau ciel, ce vallon enchanteur,
Moins que Petrarche et Laure intereſſoient mon cœur.
"La voila donc," diſois je, "oui, voila cette rive
"Que Petrarche charmoit de ſa lyre plaintive.
"Ici Petrarche, a Laure exprimant ſon amour,
"Voyoit naitre trop tard, mourir trop tôt le jour.
"Retrouverai-je encore, ſur ſes rocs ſolitaires,
"De leurs chiffres unis les tendres caracteres?"
Une grotte ecartée avoit frappé mes yeux—
"Grotte ſombre, dis moi ſi tu les vis heureux?"
M'ecriois-je—Un vieux tronc bordoit-il le rivage?
Laure avoit repoſé ſous ſon antique ombrage.
Je redemandois Laure a l'Echo du vallon:
Et l'Echo n'avoit point oublié ſon doux nom.
Partout mes yeux cherchoient, voyoient Petrarche et Laure;
Et par eux ces beaux lieux s'embelliſſoient encore.

Quoted by Aliſon on the nature of the emotions of the ſublime and beautiful.

TRANSLATED.

——BUT not the vale, the ſpring, the ſky ſerene,
Touched, like th' inſpiring genius of the ſcene!
"Yes! here's the bank," I cried, "and here the ſtream
"Where Petrarch ſung, and Laura was the theme;
"Where, while he pour'd to her th' impaſſioned lay,
"Too late return'd, too quickly clos'd the day.
"Sure on theſe rocks th' enquiring eye might find,
"Trac'd by fond love, their tender names combin'd!
"Say, lone receſs!"—a ſecret grot was near—
"Say, were theſe conſtant lovers happy here?"
Shades there the ſtream a dark and rev'rend pine—
Beneath that ſhade might Laura once recline.
I call on Echo, 'mid her deep retreats,
And faithful Echo "Laura" ſtill repeats.
Petrarch and Laura blend with all around,
And breathe their int'reſt o'er the magic ground.

G. N.

LINES,

WRITTEN AT HAMPTON-COURT, HEREFORDSHIRE, FRIDAY, SEPT. 22, 1797.

LONG had this pile, deſerted and forlorn
(O'erſpread with brambles rude and horrid thorn),
Stood, of its perfect form and ſtyle bereft,
Where owls and bats their midnight orgies kept.
Here oft' were ſeen th' anceſtral heroes' ſhades,
By midnight moon, ſtalk o'er the checquer'd glades;
Here ſometimes heard the lion's awful roar,
Which bade a ſuperſtitious king * of yore
Endow a minſter and monaſtic cells,
Where now no cowled monk nor wailing virgin dwells.
No more theſe rooms with ſhouts and clarion ring,
No more in runic ſtrains the warriors ſing.
Once ſtern-brow'd chivalry was wont to tell
How by his arm the Painim-Caitiff fell;
His conquering ſword the portals huge cleav'd,
Op'd and ſet free each ſpell-enchanted maid.
But lately Taſte † and Genius † bent their way,
Theſe once proud domes and ruins to ſurvey;
At their approach the falſe thickets flew,
The ſapping ivy, moſs, and baneful yew;
They, with Vitruvian art the ſtones replace,
And the grand maſs owns more than native grace,
The trophied hall, that frown'd with nodding plumes
And hideous ſhapes that grinn'd in tapiſtry'd rooms,

* It is ſaid a lion appeared in a viſion or dream to King M[illegible], by whom he was inſtigated to found a minſter in the neighbourhood, which was then called [illegible].

† The noble poſſeſſors.

Yield

Yield to the works that milder scenes impart,
The pencil's * vivid glow and graphic art.
The roof that erst with uncouth legends rung,
Hears notes of harmony by beauty sung;
Or from the lyre her skill sweet concords draw,
(Not such as when relentless Edward's law
The minstrels banish'd) but a heav'nly strain
To mark the blessings of a George's reign.
Whilst far around, the hills by nature drest
Unapprehensive wave their sylvan crest;
No wood-nymphs' shrieks, nor Druids' moans upbraid
The gentle hands that their brown haunts invade;
No ruthless axe (the spendthrift's sceptre) wounds
The aged trunks, that grace the hallow'd grounds;
In purer lymph the wanton Naiads sport,
For art with nature *here* holds equal court.
All, all his their's—scenes for a poet's theme,
Such as once sang on Avon's magic stream.
Long may the household Gods their hearths possess,
Where reigns the will, and power to ease distress,
And godlike charity delights to dwell,
Of whose good works recording fame shall tell.

AN AMATEUR.

TO A YOUNG LADY WHO IMAGINED THE AUTHOR DISGUSTED BY HER SEEMING NEGLECT, AFTER AN INSURMOUNTABLE BARRIER HAD BEEN OPPOSED TO THEIR MARRIAGE.

I.

RECKLESS of censure, negligent of praise,
Say, lov'd Louisa, may thy bard impart
In artless, unpremeditated lays
The proud affection of a faithful heart?

II.

Thy dear last letter, where affection wears
The garb of coy suspicion, needless came:
Ah! trust me, vain are all thy tender fears;
Nor fancied slights, nor death can quench the flame

III.

That virtue cherisheth. For—though sweet hope
Her first-born long hath buried—mid the gloom
Of cypress and the willow's trembling slope,
Love's myrtle springs triumphant o'er the tomb.

IV.

There shall it flourish ever. Let no hand,
No foot impertinently dare invade
The mournful mausoleum! It shall stand
Inviolate in consecrated shade.

ALEXIS.

Chelsea, March 12, 1798.

ANSWER TO UTRUM HORUM.

IF cruel pow'r the throne ascend,
Till humbled in its grave,
We find, instead of virtue's friend,
Each brutal passion's *slave*.

What tho' its might the despot's hand
Extend from pole to pole?
True bliss, which it can ne'er *command*,
Is centred in the soul.

If treach'ry, murder, force be found
In Osmyn's savage reign:
His tortur'd thoughts were doubtless bound
In slav'ry's vilest chain.

The deeds of day in dreams appear'd,
His haunted soul confin'd:
Can Caled's bondage be compar'd
With bondage of the mind?

The King, I hope, is prov'd a slave,
A far less easy thing
'Twill be, if Caius now should crave
The slave be prov'd a King.

In *dreams*, a sceptre Caled finds,
And grasps it with delight—
Such are the joys of human minds!
Mere visions of the night!

ERRATUM

IN MAG. FOR JULY 1797.

And dusky mantled *Coe* had call'd,
read
And dusky mantled *Eve* had call'd.

* Lady M. being one of the first dilettanti in this kingdom; there are two miniatures very aptly decorating a small cabinet containing a white handkerchief stained with blood, with which Lord Coningsby staunch'd the blood of the wound King William received at The Boyne. These are miniatures of King William and Mary, in a style and heighth of finishing equal to any modern or ancient artists.

JOURNAL OF THE PROCEEDINGS

OF THE

SECOND SESSION OF THE EIGHTEENTH PARLIAMENT OF GREAT BRITAIN.

[*Continued from* Page 131.]

HOUSE OF LORDS.

TUESDAY, FEBRUARY 13.

THE Lord Chancellor presented two Messages from his Majesty, in purport, desiring the concurrence of their Lordships, in enabling his Majesty to settle a pension of 2000l. per annum each on Admirals Lords St. Vincent and Duncan, and on the two next heirs to their peerages, &c.

The Messages were forthwith taken into consideration, agreeably to the precedent of Lord Rodney's case in 1783, unanimously concurred in, and Addresses voted to his Majesty in consequence.

It was ordered by their Lordships, that the time limited for receiving Reports from the Judges upon Petitions presented for private Bills, be enlarged to the 4th of April.

THURSDAY, FEBRUARY 15.

The Bills on the Table were forwarded in their respective stages.

The Supplementary Militia Bill was received from the Commons, and read a first time.

FRIDAY, FEBRUARY 16.

The Duke of Bedford gave notice, that on Monday he should move for the House to be summoned, for a motion which he meant to submit to their Lordships.

SATURDAY, FEBRUARY 17.

The Supplementary Militia Bill was read a third time, and passed.

MONDAY, FEBRUARY 19.

The Duke of Bedford said, that notwithstanding he had failed in impressing their Lordships with the necessity for addressing his Majesty to dismiss his present Ministers, he should once more bring the subject before them; and therefore he would move for the House to be summoned on this day three weeks, or on an earlier day, if more agreeable, when he would make a motion to that effect.

Lord Grenville, for one, had no objection to meet the motion of the noble Duke, though, when he considered that his Majesty's Ministers, in one of the most arduous periods, had conducted the affairs of State to the satisfaction of the public, he was somewhat surprized that such a motion should be brought forward by his Grace. The motion was agreed to.

TUESDAY, FEBRUARY 20.

The Royal Assent was given by Commission to the Supplementary Militia Bill, and two private Bills.

The House in a Committee of Privileges heard Counsel in support of the claimant of the Beaumont peerage.

THURSDAY, FEBRUARY 22.

In an Appeal from the Court of Chancery, the Duchess of Rutland and others against —— Wakeman and —— Eyres, Esq. their Lordships affirmed the decree, with 200l. costs.

The Bills on the table were read.

Mr. Dundas brought up Lords Duncan and St. Vincent's Annuity Bills, and a Bill to explain and amend a Bill relative to the Supplementary Militia, which passed this session. It was read a first, second, and third time.

FRIDAY, FEBRUARY 23.

The Royal Assent was given by Commission to the amended Supplementary Militia Bill, and two private Bills.

The Commissioners were the Lord Chancellor, and Earls Spencer and Chesterfield.

Adjourned.

HOUSE OF COMMONS.

THURSDAY, FEBRUARY 8.

THE Speaker read from a paper, which he had in his hand, the notices received by him from the Governor and Deputy Governor of the Bank of England, relative to the stoppage of the circulation of dollars, and of the payment in cash of the *one* and *two* pound notes.

Mr. Pitt moved, that the House do, on Monday se'nnight, resolve itself into a Committee of the whole House, to take into consideration the several Reports from the Select Committee of Finance. Agreed to.

The Act of last Sessions, empowering his Majesty to raise a Supplementary Militia, &c. having been read,

Mr. Dundas rose: he had to move for leave to bring in a Bill to repeal the said Act. The object of this Bill partly was also to ascertain how far his Majesty can have the power of calling out a certain portion of the militia within 21 days. That part of the Act which had just been read, which related to this circumstance, had been differently understood by different persons, and some delay and difficulty had arisen in consequence of it. In this Act his Majesty was only empowered to call out one-third of the militia; but that body having since been reduced by a draught of 10,000 men from it to the regular regiments, it was now found expedient that his Majesty should have the power of calling out one-half. It was found necessary, for the sake of the counties, that the business should be done with greater expedition than hitherto; and to effect this, and prevent too great an assemblage of the militia, he should propose that the men be called out in the subdivisions of the counties, and there ballot for the half that is to serve. It would be remembered, that it was towards the close of the sittings before the recess, a Bill was brought in for drafting that 10,000 men from the militia, and he had the satisfaction to say that the measure was attended with success. But it necessarily occasioned a deficiency in some corps, which it was now intended to supply by incorporating the Supplementary with the Regular militia. He did not mean to say, that a larger portion than one-half would at no time be called out; this would wholly depend upon the exigences of the country. In the present situation of public affairs, every measure of safety was to be taken, and the House would, he was sure, agree with him, that the preparations for our own security were to be governed considerably by the preparations of the enemy. But the country was not to be alarmed even at these preparations, nor the spirit in which they are made. He was convinced, that whatever might be the gasconading of the enemy, whatever the language they held out to the people of France, whatever the alluring pictures of the wealth of this country, and their incitements to attempt invasion for the sake of plunder, still the spirit of the Nation would not be appalled; Englishmen would not submit themselves willing sacrifices to an inveterate, marauding foe. He spoke it with warmth, because he spoke it to and with the country, that if the enemy should ever be so mad as to attempt an invasion, they would find a people great and wealthy, prepared and able to defend themselves. "And (continued Mr. Dundas) our measures will be such, that every man may lay in peace in his bed, on the faith of those exertions. And sure I am, that whenever the enemy will make such an attempt, they will be overwhelmed with confusion and destruction." He concluded with moving for leave to bring in a Bill for enabling his Majesty to call out such a portion of the Supplementary Militia as may at any time be found necessary, and to provide the necessary augmentation of the corps of the Regular Militia therefrom.—Agreed to.

Mr. Dundas brought up this Bill in pursuance of his motion, which was read a first time.

FRIDAY, FEBRUARY 9.

The Sheriffs of the City of London brought up a petition from the Lord Mayor and Corporation, praying for the continuance of the Act for preventing Frauds in the Metage of Coals, which would otherwise expire with the present session.—Ordered to lie on the table.

The Sheriffs also presented a petition against the Merchants' scheme for making Wet Docks in the Port of London, and praying to be heard by counsel against the same.

Mr. Alderman Lushington requested that it may be observed, that the general sense

ſenſe of the Corporation was by no means againſt the meaſure. The merchants were at preſent employed in the formation of a new plan. Whether that may prove more acceptable he knew not, but at all events ſome meaſure was neceſſary to repair the preſent defective ſtate of the port of London.

The petition was ordered to lie on the table, and both parties to be heard by their counſel.

Mr. Serjeant Adair brought up a petition from Mr. Macklin, of Fleet-ſtreet, ſtating that he had propoſed to diſpoſe of his Gallery of Pictures, by way of chances dependant on the enſuing State Lottery. The ſtate of the times was, however, ſuch that he could diſpoſe of no more than *one ſixth* of his whole number (2,500). The petition therefore prayed, that the deciſion of theſe chances may be poſtponed to, and depend on the State Lottery of the year 1799.

The petition was referred to a Committee.

Mr. Pitt brought up a meſſage from the King, of which the following is a copy:

"G. R.

"His Majeſty having taken into his Royal conſideration the eminent and ſignal ſervice performed by Adam Lord Viſcount Duncan, one of the Admirals of the Blue, on the Coaſt of Holland, in an engagement, in the month of October laſt, with a Dutch fleet, under the command of Admiral De Winter, not only highly honourable to himſelf, but greatly beneficial to his Majeſty's kingdoms, and being deſirous to beſtow upon the ſaid Adam Lord Viſcount Duncan ſome conſiderable and laſting mark of his royal favour, as a teſtimony of his Majeſty's approbation of the ſaid ſervice, and for this purpoſe to give and grant unto the ſaid Adam Lord Viſcount Duncan, and to the next ſucceeding heirs male of the body of the ſaid Adam Lord Viſcount Duncan, to whom the title of Viſcount Duncan ſhall deſcend, for and during their lives, a net annuity of 2000l. per annum; but his Majeſty not having it in his power to grant an annuity to that amount, or to extend the effect of the ſaid grant beyond the term of his own life, recommends it to his faithful Commons to conſider of a proper method of enabling his Majeſty to grant the ſame, and of extending, ſecuring, and ſettling ſuch annuity to the ſaid Adam Lord Viſcount Duncan, and to the two next perſons on whom the title of Viſcount Duncan ſhall deſcend, in ſuch a manner as ſhall be thought moſt effectual for the benefit of the ſaid Adam Lord Viſcount Duncan and his family."

Mr. Pitt moved, that this Meſſage may be taken into conſideration by a Committee of the whole Houſe on Monday next.—Ordered.

Mr. W. Bird moved for an account of the produce of the taxes to the 5th of January 1798; and alſo for an account of the income of, and charges upon, the Conſolidated Fund to the ſame day.—Ordered.

Mr. Mainwaring obſerved, that ſeveral petitions from the workmen and dealers in clocks and watches now lay on the table. Several had been preſented ſince the receſs. It was not his intention to enter at preſent into the ſubject matter of theſe petitions, as he underſtood that no oppoſition was intended to be made to his motion. He ſhould therefore ſimply move, that theſe petitions ſhould be referred to the conſideration of a Committee.—Ordered.

The Committee was named, and ordered to ſit to-morrow.

Mr. Pitt moved the ſecond reading of the Bill for calling out a certain portion of the Supplementary Militia. This was a meaſure the utility of which was generally acknowledged. Some objections may ariſe when the Bill came to be diſcuſſed in detail. Theſe, however, would come forward more properly in the Committee. The Bill was ordered to be committed on Monday.

MONDAY, FEBRUARY 12.

Mr. Pitt moved the Order of the Day for the Houſe to reſolve itſelf into a Committee to take his Majeſty's Meſſage into conſideration. The order was accordingly read.

Mr. Pitt, alluding to ſome circumſtances which had lately come to his knowledge, reſpecting another illuſtrious Commander, who had gained a brilliant victory in a different part of the world, propoſed to defer the conſideration of the Meſſage to Wedneſday next, in order to take both caſes into conſideration at the ſame time.

Mr. Jekyll ſaid, he preſumed that the alluſion was to Lord St. Vincent.

Mr. Pitt expreſſed his aſſent by a nod.

The motion for poſtponing the conſideration of the Royal Meſſage was put and carried.

The Supplementary Militia Bill went through the Committee.

 TUESDAY,

TUESDAY, FEBRUARY 13.

Mr. Pitt brought up a Message from his Majesty, which was couched in the following terms:

"G.R.

"His Majesty having taken into his royal consideration the eminent and signal services performed by Earl St. Vincent, Admiral of the Blue, in an engagement with the Spanish fleet, under the command of Admiral Don Joseph de Cordova, on the 14th of February 1797; a service not only honourable to himself, but highly beneficial to this kingdom; and his Majesty being desirous to bestow some permanent mark, in testimony of his royal approbation, on the said Admiral Earl St. Vincent, for such signal service, has determined to give and grant to the said Earl St. Vincent, and to his two next succeeding heirs male, on whom his title shall descend, a net annuity of 2000l. But his Majesty, not having it in his power to give or extend the same beyond the term of his own life, recommends to his faithful Commons to take his royal intention into consideration, and to adopt the necessary measures to enable his Majesty to grant, secure, and settle the above-mentioned annuity on the said Earl St. Vincent, and his two next succeeding heirs, on whom the title shall devolve, in such manner as shall be most effectual for their benefit."

The Message was ordered to be taken into consideration to-morrow.

The Town Corporate Jurisdiction Bill went through the Committee. The Report was ordered to be received to-morrow.

WEDNESDAY, FEBRUARY 14.

Mr. Pitt moved the Order of the Day, for the House to resolve itself into a Committee to take into consideration his Majesty's Messages, recommending a parliamentary provision to be made to Admirals Earl St. Vincent and Lord Viscount Duncan, for their distinguished professional services. The exploits achieved by these two gallant Commanders were, he remarked, so similar in brilliancy and importance, that he hardly knew to which the precedence ought to be given in the Committee. As Lord St. Vincent's victory claimed it in point of date, and as this was the anniversary of that memorable event, he proposed that the resolution respecting the noble Earl should have the priority. In the Committee a resolution, reciting the heads of the message, and expressing the readiness of the House to enable his Majesty to carry his wish into effect towards Earl St. Vincent, was read.

Mr. Jekyll remarked, that the House and the Public must feel that this was a compulsory act of gratitude. A reference to dates would shew how tardy Ministers were in rewarding merit in one instance, and with what alacrity they could do it in another. To establish this point, he adverted to the Address of Thanks voted on the 2d of March to Lord St. Vincent, for his unparalleled victory. On that occasion the question of form was interposed to a proposition for some signal mark of approbation. But when the relative of a person high in office distinguishes himself, a peerage is spontaneously granted, and before those shoes were old in which he walked to the House of Lords, a pecuniary recompence is proposed.

Mr. Pitt said, with respect to the tardiness complained of in the one instance, and the alacrity in the other, he had only to remark, that Lord Duncan's circumstances were known to be unequal to supporting the dignity of the peerage without a pecuniary provision at the time the title was bestowed, but declared that he was not in possession of the information respecting Lord St. Vincent's inability to support the dignity, more than twenty-four hours before the communication was presented to the House.

Mr. Nicholls did not think the present situation of the country warranted the proposition.

Mr. Dundas admitted his affinity to Lord Duncan, and asked if it was reasonable that a man's services should not be requited, because he happened to be related to his Majesty's Ministers? He then bestowed some handsome compliments on the public and private character of his Lordship, and declared, that unless he received the proposed reward, it would be an injustice to the country.

Sir W. Dolben suggested the propriety of granting the pension to the family in perpetuity.

After a few words from Mr. Jones and Mr. Pitt, in explanation, the Resolutions were put and agreed to, *nem. con.*

THURSDAY, FEBRUARY 15.

Mr. Hobart brought up the Report of the Committee to whom were referred the Royal Messages, recommending pecuniary remunerations to Admirals Earl St. Vincent and Lord Viscount Duncan. The Resolutions were agreed to, and Bills ordered.

The

The Order of the Day was read for the third reading of the Supplementary Militia Bill.

Sir J. Sinclair said, before the Bill was read, he wished to suggest the propriety of an alteration in the preamble. It was stated, "Whereas it is expedient to call out half of the Supplementary Militia," from this it should appear, that only part could be embodied. He knew not what information Ministers were in possession of, but from the great military preparations of the enemy, it was incumbent upon us to be prepared for an effectual resistance, if they should attempt to carry their menaces into execution. To leave it open theretofore to call out the *whole*, he should propose that the words *may be* should be subscribed for the word *is*.

The Bill was then read a third time, after which the amendment was agreed to.

Mr. Pitt moved, that the Order for taking into consideration the different Reports of the Committee of Finance on Monday next, should be enlarged to Wednesday.

Ordered.

FRIDAY, FEBRUARY 16.

Mr. Rose brought up the Bills for settling and securing the annuities agreed to by the House on Admirals Earl St. Vincent and Lord Duncan, which were severally read the first time.

The Quarantine Bill was brought in and read the first time.

Mr. Rose moved, that the House should resolve itself into a Committee on Monday next, to consider the propriety of bringing in a Bill to repeal so much of the said Acts as relates to the Duty on Gold and Silver used in the manufacture of Watch Cases.

An Estimate of the Navy Debt, as it stood on the 31st of December 1797, was ordered to be laid on the table.

SATURDAY, FEBRUARY 17.

Macklin's Lottery Bill was read a second time.

Mr. Serjeant Adair stated, that unless the Bill was passed before the drawing of the Lottery, Mr. Macklin, for whose benefit this Bill was intended, would be utterly ruined. He therefore moved, that the Bill should be committed on Monday next, though it was always usual that a longer space should intervene between the second reading and the Committees upon private Bills.

The motion was agreed to.

MONDAY, FEBRUARY 19.

Lord Duncan's and Earl St. Vincent's Annuity Bills were read a second time, and committed.

Chilton Inclosure Bill was read a first time.

The Corporation Causes, and Macklin's Lottery Bills, were reported, and ordered to be engrossed.

A petition from the Commissioners of the Tower Sewers was presented against the London Docks' Bill, and ordered to be heard on the second reading of the Bill.

The Resolutions of the Committee of Supply were reported, and agreed to.

An Account of Regulations in Offices made by the Treasury was presented, and ordered to lie on the table.

The House, in a Committee, went through the Land Tax Commissioners' Bill, and ordered it to be reported.

The Order of the Day was read for the House to resolve itself into a Committee for the consideration of certain duties, imposed by two Acts of his present Majesty, on Gold and Silver Manufactured Plate.

Mr. Rose said, the produce of the tax on Plate thus manufactured was no object to Government, whilst its remission was stated to be a great relief to the trade.

The House then resolved itself into a Committee. The Resolution was, "That the Duties on Gold and Silver Plate, manufactured into Watch cases, shall cease and determine." The Resolution to be reported to-morrow.

TUESDAY, FEBRUARY 20.

The Committees on Earl St. Vincent's and Lord Duncan's Annuity Bills went through, and ordered them to be reported.

Three accounts from the Treasury, and two accounts from the Navy Office were presented, and ordered to lie on the table.

Macklin's Lottery Bill was read a third time, and passed.

Petition for Kennet and Avon Canal was presented, and a Bill ordered.

Mr. Rose moved for leave to bring in a Bill for continuing the Act of last Sessions for regulating the Distilleries in Scotland, which was agreed to, and the Report ordered to be received to-morrow.

Mr. Wilbraham Bootle moved, that the Order of the Day for taking into consideration the Election Treating Act should be postponed to this day fortnight.

Mr. C.

Mr. C. Dundas suggested the propriety of deferring the order one month, on account of the Assizes, which would oblige several Gentlemen, who might wish to deliver their sentiments, to be in the country.

Mr. Tierney thought it would be better to commit the Bill this day week, and to fix a distant day for the consideration of the Report. The original motion was withdrawn, and the Committee on the Bill ordered for this day week.

WEDNESDAY, FEBRUARY 21.

The Chancellor of the Exchequer moved the Order of the Day on the Reports of the Committee of Finance; which being read,

He moved, that the proceedings of the Commissioners of the Treasury had in consequence of such Reports be referred to the same Committee.—Ordered.

The House resolved itself into a Committee of the whole House, to consider of all these proceedings.

The Chancellor of the Exchequer then observed, that the proceedings which had been had upon the subject now before the Committee were necessarily of great length. There were many things which must hereafter come before the House for discussion. Many other things had been under the regulation of Executive Government, and arrangements made, agreeing in general with the opinions and suggestions of these Committees. There were not many points that would require the intervention of Parliament to carry the suggestions of the Committee into effect; at least he should not have many of them to bring forward now. He should only move some of the points that had been suggested by the Committee; and here he must observe, that after the Bills for which he should move were brought in, Gentlemen would have an opportunity of discussing the points better than could be done at present. That to which he now chiefly referred was to be found in the Fourth Report: the first part related to general finance, of which he did not at present mean to take any notice. The part to which he wished to draw the attention of the Committee related to the necessity of making some Parliamentary regulations with regard to public offices; and his chief object was to give a Parliamentary sanction to the suggestions of the Committee upon that subject, many parts of which had been already carried into execution by Executive Government, they having power to do so without legislative authority. Much of the plan of the Committee had been put in a train during the last fourteen years; but there was some modification of offices which had been deemed adviseable by the Committee that could not be carried into effect without legislative authority, and therefore it became necessary for him to move for leave to bring in Bills for these purposes. Few of these measures were expected to be of immediate public benefit, but they were expected to be hereafter beneficial to a considerable extent. They differed perhaps from some parts of the Reports of the Committee, but in general they were in conformity to such Reports. He should move that leave be given to bring in a Bill to abolish certain offices in the Customs, and for regulating others, &c. He said it had been long under consideration to abolish certain fees, and to introduce some regulations instead of them at the Customs; but he apprehended that the question would be attended with considerable difficulty, and he was extremely doubtful whether any mode could be found that would be more satisfactory to the Merchants than the mode now adopted. For that reason no arrangement had hitherto been attempted to be made, nor had he at present any thing to propose upon that head. He had heard a great deal, and many plans had been submitted upon that subject; but he had not yet been able to form a decided opinion upon any of them.

Another measure was relative to the Customs and other Offices, upon which he had a proposition to submit to the Committee, which was, "That leave be given to bring in a Bill to abolish the unnecessary number of holidays at the Customs and other public offices, and for enforcing the personal attendance of certain officers belonging thereto."

Another measure was, one also founded on the Report of the Committee; it was an alteration of the mode of collecting the revenue on the article of salt. This he proposed doing by transferring the management of that duty to the management of the Officers of Excise.

Another measure was, one that was more of a question of police perhaps than any other, he meant some better regulation with regard to hawkers and pedlars.

He then moved for leave to bring in the different Bills, the object of which he

he had thus shortly opened, and leave was given for each in its order.

The Chancellor of the Exchequer then said, that the next object he had to submit, was one that related to the Land Tax and the Assessed Taxes of Scotland. He moved, that leave be given to bring in a Bill to provide for the more speedy collection and remittance of the Land Tax and Assessed Taxes in Scotland

Sir John Sinclair said, he entertained doubts whether this motion would answer any good purpose, or whether it contained all that ought to be specified in order to attain the object which the Right Hon. Gentleman seemed to have in view. This, however, was not his chief reason for rising; what he wanted chiefly to know was, whether the Finance Committee was to be revived or not?

The Chancellor of the Exchequer said, that he had not submitted all he had to submit to this Committee. The Hon. Baronet might have collected from what he said, that he should have some motion to that effect, and it happened singularly enough, that he held now in his hand a motion to revive that Committee. He stated that few of the objects comprised in the Reports of the Committee were such as to require Parliamentary provision; that most of them might be well managed under the regulation which had been adopted by Executive Government, and that some of these regulations had already been carried into effect. How far others that had been suggested might need improvement, he would not presume to determine; but when they came to be laid before the House, every Gentleman would have an opportunity of delivering his opinion upon them, and the House would undoubtedly supply any unintentional omissions of the Executive Government: and an opportunity would be given to the Committee to suggest any further improvements that might appear to them to be practicable. In order to keep this matter before the House, he meant, after this Resolution should be disposed of, to move, that the Chairman be directed to move the House for leave to sit again.

The question was then put and carried.

The Chancellor of the Exchequer made a motion for the revival of the Select Committee of Finance, which was agreed to.

The House being resumed, Mr. Hobart reported the Resolutions, and asked leave to sit again, which was granted.

The Finance Committee being nominated, it consisted of the same names as the former. Mr. Sheridan's being the last upon the list.

Mr. Wilberforce doubted the propriety of suffering the name of any Member who had seceded from the House upon any Committee, because it was important that none should be nominated upon such Committees but those who were likely to do their duty.

The question being put, that these be the names of the Committee,

The Chancellor of the Exchequer said, that if it should appear there was a deficiency of attendance, the House possessed, and would exercise the power of substituting other Members for those who absented themselves. But it did not appear to him to be necessary to make any alteration in a Committee whose Report gave so much satisfaction. But as to those who chose to absent themselves, he could only say it was utterly impossible for any Gentleman, consistently with the duty he owed to his constituents, to absent himself; and as impossible for him to say in that House that he would not attend it, without being subject to the censure of the House. Whether any thing of that kind had been said any where else was not then to be inquired into. The House could not be guided by any rumour of secession. As to some of the Members of the Committee, their absence was unavoidable, for they were upon military duty. He did not think that there would be any material deficiency of attendance of the Committee, and therefore he did not move for any additional names.

The question was then put and carried.

The House agreed to go into a Committee of the whole House on Monday se'nnight, to consider further of the Report of the Committee of Finance.

The Chancellor of the Exchequer moved the Order of the Day, for the House to resolve itself into a Committee of the whole House, to consider of Ways and Means for raising a Supply. The House having resolved itself accordingly,

The Chancellor of the Exchequer said, he had now to move for the usual sum to be raised on Exchequer Bills, that was, he proposed the same sum as was granted last Session of Parliament. The particulars of this motion he would state to the Committee. From the circumstances of the country he had thought it proper to defer the opening the Ways and

Means

Means for raiſing the Supply for ſome weeks, for which there were various reaſons. There was reaſon for thinking that leaving this matter open for a time may render a Loan leſs neceſſary than it would otherwiſe be. The liberality and public ſpirit which had already diſplayed itſelf, and the ſpirit which had already been manifeſted, and which he truſted would ſoon ſpread all over the kingdom, was of a very flattering nature, and he thought it adviſable to give time for the operation of that ſpirit before he opened the Ways and Means for raiſing the Supplies of the year. Another reaſon was, that by the delay he propoſed in this reſpect, an opportunity would be had to ſee the effect of the late Aſſeſſed Taxes, by allowing the time for the firſt inſtalment to paſs before the Ways and Means were opened. He then moved a Reſolution, "That three millions be raiſed on Exchequer Bills."

Sir John Sinclair ſaid, he doubted the policy of this meaſure. If there were any circumſtances that rendered it probable that money would be leſs ſcarce hereafter than it was at preſent, then the poſtponing the Ways and Means would be a wiſe meaſure; but he apprehended the contrary, and therefore the Miniſter might have reaſon to repent of this delay. He complained of the complex manner in which the public finances were brought forward. In former times the whole income and expenditure of the Country were brought on together, ſo that both could be ſeen at a view; but by this complex mode of proceeding, the finance of the country could not be well underſtood. This was a new confuſion in our accounts, and he muſt object to this Reſolution.

The Chancellor of the Exchequer obſerved, that he believed there never was a period in the hiſtory of this country in which the ſubject of finance had been rendered ſo acceſſible to every underſtanding as the preſent period. True it was that in former times the matter was laid before the Houſe at one time, but that did not imply that they were clearer on that account; and in reality they were ſo far from being ſo, that they were intelligible only to thoſe who had made finance the whole ſtudy of their lives. The reaſon why he ſtated theſe things more than once, was for the purpoſe of explaining each article under its own particular head; and it was ſingular that the Hon. Baronet, who complained of the confuſion of our finances, ſhould be againſt a ſyſtem that had explanation for its object.

The Reſolution was then put and carried.

The Report of Lord Duncan and Earl St. Vincent's Annuity Bill was brought up, read, and agreed to, after which the Bill was ordered to be read a third time to-morrow, if then engroſſed.

A Bill was ordered to be brought in purſuant to the Reſolution of a Committee relative to the Scotch Diſtillery. It is to be a temporary meaſure only. Some letters upon this ſubject directed to Mr. Roſe and the Officers of the Treaſury from the Collectors in Scotland, were ordered to be laid before the Houſe.

Sir John Sinclair brought up a petition from the Board of Agriculture, which was ordered to be laid on the table.

Mr. Roſe brought up a Bill to repeal the ſate duty impoſed upon gold and ſilver uſed for watch caſes. Read a firſt time, and ordered to be read a ſecond time to-morrow.

The other orders were deferred.

THURSDAY, FEBRUARY 22.

The Bill for permitting the importation of ſalt from Portugal in neutral bottoms was brought in and read a firſt time, as were the Bill for the abolition of ſuperfluous Offices in the Cuſtoms, the Bill for reducing the number of Holidays at the Public Offices, and the Scotch Diſtillery Bill.

Earl St. Vincent's and Lord Duncan's Annuity Bills were read a third time, and paſſed *nem. con.*

Mr. Hobart brought up the Report of the Committee of Ways and Means, and a Bill was ordered to enable his Majeſty to raiſe three millions on Exchequer Bills.

The Solicitor General gave notice, that on Monday next he would move for leave to bring in a Bill to prevent the enemy from drawing any reſources from this country through the medium of the United Provinces.

Mr. Baker moved for an account of the proceedings of the Admiralty and Tranſport Boards, and of the Sick and Hurt Office, with reſpect to the treatment of French priſoners of war.

Mr. Roſe ſeconded the motion.

An account was then moved for, of the expences incurred by the priſoners of war, from the commencement of the war, together with the daily or weekly allowance to each individual: alſo an account of the rations iſſued daily by the Com-

Commissioners for French prisoners, up to the 1st of February; and a copy of instructions to Captain Coates, relative to the regulations of English prisoners in France. Agreed to.

FRIDAY, FEBRUARY 23.

Mr. Huskisson moved, That there be laid before the House extracts from the letters and correspondence respecting the detention and confinement of Sir Sidney Smith, and the negotiation entered into by the two countries respecting prisoners of war.

Captain Berkeley seconded the motion, which was agreed to.

Adjourned.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE EUROPEAN MAGAZINE.

SIR,

IF you think the following Account of the Cape of Good Hope, so far as relates to the Salubrity of the Climate, worth inserting in your useful Publication, please to give it a place. It is an Extract from the First Part of an Inquiry into the Causes which produce Disease among the Troops at the Cape of Good Hope, with a View of discovering the most effectual Means of Prevention. By Mr. Stewart Henderson, Apothecary to his Majesty's Forces at the Cape.

Yours,

AN OLD CORRESPONDENT.

TRAVELLERS, who have visited this part of Africa for the purpose of investigating the natural history of the country, speak with rapture of the salubrity of its air, and natural productions. I think it will be found, upon inquiry, to merit the most favourable opinion with respect to them. The face of the country, for a considerable distance (except the land which forms the Cape) is rather low, but open and well cultivated, of a sandy and marly soil, which soon absorbs the rain, thereby preventing those noxious exhalations, which are so productive of sickness in hot climates. The air, except a few months, may be called temperate; the atmosphere is seldom loaded with moisture, but possesses a degree of elasticity not often felt in any other country. And although Farenheit's thermometer, during the summer months, ranges from 80 to 90, and frequently a considerable variation is suddenly experienced, yet from the dryness of the atmospheric air, and a brisk circulation of it being kept up by the prevailing South-east winds, the constitution suffers little from relaxation. Invalids from India, labouring under complaints of debility, the effect of great heat, soon recover their strength here, by the temperate and bracing air of the winter months. And as a further proof of its salubrity, the florid and healthy looks we perceive in the Dutch inhabitants, especially those who live in the country, and are not enervated by luxury and indolence. Though it is remarked that there are not many instances of longevity among them, in a great measure owing to their habits and manner of life, yet they are happily exempt from many of those endemic and epidemic diseases which rage in other parts of the world, and annually carries off great numbers. The small-pox, measles, remittent and intermittent fever, and that most fatal of all diseases the jail, hospital, or ship-fever, which destroys so many of the human species in every part of Europe, are never generated here; and are unknown but when introduced, which, unfortunately for the natives, has sometimes happened. We likewise find that neither the inhabitants or officers are attacked with the diseases which prevail among the soldiers; and it is a singular circumstance, that not an officer of the army or navy has died of disease contracted here, since the British forces arrived at the Cape; which I think clearly proves, that no noxious quality exists in the air of this country, which has been by some imagined, and erroneously blamed, as the cause of the malignity of the disorders, and the many deaths that have occurred in the General Hospital. We must therefore look for other causes than those assigned.

The natural productions for the use of man perhaps exceed in variety most parts of the world. At that season of the year when great heat prevails, nature has made ample provision to lessen its influence on the human body, by the abundance of sweet acid fruits, which instinct and our reason dictate the use of. Upon the

the whole, confidering its fituation, climate, and natural productions, fo far from being deemed unhealthy, it may more properly, in my opinion, be ftiled the Montpellier of the Southern Hemifphere.

After enumerating the caufes of difeafe, and pointing out the means of prevention, he concludes with obferving, that by attention to cleanlinefs, ventilation, proper diet, cloathing, bedding, and preventing the ufe of ardent fpirits, the moft beneficial and falutary effects would doubtlefs be produced in a country where the climate is fo favourable to health; and I think is proved to have little or no fhare in occafioning the difeafes which are fo deftructive to the troops.

Cape Town, Good Hope,
Dec. 16, 1797.

FOREIGN INTELLIGENCE.

ADMIRALTY-OFFICE, FEB. 6, 1798.

Copy of a Letter from Admiral the Earl of St. Vincent, K. B. Commander in Chief of his Majefty's Ships and Veffels on the Coaft of Portugal, to Evan Nepean, Efq. dated on board the Ville de Paris, in the Tagus, the 20th of Jan. 1798.

SIR,

I ENCLOSE Letters from the Captains of L'Aigle, Alcmene, and Mercury, Speedy, and King's Fifher floops, reciting the captures of French and Spanifh privateers, made by the fhips and floops under their commands. The judgment difplayed by Capt. Pierrepont, joined to his fpirited conduct, and that of the Officers and crew of his Majefty's floop King's Fifher, in the action with the Betfey, does credit to them, and honour to his Majefty's arms; and the activity of all the cruizers under my command is worthy of commendation.

I am, &c.

ST. VINCENT.

L'Aigle, at Sea, Jan. 5.

MY LORD,

I HAVE the honour to inform your Lordfhip, on the 4th inft. off the coaft of Corunna, I chaced and captured a French privateer fhip, of 20 guns and 90 men; been out eight days from l'Orient; fhe is coppered, and a faft failer; not made any capture.

I have the honour to be, &c.

CHA. TYLER.

Earl St. Vincent, &c.

Alcmene, at Sea, Jan. 9.

MY LORD,

I HAVE the honour of informing your Lordfhip, that the Buonaparte French privateer, carrying two guns, fome fwivels, and 40 men, was laft evening chaced by the fquadron under my command, and captured, after a few hours chace, by his Majefty's fhip Lively; fhe has been out nine days from Cadiz, without taking any thing.

I have the honour to be, &c.

GEO. HOPE.

Admiral the Earl St. Vincent.

His Majefty's Ship Mercury, at Sea, Jan. 15, 1798.

MY LORD,

I HAD the honour to acquaint you, in my letter of the 6th inft. of having captured Le Benjamin French fhip privateer, belonging to Bourdeaux. I have now the fatisfaction to inform your Lordfhip, that this morning, Cape Finifterre bearing Eaft half North 40 leagues, we difcovered two fail to leeward, and, upon chacing them, foon found they were armed veffels. They continued near together until the Mercury came almoft within gunfhot of the fternmoft, intending, as I fuppofed, to fupport each other; but, upon being clofe preffed, they fteered different courfes, and I was enabled to come up with only one of them, after a chace of eight hours, who fired a few fhot, and ftruck his colours. She proves to be Les Trois Sœurs French brig privateer, belonging to Rochelle, pierced for 18 guns, but mounting 16 fix-pounders, and 100 men, copper-bottomed, fails remarkably well, and only five days out of port on her firft cruize.

I have the honour to be, &c.

THO. ROGERS.

To the Earl St. Vincent.

Speedy, off Oporto, Jan. 4.

MY LORD,

I HAVE the honour to acquaint you, that his Majefty's floop Speedy, having under convoy the brigantine Sally and Active, to fee them clear of the

the coast from the Spanish row-boats, captured, on the 1st inst. 15 leagues West of Viana, La Oliva, a Spanish schooner privateer, mounting 4 carriage guns and 12 swivels, and manned with 40 men; she is new, and coppered, out from Vigo ten days, and has not taken any thing.

I have the honour to be, &c.

HUGH DOWNMAN.

Earl St. Vincent.

King's Fisher, Tagus, Jan. 12.

MY LORD,

I HAVE the honour to acquaint your Lordship, that on the morning of the 8th instant, the Burlings bearing East, distant 50 leagues, at day light we discovered a ship in our weather quarter, and soon after perceived her to bear up and stand towards us; at nine we tacked, and at half past she hoisted French colours, and began firing, which we returned as we passed on different tacks, but at too great a distance to do much execution; she then wore: finding we could not weather her as I wished, we shortened sail for her to get abreast of us, when we began to engage, and continued for an hour and a quarter; falling little wind, and our jib-boom being carried away, she shot ahead of us, and endeavoured to make off, crouding all sail, and firing her stern chacers. Having got out another jib-boom, and the wind freshening, at one P. M. we were enabled to renew the action, which was continued for half an hour, when she struck. She is called La Betsey, a ship privateer, fitted out at Bourdeaux, copper-bottomed, pierced for 20 guns, and mounting only 16 six-pounders, and had on board 118 men, one of whom was killed; the first and second Captain and six seamen wounded; the second Captain and three seamen since dead of their wounds. She had been out fifteen days, but made no capture.

The damages sustained by the King's Fisher in hull, sails, and rigging, are trifling; and I am happy to add, that one man only is slightly wounded.

I beg to express my entire approbation of the steadiness and good conduct of the Officers and ship's company during the action, and have the honour to be, &c.

CH. H. PIERREPONT.

Earl of St. Vincent, &c.

Copy of a Letter from the Earl of St. Vincent, K. B. to Evan Nepean, Esq. dated on board the Ville de Paris, River Tagus, Jan. 20, 1798.

SIR,

I ENCLOSE a letter I have received from Captain Williams, Commander of his Majesty's store-ship the Gorgon, whose judgment, in bearing away for Lisbon upon the intelligence he had obtained, merits my full approbation; and you will acquaint the Lords Commissioners of the Admiralty with his subsequent success.

I am, &c.

ST. VINCENT.

His Majesty's Ship Gorgon, Tagus, Jan. 16.

MY LORD,

I HAVE the pleasure of acquainting your Lordship, that at half past noon, on Saturday the 13th, in lat. 46 deg. 9 min. long. 7 deg. 33 min. Cape Finisterre bearing S. 20 W. distance about seventy leagues, I fell in with and retook the Ann brig, of Dartmouth, bound from Newfoundland to Lisbon. She had been taken fifteen days by a French privateer; and, whilst exchanging people, another brig, under National colours, bore down upon us, who, after a few shot being fired at her, struck to his Majesty's ship under my command; she proves to be Le Henri, a French privateer, from Nantes, carrying 14 guns, and 108 men; she had thrown five of her guns overboard, had been out five days, and taken nothing. I immediately ordered my first Lieutenant Archbald, with Mr. Tritton and sixteen other supernumeraries belonging to L'Aigle, to take possession of her, and proceed in company with me to Lisbon, where I have the additional pleasure to inform your Lordship she is safe arrived, and have every reason to expect the brig will shortly join us.

I have the honour to be, &c.

RICH. WILLIAMS.

To the Earl of St. Vincent, &c.

Copy of a Letter from Sir Edward Pellew, Bart. Captain of his Majesty's Ship Indefatigable, to Evan Nepean, Esq. dated at Sea, the 28th ult.

SIR,

I HAVE the pleasure to inform you, that I this day, in company with his Majesty's ship Cambrian, captured the French

French ship privateer L'Heureuse Nouvelle, of 22 guns, and 130 men, from Brest thirty-six days, in which time they had taken nothing but a large ship, an American, called the Providence, loaded with sugar and cotton, which I am in hopes of retaking, having left the Cambrian in chace of her.

I have the honour to be, &c.

EDW. PELLEW.

ADMIRALTY-OFFICE, FEB. 13, 1798.

Extract of a Letter from Admiral the Earl of St. Vincent, K. B. Commander in Chief of his Majesty's Ships and Vessels on the Coast of Portugal, to Evan Nepean, Esq. dated on board the Ville de Paris, in the Tagus, the 26th of Jan. 1798.

I ENCLOSE an Extract of a Letter from Captain Digby, of his Majesty's ship Aurora, relative to the capture of a Spanish schooner letter of marque, from Luguira.

Extract of a Letter from Captain Digby, of his Majesty's Ship Aurora, to Admiral Earl of St. Vincent, dated the 26th of Jan. 1798.

I HAVE the honour to acquaint you, that I captured on the 17th instant, to the westward of Cape Finisterre, La Casualided Spanish letter of marque, schooner rigged, mounting 6 guns and 27 men, Don Ysidro Ornez, Commander: 47 days from Caraccas, with a cargo of cocoa.

ADMIRALTY-OFFICE, FEB. 13, 1798.

Copy of a Letter from Vice-Admiral Kingsmill, Commander in Chief of his Majesty's Ships and Vessels on the Coast of Ireland, to Evan Nepean, Esq. dated at Cork, the 4th inst.

SIR,

PLEASE to lay before my Lords Commissioners of the Admiralty the accompanying letter to me from Captain Fraser, of his Majesty's ship Shannon, giving account of his having captured, off Cape Clear, on the 2d inst. a large French ship privateer, mounting 24 guns and 150 men, with which he arrived here last evening.

I have the honour to be, &c.

R. KINGSMILL.

Shannon, Cove of Cork, Feb. 3.

SIR,

I BEG to acquaint you, that yesterday, at three P.M. being six or eight leagues to the southward of Cape Clear, with his Majesty's ship under my command, I saw and gave chace to a ship in the N. E. She at first hoisted English colours, but on the Shannon's firing a shot towards her, she hauled them down, and hoisted the National flag, and fired her stern chacers, continuing to do so (without effect) until the Shannon's shot fell far beyond her, when she struck her colours, and brought to at five P. M.

She is called Le Duguay Trouin, a privateer of St. Malo, commanded by Citizen Legue, mounting twenty-four six-pounders, several of which were thrown overboard during the chace, and armed with 150 men.

She failed from St. Malo the 3d of November, but having been forced into the river Benois, in Brittany, by bad weather, she had been only eight days from thence; she had taken nothing until early in the morning of the day I fell in with her, when she captured the Wilding, of Liverpool, Henry Ward, master, from Jamaica, 23 of whose crew I found on board her. I have to regret the extreme haziness of the weather all day, which prevented any object from being seen at more than four or five miles distance, otherwise I think I must have seen and recaptured that ship; but it blowing very fresh at west, it was late in the night before the prize could be secured and the prisoners shifted, which having done, I thought it necessary, from the number on board, and the state of the Shannon's rigging, which had suffered much in the late gales, to proceed for this port.

Le Duguay Trouin is 112 feet long on the gun deck, and 30 feet broad; she is very well found in every thing as a privateer, and sails fast.

I have the honour to be, &c.

ALEX FRASER.

Vice-Admiral Kingsmill, Cork.

ADMIRALTY-OFFICE, FEB. 17, 1798.

Extract of a Letter from Vice-Admiral Kingsmill, Commander in Chief of his Majesty's Ships and Vessels on the Coast of Ireland, to Evan Nepean, Esq. dated at Cork, the 9th inst.

I REQUEST you will lay before their Lordships the accompanying letter to me from Lord A. Beauclerk, giving an account of his having captured and brought in here Le Mars, of Nantes, a new coppered ship privateer, mounting 16 guns and 220 men.

Dryad,

Dryad, Cork Harbour, Feb. 9.

SIR,

I HAVE the honour to inform you, that on the 4th inst. at five A. M. Cape Clear N. E. twenty leagues, I captured Le Mars, a stout fast-sailing privateer, from Nantes, pierced for 20 guns, and mounted 12 twelves, 2 eighteens, and 2 twelve pound carronades, with 222 men; had been out 49 days, and not captured any thing.

I am, &c.

A. BEAUCLERK.

Vice-Admiral Kingsmill, Cork.

ADMIRALTY-OFFICE, FEB. 20, 1798.

Copy of a Letter from the Right Hon. Admiral Lord Bridport, K. B. to Evan Nepean, Esq. dated the 16th instant.

YOU will herewith receive, for their Lordships' information, a copy of a letter from Captain Durham, of his Majesty's ship Anson, stating his having captured Le Jason ship privateer, of Nantes, coppered, mounting 12 guns, and 108 men.

You will also receive a letter from Captain Herbert, of his Majesty's ship Amelia, dated the 14th inst. stating his having captured La Branche d'Olive, a French merchant brig, laden with flour, beef, wine, and brandy; and with his having fallen in with a small convoy in the Passage du Raz, and captured Le Cultivateur de Rochelle brig, and an armed chasse marée; but the latter having struck upon a rock, he was obliged to destroy her.

I am, &c.

BRIDPORT.

Anson, at Sea, Feb. 8.

MY LORD,

I BEG leave to acquaint your Lordship, that I have this day captured Le Jason French privateer, of 12 guns and 108 men, belonging to Nantes, copper-bottomed, out two days, and made no captures.

I have the honour to be, &c.

P. C. DURHAM.

The Rt. Hon. Lord Bridport, K. B.

Amelia, Plymouth Sound, Feb. 14.

MY LORD,

I HAVE to inform your Lordship of the arrival of his Majesty's ship Amelia here this morning. Your Lordship will from Captain Stirling have heard of my parting from him in a heavy gale of wind, on the 31st ult. As soon as the weather made it possible I returned off Ushant, according to my orders. I made a night attempt to destroy a man of war, brig, and cutter, just to the northward of Point St. Matthew's, but quitted it almost immediately, finding from their situation it was impossible to effect it. At dark I came to an anchor off the Cap-du-Cherri, and sent all the boats armed close into Point St. Matthew's, in hopes of taking part of the convoy under the protection of the vessels above-mentioned, if they attempted to go into Brest that night. One boat, however, only fell in with and captured La Branche d'Olive, a French merchant brig, of about 170 tons, laden with flour, beef, wine, and brandy. The next day, having seen her safe to the northward of Ushant, I got in by dark close to Point du Raz, and at day-light saw a convoy, of one brig and some chasse marées, under protection of a small lugger, coming through the passage. The lightness of the wind enabled the lugger and most of the chasse marées to escape, but the brig Le Cultivateur de Rochelle, and an armed chasse marée, Le St. Pierre's, were captured. The latter, having struck on a rock in the passage, I was obliged to destroy her, having taken out of her part of her cargo, consisting of officer's baggage.

The brig is about 133 tons, laden with brandy, wine, and groceries.

I am, my Lord, &c.

CHARLES HERBERT.

Right Hon. Lord Bridport, K. B. &c. &c.

ADMIRALTY-OFFICE, FEB. 24, 1798.

Copy of a Letter from Admiral the Earl of St. Vincent, K. B. Commander in Chief of his Majesty's Ships and Vessels on the Coast of Portugal, to Evan Nepean, Esq. dated on board the Ville de Paris, in the Tagus, the 31st of Jan. 1798.

SIR,

I ENCLOSE a letter from Captain Rogers, of his Majesty's ship the Mercury, acquainting me with his having captured La Constance French privateer, of 18 guns, the third taken by that ship since her arrival from Newfoundland.

I am, &c.

ST. VINCENT.

His Majesty's Ship Mercury, at Sea, Jan. 25.

MY LORD,

I HAVE the honour to inform your Lordship, that this day at noon, the

Burlings bearing S.E. 42 leagues, I fell in with La Constauce French brig privateer, belonging to Nantes, which I captured after a chace of five hours; she is a remarkable fine vessel, pierced for 18 guns, but has only 12 six and nine-pounders on board, and 96 men, copper-bottomed, quite new, sails very fast, and is only ten days from Nantes, on a cruize off the Western Islands.

I have the honour to be, &c.

THO. ROGERS.

Earl St. Vincent, &c.

ADMIRALTY-OFFICE, FEB. 27, 1798.

Copy of a Letter from Captain Charles Stirling, Commander of his Majesty's Ship Jason, to Evan Nepean, Esq. dated at Sea, the 23d of Feb. 1798.

SIR,

HIS Majesty's ship under my command this day captured Le Coureur, a corvette belonging to the Government of France, and commanded by the Officers of the Navy, but lent to the Merchants for a privateer; she mounts 24 guns, and has 150 men.

I have the honour to be, &c.

CHA. STIRLING.

[FROM OTHER PAPERS.]

Hague, Feb. 10.

Several Representatives have declared that they cannot sign the declaration required of them; so that now no less than sixty-three have resigned their seats.

The *Constituent Assembly*, for by that name the Convention is now called, has abolished all the provisional Administrations by the decree of Unity, of Sovereignty, and Territory; so that we are no longer Hollanders or Utrechters, but appertain equally to the Batavian Republic.

The French head-quarters will for the future be at the residence of General Joubert, for whom Government has hired the hotel formerly occupied by the Prussian Envoy. General Joubert is Commander in Chief of the French and Batavian troops, but cannot send the latter out of the country without the consent of the Constituent Assembly.

All the Commanders of the French troops in the Republic have received orders to carry into execution the decrees of the Constituent Assembly, which unites in itself all power.

The Members of the Constituent Assembly wear a tri-coloured scarf, on which are embroidered the arms of the French Republic.

The Ministers under the orders of the Executive Directory will be in number six, viz. A Minister for Foreign Affairs; another for Internal Affairs; the Ministers of Justice, the Finances, War, and the Marine. All public Officers must take the oath of hatred to the Stadtholdership, Aristocracy, Federalism, and Anarchy.

The principles of our new Constitution, according to the late decrees, are to be the abolition of the respective sovereignty of the provinces, and of the feudal system; the exclusion of the Orange party, and the enemies of the Sovereignty of the People, from the right of voting for ten years after the acceptance of the Constitution; a plan of a new system of finance, founded on the relative abilities of individuals; the abolition of provincial quotas; (the Executive Government will fix the imposts, subject to the ratification of the Legislative Body;) the separation of the Legislative, Executive, and Judicial Powers; an annual responsibility for the public expenditure; a strict alliance with the French Republic, &c.

On the 5th inst. the Directory completed the new organization of the Provincial Administrations. In the province of Holland, not only the 55 Members of the late Provincial Administrations, but the 28 Members of the Provincial Committee have been set aside; and in their stead one body only appointed, consisting of 20 Members, with Citizen Hovens, of Haerlem, for their President. These are all tried men, whose political principles are known to be perfectly agreeable to the new system. They have received instructions from the Directory, contained in twenty-five articles. Their authority is, however, in every thing entirely subordinate to that of the Directory. Their function is to maintain order and tranquillity in the Province of Holland; to collect the imposts, which, till the new Constitution shall be completed, will remain on the former footing; to pay the pensions charged on the Province until further considerations and directions. They are all required to take the oath of hatred to the Stadtholderslip, Aristocracy, Federalism, and Anarchy. They may employ military force in case of necessity, but must give immediate notice to the Directory; and they may immediately set aside from their office all Magistrates who

who are inactive, or disinclined to the present system. The great power entrusted to them has caused a considerable sensation, and greatly alarmed many persons.

The National Assembly has decreed, that those who have resigned their seats as Representatives, shall be considered as having lost the confidence of the Constituent Assembly, and of the Batavian people.

The Batavian Constituent Assembly has fixed its new Government on Constitutional bases. The bases are as follows:

"The abolition of the Division into Provinces. The consolidation of the debts of the different Provinces. The abolition of the Feudal System.

"The separation of the Church from the State. No Corporation to have any regulations contrary to the laws of the Republic.

"The exclusion of all the friends of the House of Orange from the right of voting, and also of the enemies to the power of the people, and to the unity and indivisibility of the Republic, for the space of ten years. This exclusion to be exactly defined, that no scope may be left for arbitrary decisions.

"The formation of a Democratic Representative Republic, by the establishment of a Legislative Body, consisting of two Councils, and by the establishment of an Executive Power, consisting of Five Members, acting by their subordinate agents.

"The investment in the National Treasury of all the public revenues of every kind and description.

"The formation of a new Plan of Finance, founded on the relative abilities of every citizen.

"The abolition of all the Provincial Quotas.

"The Executive Power to furnish every year the state of the expences, both ordinary and extraordinary. The Legislative Bodies to examine into these accounts, for the purpose of granting or rejecting them by a formal decree.

"The Commissioners of the Treasury to be named by the Executive Power. Those of the Chamber of Accounts by the Legislative Body.

"The territory of the Republic to be divided into a convenient number of departments.

"There shall be a distinct division between the Executive, the Legislative, and the Judicial Powers.

"Commissaries from the Executive Power to watch over the Administrative and Judicial Authorities.

"A High National Court to be formed, to judge of the offences which may be committed by the Members of the Legislative Assemblies, and of the Executive Power, in their respective functions.

"The formation of a Court of Judges of the Peace, whose interference may conciliate the contending parties previous to their entering on a suit at law.

"A reform of the Civil and Penal Codes, and new Laws to be framed for this purpose, at the least within the terms of three years.

"The right of petitioning individually, to be granted to every citizen. The Popular Societies to be united with the Constitutional Circles.

"The Revision of the Constitutional Act after the term of five years. The subsequent periods of revision to be decided by the Constitution.

"The Organization of a National Guard throughout the Republic.

"An annual account to be publicly given by the Administrators of the National Funds.

"An oath to be unavoidably taken of hatred to the Stadtholderian Government, to Federalism, Aristocracy, and Anarchy, by all persons employed by the Government.

"No power to have a right to interfere with the Banks in the different cities of the Republic. They shall be considered as sacred pledges and supports of the credit of the Republic.

"Institutions to be established for public instruction in the arts and sciences, and also for the encouragement of commerce, navigation, agriculture, manufactures, fisheries, &c."

The last article of this Code, which consists of twenty-eight, states,

"That there shall be a strict union between the French and the Batavian Republics, in such a manner, that the latter, though considered as completely free, can entertain no political or commercial connection with the enemies of France; and that, in future, the two Republics shall consider the cause of either as a common cause."

Rastadt, Feb. 3. The following is the answer of the French Ministers to the note of the Deputation of the Empire, in which they declared that they could not agree to the cession of the left bank of the Rhine, and that the indemnification proposed for the powers who have pos-

sessions

fessions on the left bank of the Rhine, at the expence of those on the right, and the secularization of the Electorates or Bishoprics, is impracticable. It concludes with entreating the French Ministers to propose more reasonable bases in the following words:

"The Deputation of the Empire has been compelled formally to admit that the Republic *would not acquire a considerable accession* of power and greatness by the acquisition of the Trans-Rhinane provinces, either in respect of their extent, their language, their customs, and their modes of thinking. From this observation it indisputably follows, that it is not from a desire of aggrandizement that the French Republic desires the boundary of the Rhine, and that its demand rests upon a basis much more forcible, upon a motive common to the two powers, that of providing by invariable boundaries for their future tranquillity.

"Such is the object at present to be settled, and not that series of questions which the Deputation of the Empire endeavours to substitute in the room of the true object of discussion. The undersigned shall add only a single reflection, and it is, that the prompt accession to the demand of the French Republic, the subsequent examination of the accessory questions, and the conclusion of a solid peace will remove all pretext for mutual complaints. This is the true way to prove that we respectively wish in reality, and not in appearance, to put a period to the calamities of war."

TREILHARD and BONNIER,
Members Plenipotentiary of the
French Republic.

Jan. 29, Year 6.

To this the Deputation returned an answer, in which they ascribed the war to the aggression of the French, and hope the Directory will see the importance of their objections.

REVOLUTION IN ROME.

The Directory have sent a message to the Councils, on the subject of the late events in Rome. This message details the events which have characterised the present Revolution. It expatiates upon the crimes of the Popes, Cardinals, and Priests, who have for 1400 years formed the Theocratic Government of Rome, which in prosperity and adversity was uniformly perfidious.

The Roman people declare, in their act of Sovereignty, published on the 27th Pluviose, that it is their wish to preserve the religion which they venerate and practise, and to leave untouched the dignity and spiritual authority of the Pope. They farther declare, that their Representatives shall provide in a suitable manner for his maintenance, and the safety of his person shall be secured by the National Guards.

On the 2d Ventose, at four in the morning, the Pope left Rome; he was followed by a guard, and treated with the respect due to his age. A Provisory Government, consisting of seven Consuls (six of whom had been chosen) was established; the Municipalities, Civic Guard, &c. had been organized, and the oath of fidelity to the new Republic had been taken. In honour of this Revolution, which was effected without bloodshed, *Te Deum* was performed in all the churches of Rome, on the 30th Pluviose. Fourteen Cardinals joined in singing this hymn in the church of St. Peter.

The Pope on leaving Rome went to Florence, and from thence no one knows where. It appears that the King of Naples has refused him an asylum. The courier who brought the news of the departure of the Pope, met Cardinal Maury flying from Piza.

Relative to the entry of the French into Rome, the *Redacteur*, and all the other papers, contain the following article:

ARMY OF ITALY.

"Rome is free. The people have resumed their rights of Sovereignty, by proclaiming their independence — by giving to themselves the Government of ancient Rome, and by constituting the Roman Republic.

"The following are some of the details respecting this memorable event:

"On the 15th of February, the people repaired in great crowds to the place Campo Varino. It was there that with shouts they proclaimed their liberty, and that the Roman Republic was resuscitated by an act signed by several thousands of the citizens. The Tree of Liberty was afterwards planted before the Capitol, and in several of the public places.

"At noon a Deputation from the people, bearing the colours of the Roman Republic, went to find the General in Chief, Berthier, in the French camp, under the walls of Rome, and presented to him the wishes of the Roman people, and also their Provisional Government. The Commander in Chief, after having received the Deputation, proceeded immediately

mediately to the Capitol. He arrived there, preceded by the music and by the grenadiers of his army, and followed by his Etat-Major, with 100 horsemen from every regiment of cavalry. The procession passed through the city in the midst of an immense crowd of people, who were electrified by the most holy enthusiasm.

"In fine, the Revolution is effected at Rome. The altars of liberty have been raised in the Capitol. Five Consuls are there invested with the Executive Power. The other Members of the Provisional Government are installed in the place of the Papal Government. Persons and property are every where respected, and every where bless the prudent demeanour of our troops. We here transcribe the dispatch by which General Berthier informs the Directory of this new success:

"*Head-Quarters at the Capitol, Feb.* 15.

"Citizen Directors,

"The French army has been at the Capitol to render homage to the great men of the fairest times of Rome. The Roman people have declared their resumption of those rights which have been usurped from them, and have demanded from me the protection of the French Republic—and Rome is free.

"Health and respect,

"ALEX. BERTHIER."

Some of the last French papers contain a sort of Proclamation of a very extraordinary nature, addressed to the Emigrants. It begins with exhibiting to them the miseries of their present residence in foreign countries, and the impossibility of their return to France; it then endeavours to excite in them an indignation against England, and finally invites them to assemble in America, for the purpose of invading Canada, wresting it from England by an union with their countrymen there, and of submitting it to the protection of their mother country, who, though it will not receive them at home, may assist them abroad. We should scarcely have thought this Paris speculation worthy of notice, if it had not been drawn up with some ability, and inserted in their official journals.

IRELAND.

Feb. 9. The following is the account of the murders committed on Colonel ST. GEORGE MANSERGH and JASPER UNIACK, Esq. as proved at the Coroner's Inquest, by the different witnesses examined:

"Mr. St. George Mansergh, who had a considerable estate in Ireland, which mostly lies in the Glyns of Ariglin, came there some time ago to assist in quieting the country, his tenantry in particular. He was very active, and from his exertions, with the assistance of the military and yeomanry, much good was expected, and in some degree thought to be effected; but his conduct was in a great measure marked with fool-hardiness, as appears by the last imprudent act. He had a confidential serjeant, who always attended him with a sword, a blunderbuss, and a case of pistols. In general he would not go from one house to another, without this man; he frequently went to these Glyns, but always had this serjeant, and usually some soldiers with him. One day he set fire to, and burnt a house, where he was informed meetings of those people called United Men were held; but here he was assisted by some of the military. He declared publicly that he would burn and demolish every house in the Glyns, and that he would first begin with his own tenantry. The day of the night he was murdered, he went out to those Glyns, about eleven o'clock in the morning, to view some depredations that were committed on his woods; he took a Gentleman, a Magistrate, who lives in that town, his orderly serjeant, and two soldiers with him, but would not suffer them to take any arms with them. He met a number of people in a field on his own estate, mostly his own tenantry; and after declaring his intention of burning, &c. he told them he would sleep at Mr. Uniack's that night unprotected, where he did not fear to meet Captain Doe, a title assumed by the leader of these infatuated men; he accordingly came to Mr. Uniack's, made the Magistrate return home, and sent away likewise the serjeant and soldiers. Mr. St. George dined and spent the evening at Mr. Uniack's; between ten and eleven o'clock Mr. Uniack went up stairs to shew Mr. St. George his bed-chamber; soon after a number of armed men entered the house, passed through the parlour where Mrs. Uniack was with her son, a boy about thirteen years of age, rushed directly up stairs, where they met Mr. Uniack and Mr. St. George, whom they dragged down to the kitchen, where they murdered them in a most barbarous manner, having fractured their skulls by repeated blows. Mrs. Uniack endeavouring to prevail on them to spare her husband, was knocked down at the parlour door, where

where she lay till the party had left the house. Unfortunately it so happened, that Mr. Uniack's house was totally unprovided with arms, which prevented the possibility of making any defence."

19. The Earl of Moira brought forward, in the Irish House of Lords, his expected proposition for a change of system in the internal Government of that kingdom. His Lordship, after alluding to the calumnies heaped upon him in the Ministerial prints, and lamenting that men in official situations should descend to such contemptible and degrading expedients, proceeded earnestly to pray their Lordships to put an end, by their resolutions of that day, to the system of terror, of cruelty, and oppression, under which the nation groaned; for he insisted, and would prove, that Government had been guilty of the most wanton and unprovoked acts of cruelty. The affection of the Irish people (still fixed on their Sovereign and his heir) might be yet recovered, even by Government, if they would adopt the principles of moderation and conciliation. If they did not, and their present system was continued, he predicted the most melancholy catastrophe, not only to Ireland, but to the whole British Empire. His Lordship concluded by moving an Address to the Lord Lieutenant, "recommending the adoption of such conciliatory measures as may allay the apprehensions and extinguish the discontents unhappily prevalent in this country."

His Lordship's motion was warmly opposed by Lord Glentworth, who was convinced his Lordship was much imposed on by misrepresentation, and mistook the causes for effects.

The Bishop of Downe, in a warm speech, supported the motion, and concluded in the following words: "Whatever, my Lords, may be the fate of the country, it will be imputable solely to his Majesty's Ministers."

Lords Dulanev and Bellamont also supported it.

The Lord Chancellor (the Earl of Clare) in a most able speech of four hours continuance opposed the motion. He justified all the measures adopted by the Legislature: without them Ireland would have been by this time in complete rebellion. His Lordship concluded by arguing against the policy of Catholic Emancipation and Parliamentary Reform at the present moment; and on a division there appeared for Lord Moira's motion 9—against it 44.

Dublin, March 8. In consequence of information received, that Mr. Arthur O'Connor, the sworn proprietor and publisher of The Press, had been seized at Margate, in the actual attempt of taking his passage for France, with Quigley, the Priest of Dundalk, Alderman Alexander, on Tuesday, having received proper information upon oath, proceeded to seize the materials and papers of The Press, it became a matter of immediate and indispensable necessity to prevent a fugitive from Ireland, accused of treasonable libels here, and endeavouring to fly from England to France, from exciting any longer the people to insurrection, whilst it was incumbent on Government to procure every proper evidence for corroborating and substantiating the proofs of his guilt.

The Superintendant Magistrate, in searching the place where the abovementioned Paper was printed (the house, No. 62, Abbey-street) seized a quantity of seditious papers in manuscript, with some ball cartridges, which a woman was endeavouring to convey out of the house while this Magistrate was doing his duty. Some of the workmen of the above newspaper were taken into custody, but afterwards discharged.

Among the persons in the house where The Press was printed, were found Lord Edward Fitzgerald, Counsellor Sampson, and Mr. Swift, jun. whose punishment of imprisonment in the New Gaol, for a libel against certain of the Fellows of Trinity College, some time ago, had been humanely remitted by Government, and whom it was supposed then acted as director of that paper.

None of these leaders were detained that night, having pledged themselves to be forthcoming in the morning to answer any charge that might be alledged against them.

DOMESTIC INTELLIGENCE.

FEBRUARY 20.

OUR Readers will recollect the public Meeting called under the auspices of the Corresponding Society, on the 31st of July last, in a field near Pancras, at which Sir William Addington took into custody a young barrister of the name of Fergusson, who thought proper to

to appear there in a very conspicuous situation. For this Mr. Fergusson brought an action against Sir William, which was this day tried in the Court of King's Bench. Mr. F. conducted his own cause; and after a very long speech, brought forward some evidence of the transactions of the day, previous to producing a copy of *the Notice* served on Sir William, of Mr. F.'s intention to commence the action. This irregularity was objected to; but when the notice came to be produced, it appeared that it was *informal*, the place of residence of the attorney not having been indorsed thereon; and he was *non-suited*. Mr. F. had laid his damages at 5000l.

MARCH 1. Arthur O'Connor, Esq. proprietor of a newspaper called The Press, printed in Dublin, John Binns, a celebrated Member of the Corresponding Society, John Allay, James Favey (alias Colonel Morris, alias Captain Jones, a Romish priest), and Patrick Leary, servant to Mr. O'Connor, were brought to town from Margate, in four post chaises and a post coach, by Fugion and Revett, two of the Bow-street Officers, escorted by a party of light dragoons. In the evening they underwent a private examination before Mr. King, the Under Secretary of State, and Mr. Ford; from which it appeared, that they had been taken into custody on suspicion of holding a treasonable correspondence with the French Government, and of having an intention to obtain a passage from Margate to the nearest port in France, for which purpose they offered a fisherman at Margate 150 guineas, and to leave 300 guineas more, as a security, in case the boat should be taken by the French. It was stated, that they went from London on Sunday last by a Whitstable hoy, but finding themselves suspected at that place, they hired a cart to carry their baggage, and, accompanying it themselves on foot, walked across the country to Margate, where they arrived on Tuesday evening, and put up at a little public house, called the King's Head, on the Sands, where Favey passed as Colonel Morris, and the others as his servants; but their conduct being here also suspected, and the fisherman being fearful to embark with them for France that night, they were detained; and early the next morning the above-mentioned officers, who had heard of their route at Gravesend, came to the house, and having four of the light dragoons to assist them, in case of need, took them into custody, and secured all their baggage, which completely filled a post-chaise. It consisted of a number of small trunks, boxes, and parcels, packed up extremely close, and very heavy, supposed to be ready for the purpose of sinking, in case of necessity. About sixty guineas were found in the possession of the prisoners, together with some fire-arms, cutlasses, and a quantity of baggage; and from Favey, alias Captain Morris, the officers took a very sharp dirk or dagger: on Binns was found a pair of loaded pistols, and in the pocket of a coat, supposed to belong to Favey, a paper was found, purporting to be an *Address from a Secret Committee in Ireland to the Executive Directory of France*, and which contained many treasonable expressions: this, however, the prisoners disclaimed any knowledge of, nor would they own any part of the baggage, except such articles as they were sure would not criminate them. The prisoners all, except Favey, declined saying any thing in reply to the charge; and he merely said, that he went to Margate for his health, from whence he intended to go by a trading vessel to Ireland. They were all committed for further examination to separate prisons.

The mahogany boxes, part of the baggage of the prisoners, and in which their papers were deposited, were of singular formation, having, at the bottom and sides, several concealed drawers for the secretion of papers; in other respects they resembled medicine chests, and the locks were of such excellence, that no key or pick could be found to open them, and the boxes were nearly broken to pieces in order to attain their contents.

Mr. Arthur O'Connor is nephew to Lord Longueville, whose fortune he was to have inherited; but it seems, that from the violent opposition of Mr. O'Connor to the Government, his Lordship has disinherited him of as much of his estates as the law would allow him to do. Mr. O'Connor, who is himself in possession of a considerable fortune in Ireland, was educated in the College of Dublin, where he was distinguished by the eccentricity of his manners, and the sudden effusions of his genius.

12. Was executed at Execution Dock, George Jay, a native of Hull, aged 54 years, pursuant to his sentence passed at the last Admiralty sessions, for piracy and traitorous fighting against his country. He conducted himself with a decorum becoming his melancholy situation. An astonishing concourse of people attended.

13. John

13. John Peak, a hackney-coachman, was brought before Nicholas Bond, Esq. the Sitting Magistrate, at the Public Office, Bow-street, charged on suspicion of being concerned with several others in stealing the corpses of four women, four children, and an aged man, from the burial ground belonging to Tottenham-court Chapel. It appeared that a watchman near the Chapel, between three and four o'clock yesterday morning, observed three men get out of the prisoner's coach; suspecting their design, he informed the patrole, and on their approaching the men, they ran off: on searching the coach they found the body of a child wrapped up in some cloth, upon which they took the prisoner into custody; and in a short time after, on the appearance of daylight, the other bodies were found in sacks in a ditch, near the burying ground. The prisoner denied any knowledge of the men who were in his coach, or that he even knew the body was in his coach; but, after a considerable investigation, it came out that the prisoner was nick-named *Lousy Jack*, that he was connected with Resurrection Men, and that he had been implicated in the robbery of Hampstead Church-yard some time since, upon which he was committed for further examination.

There had been six funerals on Thursday afternoon, and the whole of the bodies were in the sacks, and among them was a woman who died in her lying-in, with her infant, who were interred together. The greatest scene of distress was exhibited round the Chapel yesterday by the relatives of those who have lately been buried in that ground, and the whole of the bodies, except one woman, were owned in the course of the morning.

The Sexton, who has a house in the Chapel-yard, slept from home on Thursday night.

THE HERMIONE FRIGATE.

From the account of Fanny Martin, wife of the boatswain, now at New York, it appears that the mutiny which took place on board this vessel on Thursday night, in the beginning of August last, was headed by William Farmer, master's mate. That the Captain, nine officers (including her husband), and two Lieutenants of Marines, were murdered and thrown overboard: that a few days afterwards the vessel got into Laguira, from whence she was permitted, by the Governor, to go to that city. The master, gunner, and carpenter, with two midshipmen, were prisoners at Laguira, when she left it.

OFFICERS MURDERED.

Captain Pigot,
Lieutenant Spriggs,
Lieutenant Douglas,
Lieutenant Fanshaw,
Mr. Percey, Purser,
Dr. Sansom,
Mr. Manning, Captain's Clerk,
Mr. Smith, Midshipman,
Mr. Martin, Boatswain,
A Lieutenant of Marines, name forgot.

On the ship's arrival at Laguira, the Governor gave each man 25 dollars. She was afterwards fitted out, and is now cruizing, and W. Farmer is second Captain, with a number of the old crew, the greatest part of which were Frenchmen. The Lieutenant of Marines, though sick in his cabin, was taken out and thrown overboard: the other officers were cut to pieces.

The following is stated as the cause of M. Gallois's return to France:

At the first interview between Lord Grenville and M. Gallois, his Lordship asked him, if he was prepared to treat for an exchange of prisoners on the basis laid down by M. Swinburne at Paris in February 1797, and then acceded to by the Directory; M. Gallois said he was not, and in return proposed a "liberal exchange," as he termed it; which was no other than that we should restore all the French prisoners in England, for the comparatively few of our own in France. Lord Grenville objected, and asked Gallois if he would chuse to write to his principals for further instructions. He answered "No, as the Directory had in its wisdom marked out a line of conduct, which he would abide by." Lord Grenville then said, that if M. Gallois had any business left to be transacted, he might remain in England, until it was done; but in the mean time he wished him to remove ten miles from London. On this, M. Gallois took fire, and immediately demanded a passport.

SHERIFF APPOINTED FOR THE COUNTY OF LINCOLN,
MARCH 14, 1798.

BURTON SHAW, of West Willoughby, Lincolnshire, Esq.

MONTHLY

MONTHLY OBITUARY.

₄ The Death of Captain Atkinson Blanchard, announced in our list (p. 143), and in several of the Daily Papers, is a mistake.

JANUARY 21.

MR. Joseph Davies, surgeon, at Llandilo, Carmarthenshire.

FEB. 7. At Loughbrickland, the Rev. Osbo ne Shell, LL.D. vicar of Aghardin, and vicar-general of Dromore.

10 The Rev. H. Powell, rector of Minster Lovell, in Gloucestershire.

11. At Bath, aged 66, Mrs Juliana Mackworth, sister of the late Sir Herbert Mackworth, she attended the service at Lady Huntingdon's chapel, which being finished, she unfortunately attempted to walk from thence to her lodgings on the South Parade. Having got some yards from the chapel, and there being no railing for the protection of passengers against a sudden descent from the pavement into the road, the evening also being dark, she fell a considerable height from that most dangerous spot. She was immediately taken up senseless, and carried to an Apothecary, from whom, after a short time, she was conveyed to her lodgings on the South Parade. She remained in a state of insensibility till the Tuesday evening when she expired.

12. At Newhouse, near Durham, the Rev. Ferdinand Ishmall, a Roman Catholic Clergyman, in the 104th year of his age, and 73d of his ministry.

Edward Mosley, esq aged 81, alderman of Newcastle.

13 At Thornbury, Gloucestershire, in his 73d year, the Rev. William Holwell, B.D. formerly student of Christ Church, Oxford, and chaplain in ordinary to his Majesty. For the last 40 years of his life he was vicar of Thornbury, and upwards of thirty, one of the justices of the peace. He took the degree of M A. the 28th of April 1748, and B. D the 31st of October 1760, and was the publisher of

(1) The Beauties of Homer, selected from the Iliad, 8vo. 1775.

(2) Extracts from Mr Pope's Translation, corresponding with the Beauties of Homer selected from the Iliad, 8vo. 1776.

In Argyle-street, General Maclean.

14. Thomas Whitehead, esq. banker, Bristol.

15. Mr. Christopher Bearpark, at York, aged 74.

16 Ralph Darling, esq. aged 70, alderman of Hull.

At Haverhill, in Essex, George Howland, esq uncle of Sir George Howland Beaumont, bart.

17. At Morden College, Blackheath, Mr. Thomas Luffingham, late a merchant in London.

At the Royal Hospital, near Plymouth, Dr. Francis Geach, principal physician to the said hospital. He was author of

(1) Medical and Chirurgical Observations on Inflammations of the Eyes. On the Venereal Disease. On Ulcers and Gunshot Wounds, 8vo. 1766.

(2) Some Observations on Dr. Baker's Essay on the Endemial Colic of Devonshire, 8vo. 1768.

(3) A Reply to Dr. Saunders's Pamphlet relative to the Dispute concerning the Devonshire Cyder, 8vo. 1769.

(4) Some Observations on the present Epidemic Dysentery, 8vo. 1781.

(5) Two remarkable Cases in Surgery. Phil. Trans. 1764.

At Ayr, in Scotland, in his 82d year, William Logan, esq. sheriff substitute for that county.

18 Mr. Ham, sen. of Spital-square.

At Montrose, Robert Stephen, esq. of Letham.

19. At Lancaster, Miss Lydia Rawlinson.

Mr. Francis Jackson, underwriter of Hull.

Mr. Williamson, of Exmore Green, near Condover.

At Walworth, Mr. William Leslie, army surgeon.

Mr William Maddox, surgeon and man-midwife, Rotherhithe.

20. Mr. Robert Taylor, of Plewland, in Holderness.

At Sandwich, Richard Harvey, esq. late of Barfreystone, in his 84th year.

John Lamb, esq. of Golden square.

John Marsh, esq. late captain of the 66th regiment of foot.

21 In Great Marlborough street, Ambroise Marquis Du Dresnay, general officer in the King of France's service, and late colonel of a foot regiment of his name in the service of Great Britain.

At

At Milford Castle, aged 80, Benjamin Pugh, M. D. formerly a physician at Chelmsford. He was formerly a surgeon, and author of

(1) A Treatise of Midwifery, chiefly with Regard to the Operation, with several Improvements in that Art, 8vo. 1748. 1754.

(2) Account of the Success of the Bark in the Small pox, Gent. Mag. 1752.

(3) Observations on Inoculation, Ibid. 1753.

22. At Ashford, the Rev. Philip Hawkins, M. A. rector of Kingsnorth, Kent.

At Brecon, William Morgan James, esq.

At Bath, James Morley, esq. late of Bombay.

Mr. Alderman Pardoe, of Kidderminster, one of the most eminent carpet manufacturers in the kingdom.

The Rev. John Pinnel, B. D. nearly 50 years rector of Ducklington, Oxfordshire, and formerly fellow of Magdalen College He was aged 89 years, and had resided constantly at his parsonage house the last 47 years.

23. At Epsom, Thomas Ellis, esq.

The Rev. Thomas Green, M A. in his 80th year, 44 years rector of Kilton in Somersetshire.

At Craigvechan, near Fort William, Alan M'Lean, esq, at the advanced age of 107.

Lately, Nathaniel Beard, esq. of Newcastle under Line.

24. At East Malling, Miss Catharine Popham.

Mr. Garside, of Congleton, aged 64 years.

Thomas Williams, esq. of Wimpole-street, Cavendish-square.

Lately, Richard Griffiths, esq. formerly manager of the Theatre at Norwich.

Lately, at Fulham, Thomas Birch, esq. of Thorpe Hall, Lincolnshire.

Lately, at Edinburgh, Sir John Clerk, of Pennycink, bart.

Lately, at Gravesend, Mr. George Cooper, surgeon.

25. At Bath, John Saxon, esq. in the 85th year of his age.

In Berners-street, John Routledge, esq. in his 76th year.

Joseph Lockey, esq. of Lambeth road, St. George's fields, aged 63; supposed to be as corpulent a man as any in the country, measuring, when alive, 6 feet 6 inches in the girth, and 6 feet in height.

Mr. Philip L. Rees, youngest son of the Rev. Dr. Rees.

At Lanwenarth Great House, Joshua Morgan, esq. lately appointed high sheriff of Monmouthshire.

26. At Kensington, Haldane Stewart, esq. of Ely-place, Holborn.

At Irvine, the Hon. Patrick Boyle, esq. of Shewalton.

Mr. Abraham Davis, jun. woolstapler, Gloucester.

Lately, at Southripps, Norfolk, aged 47, the Rev. Erasmus Druery.

27. Mrs. Catherine Wachsel, wife of the Rev. Dr. Wachsel, pastor of the German Lutheran Church, Goodman's fields.

Charles Little, esq. surveyor of the Westminster fire office.

Lately, at Carlisle, Mr. Joseph Strong, aged 66. This very extraordinary man, whose rare talents have been the frequent theme of conversation, was blind from his infancy; yet he afterwards distinguished himself by a wonderful proficiency in mechanics. At a very early age he constructed an organ; all his knowledge of such an instrument having been previously obtained by secreting himself in the cathedral one day after evening service, and thereby getting an opportunity of examining the instrument. Having disposed of this organ, he made another, upon which he was accustomed to play during his life. By the time he was twenty years of age, he had made himself almost every article of dress; but as he has been often heard to say, "the first pair of shoes which he made, was for the purpose of walking to London, to visit the celebrated Mr. Stanley, organist of the Temple church." This visit he actually paid, and was much gratified with the jaunt. He indulged his fancy in making a great variety of miniature figures and machines, besides almost every article of household furniture: but these amusements did not prevent his following with great assiduity the business of a weaver! And, we are informed, that he was accounted a good workman. The powers of his mind were amazingly strong, and had it been properly cultivated in early life, it is highly probable, he might have ranked with those who, deprived of one inestimable sense, have nevertheless soared with eagle-wing "beyond the visible diurnal sphere." He was, till within a few months of his death, a constant attendant at the cathedral; but not being able to accompany the choir in chaunting the psalms, he composed several hymns in a measure which corresponded with the music, and which he substituted as an act of private devotion during the performance of that part of the public service. He married at the age of 25, and had several children, some of whom are now living.

28. Mr. Lettley, of Northumberland-street, Strand.

At

At Canterbury, Mrs. Walsby, late of the city of Norwich.

Peter Nicol, esq. of Palace-yard, Westminster.

In Carlisle street, Soho, Mr. Jenkins, sen. teacher of Scotch dancing.

MARCH 1. At Dumfries, James Carruthers, esq.

The Rev. Henry Newman, upwards of 40 years rector of the parishes of Shipton Beauchamp and Sparkford in Somersetshire.

Mr. Long, one of the oldest graziers in Romney Marsh.

Lately, Shaftoe Vaughan, esq. of East Shaftoe, Northumberland.

Lately, Mr. Thomas Powell, aged 57 years many years of the York theatre, and formerly one of the managers of the theatre at Worcester.

3. Mr. William Turner, silk mercer, High street, Borough.

At Bath, Mr. Thomas Chilpin, organist of St. Margaret's chapel, aged 76.

Lately, the Rev. William Layton, vicar of Thornton and Barnby, in Yorkshire.

Lately, in Broad-street, Carnaby-market, Mr. Turenne, a performer on the violin, and said to be lineally descended from the celebrated Marshal Turenne.

4. The Rev. Maurice Griffith, D. D senior fellow of the Collegiate Church, and rector of St. Mary's, and rural dean of the deanery of Manchester, aged 76.

Mr. Hardcastle, cashier at Messrs. Hammersleys.

Mrs. Castell, wife of Mr. Castell, banker, of Lombard street.

At Snaresbrook, Essex, William Quarril, esq justice of peace.

Lately, Richard Cooksey, esq formerly of Braces Leigh, Worcestershire.

5. Mr. Nicholas Browning, common council man for the ward of Cripplegate Without.

At Greenwich, Henry Taylor, esq. late in the civil service at Bengal.

Lately, Sir William Molesworth, bart. of Tilcot, Devonshire, and representative in two parliaments for the county of Cornwall

Lately, Spencer Broughton, esq son of Sir Thomas Broughton, bart.

7. Mr. Berwick, banker, at Worcester.

At Newcastle upon Tyne, James Hubbard, esq. lieutenant-colonel of the eastern regiment of Middlesex militia.

8. Thomas Gresley, esq. at Tamworth.

9. The Rev. Mr. Reynolds, rector of Farnock, near Stamford, aged 79.

Lately, in East-street, Red lion square, Joseph Ward, esq many years surgeon to the East India Company at Bengal.

10. Mr. Samuel Hayes, sen. aged 74, formerly a merchant at Birmingham.

Thomas Millington, esq. St. James's parade, Bath.

11. Francis Hammond, esq. of Potter's Barr, Hertfordshire.

12. William Read, esq of Longham, Dorsetshire.

13. Robert Thistlethwaite, esq.

Mr. Charles Wilkins, aged 78, many years deputy of Tower ward.

General Hale.

14. At Newcastle, Mr. Peter Rothe, of the royal navy.

Lady Tynte, widow of Sir Charles Kemeys Tynte, late of Halswell House, in the county of Somerset, bart. dec.

At Richmond, Mrs. Vanneck, privy purse to the Princess of Wales, and sister to Lord Huntingfield.

At Salisbury, in her 90th year, Mrs. Long, relict of the late Walter Long, esq. of that city.

15. Mr. John Samuel, assistant secretary to the society for the encouragement of arts, &c. Adelphi.

Charles Weston, esq. F. A.S. aged 87, alderman of Norwich, and justice of peace for Norfolk.

Lately, at Lawhitton, near Launceston, in Cornwall, the Rev. Roger Massey, formerly of St. John's College, Cambridge, B.A. 1783, M. A. 1786.

16. The Right Hon. Henry Gough Calthorpe Lord Calthorpe.

17. James Whatman, esq. at Vinters, near Maidstone.

19. John Moultree, esq. Great Portland-street.

DEATHS ABROAD.

JUNE 6, 1797. In the East Indies, near Dinapore, on his passage from Chunar to Calcutta, Captain Cowley, husband of Mrs. Cowley, the dramatic writer.

Lately, at Berne, in Switzerland, Lady Keith, relict of Sir Basil Keith, late a captain of the royal navy, and formerly governor of Jamaica.

OCT 3, 1797. At Madras, Captain Francis Stuart, of the 72d regiment.

FEB. 11, 1798. At Petersburgh, Stanislaus, late king of Poland, in a fit of apoplexy. He appeared to be in good health in the morning, but soon after breakfast was seized with the fit, and expired at night. He was born Jan. 18, 1732, and elected king of Poland Sept 7, 1764, but deposed by the late empress of Russia in 1794.



EACH DAY's PRICE OF STOCKS FOR MARCH 1798.

	Bank Stock	3perCt Reduc.	3 per Ct. Confols	3perCt Scrip.	4perCt 1777.	5perCt Ann.	Long Ann.	Ditto, 1778.	S. Sea Stock.	Old Ann.	New Ann.	3perCt 1751.	India Stock.	India Scrip.	India Bonds.	New Navy.	Exche. Bills.	English Lott. Tick.	Irish Ditto.
23	122	50	49 3/4 a 3/8	—	61	71 1/2	14	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	12l. 10s.	—
24	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
25	Sunday																		
26	121 1/2	49 7/8	49 a 1/8	—	60 3/4	71 1/8	14	6 5/8	—	—	—	—	147	—	—	—	—	12l. 1s.	—
27	122	49 7/8	49 1/8 a 1/4	—	60 3/4	71 1/8	14	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	12l. 4s.	—
28	122 1/4	50 1/8	49 1/4 a 3/4	—	61	71 3/8	14 1-16	69-16	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	12l. 3s.	—
1	122 1/2	50 3/8	49 3/4 a 7/8	—	61 1/4	72 1/8	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—		—
2	122 3/4	50 7/8	49 7/8 a 50 1/8	—	61 1/8	72 5/8	—	6 5/8	—	—	—	—	149	—	—	—	—	—	—
3	—	—	49 7/8 a 50	—	62	72 3/8	—	69-16	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	13l. 15s.	—
4	Sunday																		
5	—	—	50 1/4	—	61 7/8	73 1/8	—	6 5/8	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	13l. 18s.	—
6	—	—	50 a 1/8	—	62 1/4	73 3/8	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	14l. 3s.	—
7	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
8	—	—	50 1/4 a 1/2	—	—	73 5/8	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
9	—	—	50 1/2 a 3/4	—	—	73 5/8	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	15l. 16s.	—
10	—	—	50 1/2 a 7/8	—	—	74 3/8	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
11	Sunday																		
12	—	—	50 7/8 a 51 1/8	—	—	75 3/8	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	17l. 5s.	—
13	—	—	49 3/4 a 50 7/8	—	—	75 1/8	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	17l. 10s.	—
14	—	—	49 1/2 a 7/8	—	—	74	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
15	—	—	49 7/8 a 50 1/8	—	—	73 5/8	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
16	—	—	50 a 1/8	—	—	73 5/8	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
17	—	—	49 7/8 a 50	—	—	73 1/4	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	15l. 13s.	—
18	Sunday																		
19	—	—	49 3/8 a 3/4	—	—	72 7/8	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	15l. 4s.	—
20	—	—	49 3/4 a 50	—	—	73 1/8	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	15l. 14s.	—
21	—	—	49 5/8 a 7/8	—	—	73 1/4	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	16l. 10s.	—
22	—	—	49 1/2 a 3/4	—	—	73 1/4	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	16l. 5s.	—
23	—	—	49 5/8 a 3/4	—	—	73 1/8	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	14l. 16s.	—

N. B. In the 3 per Cent. Confols the higheft and loweft Price of each Day is given; in the other Stocks the higheft Price only.

THE

European Magazine,

For APRIL 1798.

[Embellished with, 1. A PORTRAIT of DR. HUGH BLAIR. And, 2. A VIEW of THE SAVOY.]

CONTAINING,

LONDON:

Printed for J. SEWELL, Cornhill, and J. DEBRETT, Piccadilly.

ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS TO CORRESPONDENTS.

Mr. Swete's Letter is received; but as we have not interfered in the dispute between him and Mr. P. we do not think it neceffary to notice it further.

S. S——n's Verification of Mrs Rowe is what he defcribes it, too hafty a production.

Letters from Francis Baily in our next.

AVERAGE PRICES of CORN, from March 17, to April 14, 1798.

	Wheat s.	d.	Rye s.	d.	Barl. s.	d.	Oats s.	d.	Beans s.	d.
London	00	0	00	0	00	0	00	0	00	0

INLAND COUNTIES.

	Wheat s.	d.	Rye s.	d.	Barl. s.	d.	Oats s.	d.	Beans s.	d.
Middlefex	48	2	00	0	27	4	20	2	25	5
Surry	51	2	24	0	25	0	19	8	28	0
Hertford	47	0	00	0	26	2	18	7	28	9
Bedford	44	2	26	8	24	8	18	2	30	4
Hunting.	46	2	00	0	23	10	15	8	19	6
Northam.	44	0	27	0	24	0	16	6	23	6
Rutland	50	6	00	0	29	0	22	0	29	0
Leicefter	51	8	00	0	29	0	18	6	28	6
Nottingh.	57	10	29	0	34	5	19	2	27	0
Derby	59	0	00	0	29	0	20	6	32	9
Stafford	55	0	00	0	33	9	23	11	[illegible]	11
Salop	50	9	37	0	34	5	22	2	37	4
Hereford	49	7	41	8	33	0	19	7	30	4
Worceft.	52	0	24	4	31	6	24	5	29	2
Warwick	56	3	00	0	31	0	20	9	29	10
Wilts	52	4	00	0	30	8	23	2	35	0
Berks	51	6	00	0	23	3	22	0	28	3
Oxford	53	4	00	0	24	0	20	10	26	4
Bucks	48	3	00	0	25	0	20	6	25	3

COUNTIES upon the COAST.

	Wheat s.	d.	Rye s.	d.	Barley s.	d.	Oats s.	d.	Beans s.	d.
Effex	50	6	23	6	23	8	19	10	22	7
Kent	49	4	00	0	24	6	18	10	24	9
Suffex	45	8	00	0	25	6	20	6	00	0
Suffolk	43	3	24	[illegible]	23	11	16	2	29	2
Cambrid.	42	8	20	0	20	9	15	6	19	10
Norfolk	44	7	20	0	23	0	15	7	20	0
Lincoln	44	7	28	0	23	3	13	7	22	1
York	46	5	29	10	26	1	15	11	24	10
Durham	51	0	00	0	27	0	20	8	00	0
Northum.	43	6	30	0	21	3	17	0	00	0
Cumberl.	54	6	35	4	26	2	20	[illegible]	00	0
Weftmor	59	3	40	0	27	2	20	[illegible]	00	0
Lancafh.	53	1	00	0	32	1	19	4	30	[illegible]
Chefhire	50	2	00	0	00	0	18	[illegible]	[illegible]	6
Glouceft.	54	2	00	0	30	8	23	6	31	4
Somerfet	57	6	00	0	33	2	18	0	00	0
Monmou.	[illegible]	9	00	0	33	4	[illegible]	0	[illegible]	[illegible]
Devon	59	5	00	0	28	[illegible]	16	2	00	[illegible]
Cornwall	56	8	00	0	33	0	[illegible]	5	00	0
Dorfet	54	6	00	0	28	8	18	0	00	0
Hants	49	7	00	0	25	8	20	11	[illegible]	3

WALES.

	Wheat s.	d.	Rye s.	d.	Barley s.	d.	Oats s.	d.	Beans s.	d.
N. Wales	53	4	32	0	24	4	13	0	40	[illegible]
S. Wales	52	0	00	0	40	0	11	0	00	[illegible]

STATE of the BAROMETER and THERMOMETER.

Day.	Barom.	Thermom.	Wind.
MARCH.			
27	29.97	41	N.
28	30.02	42	S W.
29	29.80	43	N.
30	29.74	44	S E.
31	29.97	34	N.
APRIL.			
1	29.96	35	N. E.
2	29.85	43	S.
3	29.52	47	W.
4	29.34	51	S.
5	29.52	53	S.
6	29 71	54	S.W.
7	30.04	53	W.
8	30.20	55	W.
9	30.32	56	S.S.E.
10	[illegible].33	55	E.
11	30.24	53	S E.
12	30 21	54	E.
13	30.04	56	E
14	29.94	57	S.
15	29 78	56	S.
16	29.65	57	S W.
17	29.75	58	E S E.
18	29.75	54	N.
19	29 71	55	S E.
20	30.00	53	N. E.
21	30.10	52	E.
22	30 15	53	E.
23	30.12	52	E.
24	30.13	54	E.
25	30.20	51	N.
26	30.17	56	S E.

European Magazine.



Hugh Blair, D.D. F.R.S. Ed.

Published by J. Sewell Cornhill April 30th 1796

THE
EUROPEAN MAGAZINE,
AND
LONDON REVIEW;
FOR APRIL 1798.

DR. HUGH BLAIR,

(WITH A PORTRAIT.)

IN our Magazine for September 1783, on the publication of the Lectures on Rhetoric and Belles Lettres, by Dr. Blair, we presented our readers with an account of him to that period. Little is now to be added. The events of the life of a man of letters afford but few incidents.

By Mr. Boswell * we are informed, that at an early period of Dr. Blair's life, while he and his cousin, Mr. George Bannatine, were students in divinity, they wrote a poem, entitled "The Resurrection," copies of which were handed about in MS. No person appearing to claim the performance, a person, more desirous of fame than delicate in the means of obtaining it, published in 1747 an edition of it in folio, to which the name of William Douglas, M. D. was appended as the author. We believe the real authors were but little solicitous about their property in the performance, though we trust they did not permit so gross an imposition to pass on the public without exposing the impostor.

The following anecdote is extracted from the same author †. "The Rev. Dr. Hugh Blair, who had long been admired as a preacher at Edinburgh, thought now of diffusing his excellent sermons more extensively, and encreasing his reputation by publishing a collection of them. He transmitted the manuscript to Mr. Strahan the printer, who, after keeping it for some time, wrote a letter to him discouraging the publication. Such at first was the unpropitious state of one of the most successful theological books that has ever appeared. Mr. Strahan, however, had sent one of the sermons to Dr. Johnson for his opinion; and after his unfavourable letter to Dr. Blair had been sent off, he received from Johnson, on Christmas eve, a note in which was the following paragraph:

"I have read over Dr. Blair's first sermon with more than approbation; to say it is good is to say too little."

"I believe Mr. Strahan had very soon after this time a conversation with Dr. Johnson concerning them; and then he very candidly wrote again to Dr. Blair, inclosing Johnson's note, and agreeing to purchase the volume, for which he and Mr. Cadell gave one hundred pounds. The sale was so rapid and extensive, and the approbation of the public so high, that, to their honour be it recorded, the proprietors made Dr. Blair a present first of one sum, and afterwards of another, of fifty pounds, thus voluntarily doubling the stipulated price: and when he prepared another volume, they gave him at once three hundred pounds, being in all five hundred pounds, by an agreement to which I am a subscribing witness: and now for a third octavo volume he has received no less than six hundred pounds."

Thus far Mr. Boswell; and it appears from various parts of his work, that Dr. Johnson's favourable opinion of Dr. Blair suffered little if any diminution during his life. In the year 1778 he said ‡, "I read yesterday Dr. Blair's sermon on Devotion, from the text

* Boswell's Life of Johnson, 8vo. Vol. i. p. 324.
† Ibid. Vol. ii. p. 466.
‡ Ibid. Vol. iii. p. 128.

 ' Cornelius,

'*Cornelius, a devout man.*' His doctrine is the best limited, the best expressed: there is the most warmth without fanaticism, the most rational transport. There is one part of it which I disapprove, and I'd have him correct it; which is, that 'he who does not feel joy in religion is far from the kingdom of Heaven!' there are many good men whose fear of God predominates over their love. It may discourage. It was rashly said. A noble sermon it is indeed. I wish Blair would come over to the Church of England."

In the year 1794 Dr. Blair added a fourth volume to the preceding three, formerly published; and it is no small eulogium to pronounce it equal in all points to those which had already obtained the public favour. Besides these, Dr. Blair has published some occasional sermons, particularly one on the Importance of Religious Knowledge to Mankind, preached in 1750 before the Society for propagating Christian Knowledge.

Dr. Blair is at this time Professor of Rhetoric and Belles Lettres in the University of Edinburgh.

THE WANDERER.

NO. I.

Ανδρά, μοι ἔννεπε Μοῦσα πολύτροπον, ὃς μάλα πολλὰ
Πλαγχθη ἐπεὶ Τροίης ιερον πτολιεθρον ἔπερσε
Πολλῶν δ' ἀνθρώπων ἴδεν ἄστεα κ̀ νόον ἔγνω
Πολλὰ δ' ὄγ ἐν πόντω πάθεν ἄλγεα ὃν κατὰ θυμὸν
'Αρνύμενος ἥν τε Ψυχὴν κ̀ νόςον εταίρων
'Αλλ' οὐδ' ὧς ἀτζειυς ἐρρύσσατο ἱέμενος περ·
Αυτῶν γὰρ σφετέρησιν ἀτασθαλίησιν ὄλοντο,
Νήπιοι οἱ κατὰ βοῦς ὑπερίονος ἠελίοιο
'Ησθιον· αὐτὰρ ὁ τοῖσιν αφείλετον νόστιμον ἦμαρ,
Τῶν ἀμόθεν γε, θεὰ, θύγατερ Διὸς, εἰπὲ και ἡμιν. HOMER.

The Man, for wisdom's various arts renown'd,
Long exercised in woes, O Muse! resound.
Who, when his arms had wrought the destined fall
Of sacred Troy, and raz'd her Heav'n built wall;
Wand'ring from clime to clime observant stray'd,
Their manners noted, and their states survey'd;
On stormy seas unnumber'd toils he bore,
Safe with his friends, to gain his natal shore:
Vain toils! their impious folly dared to prey
On herds devoted to the God of Day:
The God vindictive doom'd them never more
(Ah, Men unbless'd!) to touch their natal shore.
O snatch some portion of these acts from fate,
Celestial Muse! and to our world relate. POPE.

WHEN a large party is assembled by chance at a public entertainment, and the company are unacquainted with each other, they may be said to be on an absolute equality. No reverence can be shewn to the man whose family is unknown, neither can he claim attention whose riches, as far as concerns the rest of the company, are buried in the bowels of the earth. This is a circumstance which must have struck every man who is in the habit of frequenting large societies; he must also have observed, or he has observed very little, that in such a situation talents attain that pre-eminence allotted them by nature: the politician harangues upon his favourite topic, pleased with the attention it procures; the man of learning "consults the dead, and lives past ages o'er;" but above all, the traveller seizes the attention and fascinates the regard of every one present. It is impossible to describe the avidity with which the accounts of travellers are received by all ranks of people in England: there seems to be a principle

principle of curiosity implanted in us by nature, and it is a principle to which I for obvious reasons shall not object; as I stand in the situation of a traveller myself, and consequently may hope to receive a small portion of that attention, which I have ever been willing to pay; but as, without being properly introduced, I can only obtain a casual and fleeting regard, I shall proceed to give such an account of myself as will at least free me from the charge of haranguing upon interested motives, and thus give me a chance of being listened to by the good people of England; a circumstance which I should hope for in vain, were I the tool of men in power; being firmly convinced, that my fellow countrymen, in their ardent love of liberty, would disdain listening to an oracle itself, had they reason to suspect that the high priest acted under the influence of their rulers.

I was born in this great metropolis; my mother humoured me from my infancy, but as I hope I have no great portion of evil in my composition, the ill effects of her indulgence had no other effect than that of instilling into my turbulent bosom an unconquerable propensity to follow my own inclinations: the first Latin distich I learned by rote was the following from Horace:

> Nullius addictus jurare in verba magistri
> Quo me cunque rapit tempestas, deferor hospes;

which I repeated with all the ardour of youthful admiration. I must however confess, that in my roving temper I met with considerable opposition from my father, who in the regularity of his motions bore no very distant resemblance to a town clock. By him I was placed in the counting-house of a respectable merchant in the city, but growing soon weary of the regularity and confinement attendant on a life of business, eloped, and in imitation of the renowned Goldsmith, actually made the tour of Europe on foot.

On my return I was, by the address of my mother, shortly reconciled to my father, who died the year following, nor did my mother long survive him. By their deaths I became possessed of a handsome fortune, and thus, to my inexpressible delight, enabled to gratify my wandering propensities. To wander, indeed, has ever been the darling wish of my heart: the trammels of society appeared to me an insupportable burthen. Insomuch that since the period of my father's decease, I have visited, as far as my power extended, every part of the habitable globe, to which the accounts of travellers or my own curiosity invited me. I sojourned a considerable time among the savages of North America; their rambling mode of life pleased me, and I verily believe, that had I met with a sufficient supply of books, I should have taken up my abode with those primitive sons of nature. France and Italy afterwards detained me several years, till the French Revolution, behind which every virtue and every joy is but as the track of the ship in the ocean, drove me homeward, and forced me to take shelter in this my native land, which I revisited with as much delight as the dove felt at regaining the ark, after wandering in vain over the dark expanse of waters.

Nor should it be imagined that my excursions have been confined to seas and continents. I have carefully perused the human heart, examined with attention every vice and every folly that shoot up there to choak the fair fruits of wisdom and virtue, and the result of my speculations has been a firm conviction, that as commerce has brought to our ports the commodities of every nation, so this promiscuous intercourse of our countrymen with the rest of the world, has made England a grand reservoir of virtues and vices of the most opposite tendency. Here seriousness and levity, cunning and simplicity, honesty and knavery, economy and dissipation, all "chaos-like together crushed and bruised," not unfrequently unite in the same character, whilst the strange mortal (probably calling himself a philosopher) who is fated to suffer this internal commotion, may be seen striving in vain to curb the powerful and opposite passions that rage within him; in appearance not unlike Eolus, as described by Virgil:

> ——hic vasto Rex Eolus antro
> Luctantes ventos, tempestatesque sonoras
> Imperio premit, ac vinclis et carcere frenat.
> Illi indignantes magno cum murmure montis
> Circum claustra fremunt.

It is from reflections like the foregoing that I have come to the resolution of commencing author, and pouring some of that knowledge which it has been the business of my life to collect. I am aware of the difficulties of such an undertaking, and of the obstructions which critical rigour has ever been prone to throw in the way of a literary Wanderer. I shall probably be told that the character

of

of a good writer is not so easy of attainment as vanity and presumption are apt to imagine. To this I have only to reply, that "to climb steep hills requires slow pace at first," and that no man ought to despair of celebrity who has perused Pope's Juvenile Epistles, or the Ode with which Swift made his debût in the literary world.

Homer describes Patroclus fighting on the plains of Troy, under cover of the shield of Achilles. In imitation of so careful and discreet a warrior, I have determined, if it holds out any encouragement, to issue forth sheltered by the celebrity of THE EUROPEAN MAGAZINE; to lend an occasional hand in lashing the follies of the times, sometimes to lull my readers and myself in the lap of moral reflections, sometimes to cull flowers from the regions of Parnassus, and lastly to endeavour, by every exertion in my power, to prove myself not totally unfit for the employment I have undertaken.

ACCOUNT OF THE SAVOY,

[WITH A VIEW.]

SAVOY, or Lancaster House, was situated to the westward of Somerset House, between the Strand and the Thames. This place obtained the name of the Savoy from Peter, Earl of Savoy and Richmond, who built it about the year 1245, and afterwards transferred it to the Friars of Montjoy, of whom Queen Elinor, the wife of King Henry III. purchased it for her son Henry, Duke of Lancaster. The Duke afterwards enlarged and beautified it, at the expence of 52,000 marks, at that time an immense sum. Here John, King of France, resided, when a prisoner in England in the year 1357, and upon his return hither in 1363, when it was esteemed one of the finest palaces in England.

This edifice was burnt in 1381 by the Kentish rebels, on account of some pique they had conceived against John of Gaunt, Duke of Lancaster, who was then the proprietor. But the ground afterwards devolving to the crown, King Henry VII. began to rebuild it for an hospital, for the reception of an hundred distressed objects; but that Prince not living to see it completed, Henry the Eighth, his son, not only granted his manor of the Savoy to the Bishop of Winchester, and others the Executors of his Father's will, towards finishing the hospital; but by his charter of the 5th of July 1513, constituted them a body politic and corporate, to consist of a master, five secular chaplains, and four regulars, in order of his *Jesus Christ, his mother, and St. John the Baptist*; the foundation to be denominated *The Hospital of King Henry VII. late King of England, of the Savoy*.

This hospital was suppressed in the reign of Edward the Sixth, when the revenues were found to amount to 530l. *per annum*, which that Prince gave to the city of London, towards making a provision for the hospitals of Bridewell, Christ Church, and St. Thomas; but Queen Mary converted it into an hospital again, and having endowed it anew, her ladies and maids of honour completely furnished it, at their own expence, with all necessaries. However the hospital was again suppressed upon the accession of Queen Elizabeth to the throne, and the revenues applied to the uses intended by her brother.

Nothing is now to be seen but the ruins of the ancient edifice, built with free-stone and flints; among which, a few years since remained part of a great building, in which detachments of the King's guards laid, and where they have their Marshallea prison for the confinement of deserters and other offenders, and to lodge their recruits.

A part of the Savoy was assigned by King William the Third for the residence of the French refugees, who have still a chapel here, in which they conform to the Church of England.

SWITZERLAND.

BY the information which we have been able to collect from different quarters, it appears that the whole of the [illegible] from the time when the prolongation of the armistice was agreed upon, to the 5th of March, on which day the French entered Berne, was one continued series of intrigue and perfidy on the part of



Part of the REMAINS of the SAVOY PALACE near SOMERSET HOUSE

Drawn on the Spot Jan.^y 1798 & Engraved by S. Rawle.

Publish'd by J. Sewell, Cornhill May 1. 1798.

of the French, and of timidity, irresolution, and inconsistency, on that of the Bernese Government.

The French had, from the beginning, their partizans in the Councils of Berne. Some, perhaps, but those probably few in number, won over to them by actual personal corruption; others, enamoured of their principles, and desirous of innovating, at all hazards, upon the ancient constitution of their country, for the sake of trying the experiment of a constitution founded on liberty and equality; others, again (probably the largest number) deluded by the hope, that if the present war could by any means be brought to a termination, they should be able, by fair parley and negociation, to bring the French to a sense of the injustice of their attack upon Switzerland, as well as of the interest which France must have in preserving the friendship and good-will of so respectable a neighbour, rather than in incurring its everlasting enmity, by a continued and unprofitable aggression. Acting upon one or other of these principles, a considerable majority of the Council opposed the manly and decisive measures which the Avoyer Steiguer (and those Members of the Government who saw with just apprehension the real, and, to say the truth, the almost undisguised designs of France against the liberty, and the existence of Switzerland as an independent country) would have adopted early in the contest; measures which would probably have checked, in the first onset, the ardour of the French, and which their own people not only would have carried through with spirit and chearfulness, if called upon to do so, but did themselves call upon their Government to bring forward, and ultimately overwhelmed with their vengeance, those whom they suspected of having prevented their adoption.

The majority were for treating, but they did not presume to think themselves in a situation even to treat with an invading enemy, until they had endeavoured to propitiate that enemy by a sacrifice of so much of their ancient laws and privileges as they thought might induce him to listen with patience to some modest proposals for the preservation of the remainder. They reformed therefore, and they opened a negociation. The reform destroyed the energy of the Government at home. The negociation gave ample room to the French not only to increase their force by fresh detachments from the Italian army, but also to regulate their operations from without, in such a manner as should best tally with the preparations for their reception, which were busily carried on by their friends within the walls of Berne.

It is unnecessary to repeat here what has been published in all the newspapers of Europe, the terms of peace which France proposed—the modifications under which the dastardly rulers of Berne offered to accept them. It is sufficient to observe, that the price which France exacted for forbearance was precisely, or within a trifle, the same as the penalty which she has inflicted for resistance—the subversion of the ancient Government, and the substitution of one on the French model—Hostages, proscriptions of individuals and of families—and a sum of money.

While the Council deliberated on these and such like demands, the peasantry of the country were crowding to the gates of Berne with offers of service, and demanding to be led against the invaders. The spirit of the troops rose at times so high, that the Council had not the courage nor the power to repress it; and, on the 26th of February, General D'Erlach received full powers to attack the enemy if he should see it right, immediately upon the expiration of the armistice on the 2d of March. This concession was no sooner extorted from the Council, than the French General Brune was apprized of it by the French faction. He took his measures accordingly, determining to make the attack himself when the Swiss should not be prepared for it. He proposed a new conference for the amicable arrangement of existing differences. The French faction supported the proposal, as highly likely to produce an advantageous and honourable peace—the majority of the Council were induced to come into it; part because they were weary of opposing to no purpose, and part yielded to the old argument, that a refusal would *irritate the enemy*, and would give him an opportunity of proving to Europe, that they were not sincere in their desire for accommodation. Fifty-five Members had the good sense to oppose the measure, but in vain.

The consequence of determining upon this new conference with an armed enemy in the heart of their country, was the withdrawing the authority given to General D'Erlach to attack on the expiration of the armistice, and thus leaving the Swiss army at the mercy of French good faith. For a moment, on the 1st of March, the Council seemed to have been sensible

sensible of their imprudence, and a resolution was hastily obtained, restoring to General D'Erlach the liberty to attack the next day. But in the course of a few hours, the French faction regained its ascendancy, and General D'Erlach's powers were again withdrawn. The result was what might be expected. While the deputies of Berne and Fribourg were conferring at the conferences of Payerne, and the Council of Berne was hugging itself in the notion of not irritating the enemy, and of having put it out of his power to prove to Europe that they were not sincere in their desire for accommodation—the French General Brune did precisely what he had all along intended to do, and what the supporters of the present system in the Council perfectly knew that he intended. He attacked the Swiss army on the night of the 1st: the battle was obstinate and bloody, but there was an Officer high in command in the Swiss army, who was unwilling to *irritate the enemy*. He abandoned his charge--the battle was lost, and Fribourg was taken. The name of this wretch has not reached us.

General Brune entered Fribourg on the same night that the army under General Schauenbourg entered Soleure. Fribourg was given up to every species of excess and outrage. The Avoyer Verror, a magistrate of high character, and who conducted himself with exemplary courage, was butchered. His body was mutilated in the most shocking manner, and his head paraded round the city on a pike.

From the moment of the loss of this battle by the treachery of an officer, suspicion and disunion were propagated through the Swiss army. The French knew how to improve these dispositions: their emissaries spread themselves through the Canton, pointing out as objects of distrust every man of real character, honesty, and courage—suggesting to the peasantry the danger of trusting themselves to the conduct of men who were hired to betray them; and recommending them to ensure their safety by standing by quietly, and letting things take their course. In many parts of the Northern Cantons a Louis d'or was known to be the fixed price which any man might receive for merely declining to march to the assistance of Berne.

The movements of the Swiss army were such as to give countenance to these notions among the people, as from the 2d they were (necessarily perhaps, and inevitably after having missed the first opportunity of attacking) one continued retreat. They fought, however, in retreating. On the 2d, 3d, and 4th, there were repeated and desperate engagements; in every one of which the Swiss soldiers fought, in the first instance, with the greatest fury against the French; and afterwards, when they were obliged to fall back, turned their arms against their Officers, whom they suspected of slackness, or of treachery.

The Council at Berne in the mean time continued faithful to the system of cowardice and self-betrayal with which they had set out. They still continued reforming and negociating—a Provisional Government was erected; and there remained but one article left to dispute with the enemy, which was the immediate disbanding of all their troops.

Yet, however, the spirit of patriotism was not extinguished nor suppressed among the people of the country. That part of the troops which were at Berne demanded loudly to be led against the French army under Schauenbourg, which was now rapidly advancing from Soleure towards the city. The Provisional Government, though it might have the will, wanted the power to resist the enthusiasm of the troops. The venerable Avoyer Steiguer put himself at their head, and this admirable man perished under the walls of Berne, true to a resolution which he had long cherished, and often expressed in the course of the discussions that preceded the surrender of Switzerland to French negociation, that if an honourable death were to be found, he would not survive the enslavement of his country.

At his side perished in the same battle the flower of the Patrician youth of Berne, who, from the age of fourteen, had formed themselves into corps, and fought till the last individual among them was slain. Not a family of distinction in Berne but has to record the services and the sacrifices of a son or a brother, on this memorable and calamitous day.

After the loss of this battle, all was terror and confusion. The Swiss troops, enraged at their defeat, and goaded and inflamed by the agents of the Directory, wreaked their disappointment upon their leaders; and General D'Erlach, with his whole Staff, and such Members of the old Government as were most marked for their hostility to France, fell a sacrifice to their mistaken fury.

ANECDOTES

ANECDOTES, BON MOTS, &c. &c. OF THE *LATE ALDERMAN WILKES.*

WILKES, speaking jocularly of himself, would often say "That *accident* made him a Patriot." What that accident was he had prudence enough to conceal; but the fact was, as we have heard it from respectable authority, that soon after his first attack on Lord Bute's Administration, Mr. Fox (afterwards Henry Lord Holland) proposed giving him the Government of Quebec, a place he had heard would be quite agreeable; but Lord Bute would not consent, and so the matter dropt. Lord Holland frequently condemned this obstinacy of his colleague by saying it was his rule "to nip an opponent in the bud (if he was a fellow of any parts) by providing for him."

When Wilkes first arrived from France, and before he was taken up on the outlawry, he lodged in a small house near St. George's Fields, where he was occasionally visited by several of the most respectable members of the Minority of that time. Amongst the rest Mr. Fitzherbert (the father of the present Lord St. Helens) and a late celebrated Member of the House of Commons being his visitors, he shewed them one evening several political manuscripts, which he intended for immediate publication, and asked their opinion of them. They at first declined it; but Wilkes pressing them for their advice, one of the Gentlemen said, "Why, Mr. Wilkes, though there are some stubborn facts in those papers, and very pointedly told, do you think they are quite so *prudent*?" 'No,' says the other, 'certainly not; but what the D—l have I to do with *prudence*? I owe money in France, am an outlaw in England, hated by the ——, the Parliament, the Bench of Bishops, pursued by the Courts of Law, the Ministers, &c. &c.—and what, do you talk to me of *prudence* for? I must raise a dust, or starve in a jail for life!'

"Well, but what are the means you intend to pursue?" 'To set up for the City of London.' "Good G—d, Mr. Wilkes, where is your qualification? What are your pretensions?" 'General Warrants and the *good nature* of my fellow citizens.'

His friends left him in despair; but the result shewed, desperate as the measure was, it in part succeeded, as, though he lost his election for London, he instantly proposed himself a candidate for Middlesex, which he ultimately carried and represented for several sessions.

When his turn for jocularity used sometimes to induce him to say strong things to the people about him, some of his intimates used to remonstrate by asking him, "Whether he was not afraid of losing his friends?" '*Friends!* Where are they? These fellows are my *followers*, and they are now *somebody*; but they very well know what they would be, were *they once out of my suite*.'

When he was in Paris, a French Nobleman, who had got the *liberty mania* strong upon him, expressed a great desire to be acquainted with him; and hearing he dined occasionally at a certain ordinary, he made it a point to attend for that purpose: he at length succeeded, and some degree of intimacy commenced between them. One day, talking of the Constitution of England, the Marquis asked him very seriously, "What lengths he thought an Englishman could *legally* go in arraigning the conduct of his S———n?" Upon this, Wilkes, affecting to pause for some time, replied, "Why as to the precise length I cannot exactly say at present; but I am now making the *experiment*, and when I have proved it, I shall be proud to have the honour of informing your Lordship."

When Forbes met him at a coffee-house in Paris, he first asked him, "Whether his name was Wilkes?" To this he made no answer. The other however, softening his tone a little, asked him, "Whether he was not the celebrated John Wilkes?" This took him in; but did not entirely take him off his guard: for, when the other immediately challenged him, Wilkes told him he did not think himself engaged to fight every adventurous Scotchman, merely for giving general opinions on particular countries: and when the other said he would not be trifled with, but that he must meet him

him directly, Wilkes again parried the attack by gravely pulling out his pocket book, and seeming to look over some memorandums, told him he must wait for his turn, for that he had *nineteen* upon his list before him.

This raised the laugh against Forbes, when Wilkes quitted the coffee house, and very prudently kept out of his way ever after.

During the pendency of Burke's Bill of Reform, he met a friend to that measure, whom he asked, "What they could be about by the introduction of such a Bill?" 'Why to weed *corruption* out of the House of Commons,' says the other very gravely; 'but the matter is not at present sufficiently *digested*.' "Then," says Wilkes, "you had better let the *Bill* alone, for you know *corruption always follows digestion*."

He admired in general Burke's oratory, but very justly observed it was sometimes interlarded with coarseness: as it was observed of Appelles Venus, that the flesh of it appeared to be fed on milk of roses, so Burke's speeches seemed to partake of potatoes and whiskey.

Dining one day at the Prince's table, some of the young men began *quizzing* him about women, politics, &c. when at last he was asked to sing a song. A request in such a place being always considered as a command, Wilkes, who was a perfect master of good breeding, immediately struck up "God save great George our King:" The company began to stare; and after he had done, the Prince asked him, "How long he had been in the habit of singing that song." 'Ever since, Sir,' says Wilkes, making a respectful bow, 'I had the honour of knowing the Prince of Wales.'

Nearly about the same time, it being talked of at table that the *French cabinet work* at Carleton House cost the owner above *twenty-five thousand pounds*; and it being remarked at the same time, what a sum of money it was to give to *foreigners*, Wilkes drily replied, "And pray, Gentlemen, don't you think his *English cabinet* has cost him a great deal more?"

When the improvements were made near St. Sepulchre's Church, where a *new compter* was erected, one of the aldermen was observing how convenient it would be in its *correspondence to Newgate*. "I dislike it for that very reason," says Wilkes, "because it is encouraging a *criminal correspondence*."

He was asked by a Gentleman in Paris to take a supper with him along with a girl whom he was on the eve of quitting, and to whom he proposed giving *two hundred Louis*. Whilst they were at table the girl seemed very disconsolate, and sometimes wept, but still continued eating till she had finished three large partridges: upon which Wilkes observed to his friend in English, "That though he always understood *sorrow to be dry*, he never knew it *so hungry* as at that moment."

The gallant took the hint, and gave the lady but half the sum he originally intended.

Being one day asked by a Gentleman, whether he took snuff? he quickly replied, "No; I never dealt in *little*

The late Mr. James Boswell dining one day at an Old Bailey dinner, when Wilkes happened to be present, he complained to one of the Judges that he had his pocket picked of his handkerchief, as he was coming out of court. "Poh, poh!" says Wilkes, "never mind him, my Lord; it is nothing but the ostentation of a Scotchman, to let the world know that he had been in possession of a pocket handkerchief."

During the first city poll for Lord Mayor, when Wilkes was a candidate for that office, a liveryman came to Guildhall in a sedan chair to give his vote. Wilkes, seeing the chair come into the hall, jocularly turned about to Alderman Halifax, and said, "This is not for me, I'm sure; for I am a beggar, and can't afford it." 'Nor for me either,' says Halifax, 'for I am a bankrupt, and can less afford it.' "Aye but," replied Wilkes, "the Ministry can."

Being roasted a good deal one day at the Beef-steak Club about his deserting the cause of patriotism, he observed with his usual pleasantry, "Why what would you have me do? Formerly I emitted as much *flame* and *fire* as the best of you; now you must look upon me as a *burnt-out volcano*."

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The Bench of Justices having denied a licence to a publican, which he supposed to be only for putting up the sign of John Wilkes, he asked Wilkes what he should do in the matter? "Tell them," says the other, "you only hung me up *in effigy*; and if that wont satisfy them, say you are ready to pull down John Wilkes, and *hang up the whole Bench of Justices* in his place.

When rallied about his ugliness he used to say, "The only difference between him and the handsomest man in England, when in company with a woman, was the latter having the advantage of him for the first hour."

A silly young Common Councilman, at one of the city dinners, talking of his birth-day, observed how singular it was that he should be born between twelve and ten o'clock on the first day of January. "Not at all, Sir," says Wilkes, "considering you must have been begotten *the first of April*."

When a certain Bookseller (who had been remarkable for his strong publications against Government) had left off business, he took a fancy to wear his own hair: Wilkes meeting him in the street thus closely cropped, exclaimed, "Good G—d, Mr. ——, How can you be such a fool as to appear thus metamorphosed?" 'Why I don't know,' says the other; 'every body, I think, does so now.' "But, my dear Sir, what's every body to you? Some are led by convenience, others by fashion or folly, &c. but what will one day *conceal your want of ears* so well as a wig?"

Dr. Johnson subscribes to the very great popularity Wilkes early had in the city when he says, "It is wonderful to think that all the force of Government was required to prevent Wilkes from being chosen Chief Magistrate of London, though the liverymen knew at the same time he would rob their shops and debauch their daughters."

Notwithstanding this splenetic effusion, Dr. Johnson was afterwards so reconciled to Wilkes, that he dined with him at Mr. Dilly's, in the city, and totally forgot the *party man* in the charms of his agreeable conversation.

Wilkes's knowledge of human life was equal to his taste for books and literary conversation: being one day asked by a friend, how he would like to go over his political life again? he replied with great force of observation, "Not at all: adversity may be a good thing to breakfast on; nay, a man may dine upon it; but, my good friend, believe me it makes a confounded bad supper."

Differing with a friend upon some point of politics, the other observed that he did not always think so. "Very probably, Sir; but then it must be when I was a *Wilkite*."

Jesting one day very liberally with a well-known knight and alderman, with whom he had run a great part of his political career, the other good-humouredly said, "Aye, aye, Wilkes, go on; you always make a *butt* of me." 'By no means,' said the other, 'I never stuck to *an empty butt* in my life.'

His presence of mind seldom or never forsook him; and he had the felicity of saying things, and timing them in a manner, that none but a man so intimately acquainted with the world could attempt. Being at a public dinner, where Sergeant B——n was present, Wilkes let off some pleasantries on the profession of the Long Robe, which the Sergeant imprudently applying to himself, he fell into such a passion, that he began to be very personal; insomuch, that there was no incident of Wilkes's life, whether true or false, that he did not retort upon him with much acrimony. This changed the conversation, which before had been very sprightly, into a very embarrassing scene; a part of the company attempted to turn it off with a laugh, whilst others predicted something more serious; but Wilkes soon put an end to all their anxieties by telling the Sergeant with great *sang froid*, "What a wretched memory he must have, that in attempting to calumniate his character by a list of imputed crimes, he had forgot so capital an instance as *the story of the Foundling Hospital*." This turned the tables completely on the Sergeant, who was obliged to join in the laugh, and to beg pardon for entering the lists with such an invulnerable character.

When he first went to Court, after all that had happened about 'Wilkes and Liberty,' some of his friends rallied him about the inconsistency of his conduct. "Not at all," says he; "That I did not go to Court formerly was that I would not

not enter any Gentleman's house, where I knew I was not welcome: I now go there as *his guest*."

Though the prospect of Wilkes's fortune throughout his political life was rather gloomy, it seemed to have completely vanished on the late Mr. Hopkins being confirmed Chamberlain of London. This was the place Wilkes set his heart upon; an office of emolument and dignity, and which he had perhaps a right to expect from his fellow citizens for his long and perilous political warfare: but this place he lost, after every struggle that could be made by the combined interest of all his friends and followers.

He was at this period turned of fifty years of age, with a shattered constitution, a ruined fortune, without profession, or the least prospect of being provided for in any suitable department in the disposal of the city. This was so truly a picture of despair, that his best friends could not offer him any consolation; he had, however, "his own good spirits to feed and clothe him." When they asked him, What he intended to do? he answered, "Nothing; I must still hang upon the chapter of accidents, and wait to drive the first nail that offers." Most fortunately for him that nail did soon present itself, by the *sudden* death of Mr. Hopkins; when returning to the charge with unabated spirit, he announced himself a candidate for the office of Chamberlain, which he carried and enjoyed to the last hour of his life.

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With all his wit and pleasantry he was in many respects a man of *method*, particularly in his *political lines*, the management of which he understood better than any man of his time. He was the first who introduced the practice of a candidate's sending a card of thanks to his voter in an hour's time after giving him that vote; a circumstance which in the proportion as it flatters individual vanity, sets it at work to repay the flatterer by fresh exertions in his cause.

He likewise kept a book wherein he carefully and alphabetically arranged the names of all those who either voted for him, or whom he knew, or thought, wished well to him, or who had written any thing in favour of his party. An instance of this occurred to a Gentleman who had called upon him one day about particular business, and who imagined himself totally unknown to him; but Wilkes soon let him know the contrary, by politely telling him he believed he had the honour of his acquaintance; and then turning to a port folio, he shewed the Gentleman his name, the place of his abode, with the title of a pamphlet he had written some years before on a political subject.

It seems to be the lot of most *political managements*, that they are not always conducted on the most *moral principles*; where the object is to be attained, the *means* seem to be made use of as they can be found, and these sometimes are such as cannot be justified on the general principles of integrity. Wilkes was a politician on this lax principle: when personal influence failed, he had not money, like others, to second his persuasion; he therefore had recourse to *political management*, and in this he not only was equal to most of those who had gone before him, but had the credit of being the *inventor* of some new systems; such as raising reports in the morning which he knew must be contradicted in the evening, and calculating on the value of their temporary credit; charging his Majesty's Ministers with proceedings, which, from their oath of office as Privy Counsellors, they could not exactly state to the public in refutation, &c. &c. all these he considered as the warrantable weapons of attack, which he was at no pains to conceal when the affair was over; but on the contrary often made them the subjects of his wit and pleasantry.

From his talents, education, natural good spirits, and opposition to Lord Bute's Administration, Wilkes lived with the first persons for rank and abilities of his time. When he originally went on his travels, he was determined to fill no subordinate situation in the company he mixed with; and as these for the most part consisted of the prime Nobility of England, his expences ran very high. We have heard them estimated, by a near relation of Mr. Wilkes, at not less than *ten thousand pounds*; and this was one of the first objects of difference between him and his father, when he had ran through his paternal property. *General Warrants*, and his persevering spirit of opposition to the then existing politics, rendered him considerable amongst the heads of his party, and the idol of the populace. The eternal topics of conversation which his very name gave birth to in all associations are well remembered by many at this day: general illuminations have witnessed his political victories; crowds have traced him

him with admiration in the streets; and Ministers and Ambassadors have been often forced to display the words 'Wilkes and Liberty' chalked upon their shoes *.

He lived to see all these *gawds* pass away, with most of the principal actors in those tumultuous times. "He could not however but remember that such things were;" and he frequently amused his private circles with many an entertaining anecdote, which he generally introduced by saying, "Now I'll tell you a story which happened in the late John Wilkes's time."

He bore another testimony to the high character of the late Lord Chatham, whom he always distinguished as one of the most illustrious patriots of his time for vigour of mind, and unshaken integrity. He once related an affair of gallantry, which this Nobleman had in his early days with a certain lady of high rank, celebrated by Prior's muse, with some circumstances of a very extraordinary nature, that cannot be so well related.

With a variety of mental qualifications, Wilkes was reckoned one of the politest men of his time; and, very much to his credit, this politeness, mixed with a sincere affection, he shewed to his daughter upon all occasions. In all his trials of adversity, in all the bursts of popular applause, he never swerved from this duty; she was the constant object of his attention and paternal regard. Those who knew him most intimately have observed, that the topics of conversation which he introduced in her presence were of the *best* kind, and that he always spoke his *best* upon those occasions. Let this praiseworthy conduct balance many of his defects; and let it be followed as an example by all parents!

Wilkes might literally be said "to have lived all the days of his life;" not that he was either a *gourmand* or a great drinker, but he enjoyed the pleasures of society (of which he formed so conspicuous a part) to the last. He dined on the 30th November (St. Andrew's Day) at The Crown and Anchor, with the Gentlemen of the Scotch Society; and though he died on the 26th December following, he bore his part in the pleasantries of that day with his usual wit and good humour.

He was not confined to his room above a fortnight before he died; and though he was very sensible of his approaching dissolution, he seemed neither to dread or wish for the event; philosophically considering death as one of the conditions of human nature, which (according to David, found from long experience to be the best calculator on lives) man generally must submit to at the age of *threescore years and ten*.

As it may be a matter of curiosity to know what topic might have engaged some of the last moments of so extraordinary a man, we are well informed that topic was "The Pursuits of Literature."

To give a full length political character of this very extraordinary man would be nearly detailing the history of *four Administrations*; the facts are likewise too recent in almost every body's memory; and yet we cannot suffer such a man to descend into his grave without some delineation.

The prominent feature of his character was that of a *Patriot*, and though assuming this character, as he himself used to declare, *by accident*, may seem to challenge its sincerity, yet when we consider how many great and virtuous men have taken their designations in life from the same cause, and that "genius itself is described to be a mind of large general powers *accidentally* determined to some particular direction," we have a right to suppose (particularly as his subsequent political life did not contradict it), that having once taken his line, he proceeded on it from principle. Whether his long political struggles have extended the circle of civil liberty, is a question that some doubt, and many flatly contradict; however all dispassionate people must agree that he was the occasion of eradicating *General Warrants*, which had so long remained in the hands of bad or weak Ministers as an engine of unconstitutional oppression. If it is asked, How he came to acquire so much popularity as he did, and enjoy it so long?

* The popularity of Wilkes ran so high at one time that many people thought him a *handsome man*, and that his *squinting* became him; a laughable instance of this is recorded: In a conversation between two of his followers at Guildhall one day, after he had made a considerable speech, "Tom," says the one to the other, "What a d——d fine handsome fellow Master Wilkes is!" 'Handsome!' says Tom, 'Nay, not much of that, for he *squints* most horribly.' "Squints!" says the other, taking a steadier view of him, "Why yes, to be sure he squints a little; but, d—mn my eyes, not more than a Gentleman should do!"

much of it will be found in the weakness and personal resentments of Ministers, who attempted to crush him by legal subtleties and unwarrantable strains of power. In short, he wished to be the idol of the populace, and his enemies erected the altar.

As a political writer he stands in a very respectable line: he was first known in this capacity by a publication entitled "Observations on the Papers relative to the Rupture with Spain, laid before both Houses of Parliament, 1762," which was well received; but he soon became the object of more general attention by being the principal writer in that well-known periodical paper called "The North Briton," which appeared 5th July 1762. In these, as well as in the various other papers, letters, speeches, &c. &c. which he has written, there is a neatness, a precision, a degree of wit and pleasantry, that evidently exhibit the scholar, the politician, and the polished man of the world; but we cannot think he possessed great and commanding talents, nor was he formed for great occasions; that is to say, *to guide on great occasions*: lively and entertaining parts, sagacity, a persevering spirit, and above all a mind made fertile in resources from his wants, formed the predominant features of his character: time and accident drew those talents out to full length; the public have seen what he attained; perhaps he could be no more.

When he *matured* into the characters of *Magistrate* and *Chamberlain of the City of London*, no man could have fulfilled those duties with more attention and integrity. His information, joined to an excellent understanding, rendered him perfectly acquainted with the nature and duties of those offices, and he fulfilled them in a very becoming manner. In short, though John Wilkes had many failings, and some that his *necessities* swelled into *faults*, he will occupy no inconsiderable niche in our history as a *popular leader*. In the Corporation of London he will be recorded as an active, intelligent, and upright Magistrate, whilst convivial circles will long bear testimony to his wit, his pleasantry, good humour, and easiness of manners.

ACCOUNT
OF THE
KITCHEN FITTED UP AT THE FOUNDLING HOSPITAL,

Under the Direction of His Excellency COUNT RUMFORD.

THE size of the Kitchen is 21 feet 2 inches by 17 feet. In the center of the wall, opposite the windows, is the roasting machine, which is let into the wall, and is 5 feet deep by 2 feet wide, and 15 inches high. In this the dinner, on the roast meat days, being 112 lb. of beef, for the officers and children, is now drest (the time required being four hours and a half) with a peck of coals and a peck of cinders mixed together; the cinders being saved from the consumption of the former day: instead of which the average consumption on the roasting days, in the former and common mode of roasting, was above ten times the quantity of coals, being from two and a half to three bushel. Communicating with the roaster there are two pipes, by which the hot air may be forced so as to make the meat more or less brown, at the discretion of the cook. For the convenience of taking out the meat, either to turn it in the course of the dressing, or to take it up when drest, there is a table on castors, which is easily moved to or from the front of the roaster, and which in height and size corresponds exactly with the bottom of the roaster.

On the right side of the roaster is the steam box, 3 feet 8 inches by 2 feet, and the large oblong iron boiler, 5 feet by 3 feet 4 inches, divided into two parts; one containing 82 gallons for boiling the children's meat, the other 41 gallons for boiling greens. The fire place that supplies this boiler and steam box is sunk into the floor, so as that the upper part of the boiler is not higher than is convenient for the cook to reach over; the space occupied by this boiler, and by the flues belonging to it, including the part on which the steam box stands, is 8 feet 2 inches by 5 feet 2 inches. This double boiler and the steam box, in which the potatoes of the Hospital are dressed, and which is capable of boiling 200 lb. weight of potatoes at once, are supplied by the heat of one small fire; the consumption of which, for dressing all this beef,

beef, greens, and potatoes, is at preſent exactly one peck of coals, and the ſame quantity of cinders. The ſteam is conducted by a ſmall pipe into the bottom of the ſteam box, and by another pipe at the top of the ſteam box into a chimney flue in the wall. In order to prevent the evaporation of ſteam from either the boiler or the ſteam box, an object of almoſt as much ſaving to food as to fuel, there is to each a double rim that receives the edge of the cover, and which being kept ſupplied by a little water, makes it impervious to the ſteam.

The ſteam box is a common deal box, guarded at the corners with iron, and lined with tin; in it there is, at the height of 5 inches above the bottom of the box, a falſe cullender bottom, which permits the ſteam to paſs equally under every part of the potatoes.

On the left ſide of the roaſter, next the corner, is another oblong double boiler, 3 feet 4 inches by 2 feet 3 inches, containing in one part 35 gallons, and in the other 17 gallons, for the purpoſe of dreſſing a leſſer quantity of food, when the larger boiler is not wanted. This has the ſame double rim as the larger boiler, for preventing the evaporation of ſteam. The average quantity of coals that is uſed for this leſſer boiler, for a day's dinner, is rather but very little leſs than what is uſed for the great boiler. Next to this is a round open boiler, of 53 gallons, for boiling milk porridge, and for boiling hot water occaſionally; this conſumes, on an average, about half the fuel that is uſed in the larger boiler. The ſpace occupied by theſe two boilers and their flues, and the ſhape and height, are made to correſpond exactly with the other ſide of the room; ſo as to have a paſſage of 6 feet 8 inches clear between them, and to leave in the front of the room, next the windows, an unoccupied ſpace of 13 feet by 17 feet.

Such is the general account of the work. It remains to add, for the information of thoſe who may incline to benefit by the example, a few obſervations on the advantage the Foundling Hoſpital derives from it, the amount of the expence, the uſes to which it is generally applicable, and the degree of attention and care required in the management of it.

The moſt important benefit to the Hoſpital is the ſaving in point of fuel. How much that may eventually be, cannot yet be preciſely ſtated; at preſent, the coſt of the peck of coals, which is uſed in boiling the 112 lb. of beef, a proportionable quantity of greens, and 200 lb. weight of potatoes (ſuppoſing coals at the high price of 2l. 12s. a chaldron) is FOUR-PENCE; a leſſer quantity of coals than is now uſed will probably be ſufficient; but it will require ſome time and experience to aſcertain the exact amount; and it ſhould be obſerved, that in cold weather it is very likely that the draught of the fire, and the conſumption of the fuel, may be increaſed. For four chaldron conſumed in the Foundling kitchen, in the former mode of cooking, there is, as nearly as can be eſtimated, but one chaldron now uſed with Count Rumford's apparatus. Beſides this, the food being dreſt more gently, and with leſs evaporation, there is leſs waſte in that reſpect; and the food of the Hoſpital is better dreſt than heretofore, and (now the cook is uſed to it) with much leſs trouble to her, and the other perſons employed in the kitchen.

As to the expence, the original coſt of the roaſter was 16 guineas; to which is to be added, for dripping pans, gridirons, &c. belonging to it, near 6 guineas more. The coſt of the large double boiler was 25l. of the ſteam box 2l. 8s. and of the leſſer double boiler 11l. To this, when there is added the amount of about 10l. more, for a variety of incidental charges for iron work, in the courſe of fitting up the kitchen, it will appear that the whole bill for iron work is between 70l. and 80l. The bricklayer's, carpenter's, and ſtone maſon's bills, amount to near as much more. Theſe however muſt have been ſomewhat increaſed, by the circumſtance of this having been the firſt experiment of the kind that has been made, on a large ſcale, in England.

With regard t[illegible]neral uſe of the invention (I have now no reference to the Count's fire places, the expence of which is trifling, and the advantage equally applicable to the ſmalleſt family, and to the humbleſt cottage) it will appear that the benefit of theſe kitchens is in proportion to the magnitude of the ſcale, and that in private families, the advantage will be of leſs conſideration. To ſay nothing of the application of his principles to the burning of lime, or to engines or manufactories, where fire is the inſtrument of operation; or of the uſe to be made of his boilers in huſbandry and in breweries; it is worth notice, that ſo ſimple an invention as the ſteam box, for preparing potatoes for cattle, may be applied by farmers with hardly

any expence or trouble, and with the greatest advantage: and in the cookery of all large establishments, where a number of persons is to be supplied from the same kitchen, the benefit is of the utmost importance. In soldiers' barracks, public schools, hospitals, manufactories, workhouses, and cook shops, the saving in fuel, and in the mode of preparing food, and the consequent increase of the comfort and accommodation of the poor are so great, as to make the encouragement and promotion of these valuable Inventions of Count Rumford a national object.

As to the requisite attention and care, it is essential that the flues of the boilers and roasters should not be too small, nor so constructed but that every part of them may be cleaned thoroughly out once a month. The expence of this, which from caution has been hitherto done at the Foundling by the bricklayer himself, has been 2s. a time for the three sets of flues; which would amount to 24s. a year. Care should also be taken, in using the pipes of the roaster for forcing the hot air, not to open them *both* too hastily, as the effect *may* be so strong as to set fire to the meat. It is in this, and it is presumed in all kitchens, better for the food, and a saving both in food and fuel, and also less prejudicial to the flues, that the fire should not be made too fierce, but that the cookery should take rather more than less time; and therefore, though water, without forcing the fire, will boil in the great boiler in a hour and a half, yet it has been found better to moderate the fire so as to allow two hours and a half. When the boiler is just opened, the heat of the confined steam is so great as to scald more violently than even hot water, if carelessly approached: the covers therefore of the Foundling boilers are all opened by balanced pullies. To these only one caution need be added, necessary in all kitchens, but most in those families where the cook wears *muslin*, that she should be careful in opening the doors of the grates to serve the fire, that the draught, which is very strong, does not draw in and set fire to her cloaths.

N. B. At the porter's lodge of the Foundling, the fire place had been very subject to smoke, on account of the unfavourable situation, and want of height of the chimney flue. This has been altered on Count Rumford's principle, at the expence of a few shillings, and the defect is thereby in a great measure, if not entirely remedied; and at the same time neither the grate or room will now allow the consumption of above half the fuel that was before necessary.

In a cook's shop, on the Foundling Estate (in the Colonnade North of Upper Guilford-street), there has also been fitted up, in a room only 15 by 11 feet, a kitchen on Count Rumford's plan, which is capable of dressing food for 300 persons: this kitchen, the whole expence of fitting up which has hardly exceeded 50l. is intended for providing good and wholesome food for the poor, at a very moderate price in money, or upon tickets given them by their opulent and charitable neighbours, who purchase the tickets at Hillyer's shop, in the Colonnade, and by directing their charity into that channel, prevent, in a considerable degree, the abuse of it.

Foundling, 19th Oct. 1796.

THOUGHTS ON THE PROVINCIAL COPPER COIN.

BY JOSEPH MOSER, ESQ.

(*Continued from* Page 156.)

DURING the inter-regnum the tokens of towns and of tradesmen, which had, at a former period, had a limited circulation, revived; and these copper *shop-bills* * increased to a degree, which, whilst it produced great emolument to their fabricators, was, from their being current in one place and refused at another,

* These tokens were, it has been said, much in use in taverns and tipling-houses, in order to give that small change which was at that time, when money was so comparatively scarce, so frequently required. I have seen some marked with The Rose, Bristol; The Swan, Norwich, &c. of this date; and one which to a true Shakspearian Critic would have been inestimable, as it was of the age of Elizabeth, and the token of *The Boar's Head Tavern in Eastcheap*.

another, attended with such confusion and inconvenience to the people in general, that when the storms which had agitated the country had subsided, upon the return of the public to reason and royalty, it became necessary for Government to turn its most serious thoughts toward the discountenancing this base and nefarious traffic, and authorising a copper coinage under its own inspection. Accordingly, in the year 1672, halfpence and farthings, struck at the Tower, were first published under the sanction of the Legislature.

In the course of this brief inquiry into the state of the ancient and modern copper coinage, it will be necessary for me to direct the reader's attention once more to Ireland. Upon turning our eyes to that kingdom we shall find that, as I have hinted in a preceding note, halfpence and farthings of that metal had a circulation from a period considerably antecedent to their publication in England; and from the licence given to individuals to become coiners, an immense number of these kind of tokens, under the appellations of *Galley halfpence*, *Butcher's halfpence*, *Black-dogs*, *Jews*, and *St. Patrick's Raps*, had been circulated through the kingdom: and as they continued to increase, while the gold and silver coin in a certain proportion diminished and disappeared, the Administration of the country thought it necessary to check their circulation, by granting a patent for the coining halfpence, which should not be liable to the depreciation of the former, as the person who held it should be obliged to give security that he would *upon demand* exchange them for gold or silver.

Under these restrictions Mr. Knox, in the year 1690, obtained the said patent, and began to coin; but it does not appear that this speculation was attended with much success, for a short time after he transferred his patent to Mr. Moor, who was obliged to discontinue the operation from the difficulty he found in the performance of the condition of the obligation which he had entered into; as he had contracted, not only to sustain the loss that had, and might accrue from his being obliged to change his own halfpence into gold or silver soon after they were issued, but was called upon to make good the deficiency of an immense quantity of *raps* or counterfeits which had got into circulation. In this situation Mr. Moor abandoned his project, and the *raps*, which I have just mentioned, having obtained this triumph over the halfpence sanctioned by Government, continued to be almost the only copper coin circulated in Ireland until the year 1724.

At this period Mr. Wood obtained a patent under the broad seal to coin *one hundred and eight* thousand pounds worth of copper, for the *use* of the kingdom of Ireland; a transaction which gave rise to the Drapier's Letters, and, in other of his publications, excited that keenness of irony, and asperity of observation, for which that eccentric genius Dr. Swift was so remarkable.

"The itinerant Brazier," shielded as he was by his patent, and guarded by the sword of the Legislature, had to contend with an enemy by much too powerful for him; an enemy who could give dignity and importance (I will not, in other instances, say success) to any cause which he chose to espouse;* and who had, in this dispute, so artfully applied himself to the passions, the prejudices, the interest, nay to the very existence of the middle and lower orders of the people; who had so well calculated the means necessary to obtain his end; that he gained a popularity by far more gratifying, as it was by far more ample, than had attended any of his former political exertions, or had accrued from any of his former publications.

The persecution that attached to the printer of the Drapier's Letters, and the reward that was offered for discovering their author *, caused the Dean, who was perhaps *more* than suspected, to be considered as the tutelary genius of the nation. Whitshed, the Lord Chief Justice, and all that were concerned in the prosecution of the aforesaid printer, were constrained to "hide their diminished rays," while Mr. Wood was forced to withdraw his patent, and with empty pockets retire from a country which he had entered with the expectation of finding it to him an *El-dorado*; in which, like *Midas*, he should with a touch convert ship-loads of copper into the most precious of metals.

* It has always appeared to me that there was something in this transaction that was further below the surface than is generally imagined. It certainly was not merely as the author of the letters in question, that Administration wished to lay hold of the Dean.

 It

It might, if such a disquisition were necessary, be an amusing speculation to enquire whether the motives which prompted Swift to so efficacious an opposition to a measure, which has, now party virulence hath long since subsided, been on all sides deemed inimical to the true interests of his country, was purely patriotic. Perhaps, if we were accurately to examine, we should discover through the whole of the contest, on the part of the Dean, traces of the operation of that disappointment which infused such a portion of keenness and acrimony into the productions of his pen, after he had been forced to relinquish that share, whether principal or subordinate, which he had had in the transactions of the latter years of Queen Ann.

Conceiving that the Tories had received their *coup de grace* from the Whig Administration, which came into office upon the accession of the House of Brunswick to the throne; that they had fallen never to *rise* again; and, as he also thought, that the political offences of his friends shrunk to nothing when compared with his own, which that anxiety and irritability that are the concomitants of genius whispered him were in magnitude as much superior as their effusions were in wit and humour, he rightly judged that he was, by the said party, considered as a person the most hostile to their measures, which he certainly, though secretly, endeavoured to thwart.

The patent for the copper coinage in Ireland, denominated Wood's halfpence, was a Whig measure; and although it would be too much to aver that the circulation of its product would have been attended with all those evils which the Drapier prophecied, it certainly, upon the face of it, was sufficiently marked with the appearance of *a job*, to alarm the people, and to give to the Dean of St. Patrick, who well knew how to take advantage of the irritability of the public mind, a celebrity and popularity, perhaps far greater than even his ambition had led him to expect *.

This digression would indeed have been useless in this speculation, and written to little purpose, did I not endeavour to apply the preceding history of the *fraud*, for so it appeared to be, which under the colour of assisting commerce was attempted to be committed upon the revenue, and ultimately upon the people of Ireland, to a number of recent attempts of the like kind, but infinitely more flagitious, because the persons concerned in them do not even alledge that they act under any authority, however obtained; but with the same pretence, namely, to assist the retail venders of commodities with that kind of small change which every one knows to be so necessary, and to promote the general purposes of trade, proceed to levy contributions upon the public to an almost incalculable amount.

The reader will now see that I am arrived at the period when the provincial copper tokens, which I observed at the beginning of this treatise have been, by those that have written on the subject, generally commended, had obtained a considerable circulation: and I will freely allow, that when I first saw the Anglesey penny, I joined the multitude in admiration of the venerable countenance which the obverse exhibits: and without reflecting that the circulation of a coin, of which the first dies were exceedingly well executed, could ever be attended with any inconvenience either to the community in general, or to particular individuals, considered it only as a handsome medal, intended to perpetuate the memory of a Company, who had revived a branch of commerce in a remote part of the island, which had been neglected perhaps from the time of the Romans; who, owing to laudable industry, had arrived at the height of opulence, and consequently importance; and whose exertions and success were equally a benefit to their country and their neighbourhood.

But although I considered the coin in question in this point of view, and it was probably the light in which the Company who promulgated it intended that

* The Parliament of Ireland, which met on the 5th of September 1723, came to these resolutions, viz. "That the importing and uttering of copper halfpence and farthings, by virtue of Wood's patent, would be prejudicial to the revenue, destructive of trade, and of dangerous consequence to the rights of the subject: That the state of the nation had been misrepresented to the King, in order to obtain the said patent: That the halfpence wanted weight, and that if the terms of the said patent had been complied with, there would have been a loss to the nation of 150 per cent: That it had always been highly prejudicial to the kingdom *to grant the power of coinage to private persons*, and would at all times be attended with dangerous consequences."

that it should be considered, it soon appeared that the fabricators had given a hint which was seized with avidity and prosecuted with success, and that a set of ingenious men had combined, I mean combined in principle, to save Government the trouble of a copper coinage, which, every one allowed, next to one of silver, was much wanted (especially as the reasons which caused the delay of the former did not operate against the latter): and instead of the portrait of his Majesty, spread those of merchants, mechanics, manufacturers, and tradesmen, far and wide, upon a substance so permanent, that these tokens in their circulation should not only excite the *admiration* of the present age, but bid fair to descend to the remotest posterity.

This idea of the permanence of the materials which they had to work upon, seems to have introduced another into the minds of the ingenious fabricators of these halfpence: they knew that by the coinage laws, however defective they might be in general, and by two statutes in particular *, they were restricted from counterfeiting *halfpence* and *farthings*; but they knew, at the same time, that in the *name* of these species of coin lay the greatest objection; they also knew, that no one had ever yet thought of framing promissory notes of any substance more solid than *paper*. Pleased therefore to find that their former flimsy materials might, with great advantage, be changed for one of a much more intrinsic *value*, they seized this happy opportunity, and literally became the *coiners* of notes, which certainly exceed those of many of the country banks as much in *real worth* as they do in durability.

From this circumstance, it is probable, has been derived the creation of such an immense variety of sorts and species of this coin as is now dispersed through our provinces, and which are so various in their descriptions, and indeed substances; for although a few may be of pure copper, the far greater part of them are of *base metal*, or in other words, composed of the drols, filings, and sweep, of the Birmingham, Bilston, and Wolverhampton manufactories. These tokens, though (as I have observed) of more value than paper, are certainly not of the value that a halfpenny ought to be. Indeed some of them are so thin, that according to the calculation which I have made, a pound of this metal, which unwrought is of about the value of sevenpence halfpenny, may be made to produce from seventy to eighty of these pieces; this business therefore, if only considered as a speculation, is, it seems, a pretty profitable one. But there is another consideration annexed to the circulation of these pieces, which has sometimes been known to have a stronger operation upon the human mind than even avarice, or is perhaps in these commercial adventurers closely connected with that passion, I mean the love of fame: the desire of celebrity, of notoriety; which has led many of these persons, while they have thought it necessary to oblige the world with their portraits on the face of their domestic medals, to give, on the reverse, the arms of their illustrious family, or a view of those shops in which the cheapest books, hats, candles, soap, linen, &c. in the said world, were to be sold.

I have now before me above an hundred different impressions of these kind of halfpence, of which I will just enumerate and observe upon a few, viz.

1, 2, 3. The London and Middlesex halfpenny, two impressions, with the head of the Prince of Wales, front and side face; a third, with his bust and feathers on the reverse.

4, 5. The Duke of York halfpenny, two impressions; reverse of one, a ship; of the other, the figure of Fortitude. Motto of the latter, "God send peace."

6. The next, taken in the order that they lay before me, is the Liverpool halfpenny. Front, a ship: reverse, arms. Motto, "*Deus nobis hæc otia fecit.*"

7. The Birmingham *promissory* halfpenny, with the portrait of that truly benevolent and philanthropic character, the late John Howard, F. R. S. † on the front. Cypher on the reverse.

8. Leek commercial halfpenny, 1792: obverse,

* 15. Geo. 2. ch. 28. and 11. Geo. 3. ch. 40. which says, "Persons counterfeiting copper halfpence or farthings, with their abettors; or buying, selling, receiving, or putting off, any counterfeit copper money (not being cut in pieces, or melted down) shall be guilty of a single felony."

† I could have wished that the effigies of a man so eminent for his philosophical researches, so arduous in the pursuit of knowledge, and such a benefactor to mankind in general, and to this nation in particular, had been transmitted to posterity in a manner more

obverse, a woolpack thrown across a stone, upon which rests a caduces: reverse, two hands joined over an olive branch. Motto, "*Arte favente nil desperandum.*"

10. Lancaster halfpenny, 1793; bust of Sir Isaac Newton on the front: reverse, caduces: cornucopia and olive branch in a trophy.

12. Another payable in Lancaster, Bristol, or London: obverse, John Wilkinson, iron master, in a *queue wig*: reverse, Vulcan at his anvil.

13. Another, the same portrait in the same wig: reverse different, shewing the manner of working a forging mill.

14. Another Lancaster ditto, John of Gaunt on the front: reverse, arms.

15. Rochdale; the arms of the town on the face: reverse, a loom at work, 1792.

16. Lancaster halfpenny; hand and scrowl on the front: motto, "Unanimity is the strength of society:" reverse, a triangular constellation of stars *: motto, "*Pluribus unum.*"

17. Macclesfield and Halifax halfpenny; in the obverse of which is exhibited the profile of Charles Roe, in a well dressed *bob wig*, full of curls †. Reverse, a female figure, probably designed to represent Industry, seated upon a wheel, and holding some other part of the machinery, 1790.

18. Foundling Fields ditto: symbol, a lamb: reverse, I. B. in a cypher: payable on demand: where? is not mentioned!

19. Norwich halfpenny: obverse, the golden fleece: reverse, a well executed view of Norwich Castle: motto, "Good times will come!" 1794.

20. Norfolk and Norwich ditto: arms in a shield on the front: reverse, castle: *in the air* under it a lion.

21. A promissory ditto, with an armed head, probably designed for Mars, on the front: reverse, a ship under sail; payable at a draper's in Gosport.

22. Cronebane halfpenny: a mitred head on the obverse: reverse, the arms of the associated Irish mine company.

23. Hull ditto: obverse, an equestrian figure of William the Third: reverse, arms of the town, 1791.

24. Leeds ditto: obverse, a whole length figure of Bishop Blaze, with a wool comb in his hand: motto, "*Artes nostra conditor.*" Reverse, the arms of the town.

25. An anonymous coin, representing Earl Howe in *a cock'd hat* ‡. Motto, "The glorious First of June." Reverse, Crown, with "King and Constitution" in a label.

26. Another, with the same portrait from the same die. Reverse, Britannia: motto, "Rule Britannia."

27. Another, with the same portrait on the front. Reverse, a ship: motto, "The wooden walls of old England."

28. Coventry halfpenny: on the obverse, the Elephant and Castle. Reverse, Lady Godiva riding naked. "*Pro bono publico*" is the inscription.

29. Another Coventry coin: Lady Godiva riding as before: "*Pro bono publico*" on the front: on the reverse, a view of the Coventry Cross §.

30. North Wales halfpenny: the

more respectable. This medal, considered abstractedly, is not ill executed; but if we reflect that it is already degraded to the state of a *bad halfpenny*, that it is looked upon only as a *counter*, that it will be little noticed among the multifarious productions of the Birmingham mint, one is sorry to see the portrait of a man so respectable battered about among the dross with which the *tills* of the retail shops in the country are now filled. This observation does not apply particularly to Howard, but generally to the greatest and best characters, whose effigies, mingled in those *tills* with such a variety, remind us of the cemetary in which all distinctions of rank, genius, &c. are levelled.

* This seems to be a coin intended for circulation among the *illuminated*.

† Whether the absurdity of presenting to the public, in this age, a medalic bust in *a large wig* has struck the inhabitants of Chester, and some other towns in that county, it is impossible to say; but it is certain, that this coin is less current in those parts than the other provincials. Indeed I have had several of them refused by the shopkeepers at the former place, who have said, "Sir, we never take a *wig* halfpenny."

‡ The absurdity of introducing this kind of tegument upon a medal is to the full as conspicuous as that of the *bob wig* which I have before noted. The ancients never ornamented the heads of their heroes with any thing but a crown of laurel, and certainly in this case *that* might very properly have been adopted.

§ It is to be lamented that this is *almost* the only vestige of that elegant and venerable piece of art and antiquity, which within these few years has been entirely demolished. I believe the new gaol is built upon part of the ground where it once stood.

head

head of a Druid; and reverse, the same as the Anglesea penny, but not so well executed.

31. An abstruse masonic effusion, with a triangle composed of wisdom, strength, and beauty, on the reverse.

32. Lace Manufactory halfpenny.

33. Ditto of the cheapest hat-maker in the world.

34. Another Freemason's coin: the hieroglyphics on the front and reverse of which are so far above my comprehension that I shall not venture a description of them.

35. Shrewsbury halfpenny: arms of the town on the front: reverse, a wool-pack.

36. Birmingham Coining Copper Company: obverse, a female figure holding the *fasces*: reverse, a stork upon a cornucopia.

37. Liverpool Metal and Copper Company: the same figure on the obverse: reverse, a ship.

38. The halfpenny of *a grocer* at Manchester.

39. Portsea ditto: arms on the one side: ship on the other.

40. The Baker's halfpenny: wheat-sheaf on the front: inscription on the reverse, "To lessen the slavery of Sunday baking, and provide for the public wants, an act was passed *anno Domini* 1794."

41. Whale Fishery halfpenny: head of Neptune, with a trident upon the front: reverse, the method of striking a whale.

42. Manchester ditto: obverse, a figure carrying a wool pack: reverse, arms: motto, "Success to Navigation."

43. Edinburgh halfpenny: City arms on the front: reverse, a well-executed figure of St. Andrew: motto, "*Nemo me impune lacessit.*"

44. The Brunswick halfpenny: a laurel'd head on the front: reverse, Britannia.

45. The Mail coach ditto: inscribed as a tribute of gratitude to J. Palmer, for the benefit derived from his mail-coaches.

46. Chichester halfpenny; obverse, portrait of Queen Elizabeth, front face: reverse, a view of the Cross; a monument as remarkable for its elegance as its antiquity, 1792.

47. London and Middlesex halfpenny: bust of Shakspeare on the front: reverse, Britannia, with a cornucopia, 1792.

48. Patent Boot halfpenny: obverse, the King's arms: reverse, a boot supported by a *pair of shoes!*

49. A halfpenny current *every where*: obverse, a dove, olive branch, and cornucopia: reverse, a sitting figure of Hope: motto, "Peace and plenty."

59. Warwickshire halfpenny: head of Shakspeare: reverse, Plenty, with a cornucopia ship under sail in the back ground.

60. Surry Post-office halfpenny: front, arms: reverse, cypher P. D. and Crown: motto, "The Commerce of Britain," and "Success to the Plough and Fleece."

61. Bull-street, Birmingham halfpenny: front, a bee-hive: reverse, an inscription to serve as a shop-bill.

62. Liverpool ditto: obverse, the bust of George Washington: reverse, a ship sailing.

63. Sudbury ditto: the arms of the borough on the front: reverse, a ship under sail, 1793: inscription, "*Pro bono publico*:" motto, "May the trade of Sudbury flourish!"

64. Coal-brook Dale halfpenny: on the front, a view of that stupendous piece of architecture, considering the materials, the iron bridge; a trough sailing under it: inscription, "Erected anno 1779; span 100 feet:" reverse, a view of the inclined plane at Katley *.

65. Tallow chandler's halfpenny: obverse, the King's arms: reverse, a *mould for candles!*

66. Glasgow ditto: on the front, Neptune reclining upon an urn: reverse, "May Glasgow flourish!"

67. A Birmingham token, which advertises cheap cloaths, shoes, &c. on the one side: on the other, a *well-dressed man* displays a flag, and supports a shield; by the inscription upon which we learn that a *Panorama* is to be seen!

68. Another Birmingham coin: obverse, a naked boy: reverse, arms: motto, "*Industry has its sure reward.*"

[*To be continued.*]

* The making the full waggon of coals, &c. draw up the empty one by the means of an inclined plane and wheel, is not a very modern invention: I remember it in use at Coalbrook Dale 30 years ago. But the mechanical power of this instrument has always appeared to me capable of much greater extension, and of an application to many other useful purposes.

TO

TO THE EDITOR OF THE EUROPEAN MAGAZINE.

SIR,

THE following Character was drawn up and published just after the death of the person it celebrates. It has been suspected to be the production of the last Earl of Orford; but this is only conjecture. It does not appear to have been known to Mr. Coxe; and therefore I send it to be printed, if you approve it, in your Magazine.

I am, Sir, &c.

G. H.

A CHARACTER OF THE LIFE AND ADMINISTRATION

OF THE LATE RIGHT HONOURABLE

THE EARL OF ORFORD.

———Dicique beatus
Ante obitum nemo, supremaq; funera debet.

I THINK it is universally allowed, that nothing can add a greater weight to any affliction incidental to humanity, than to reflect that one has formerly been in a situation which seemed to promise an absolute impossibility of being ever subject to such an evil. The recollection of any past enjoyment is always an aggravation of the pain we endure at present. And as the constant vicissitude of human affairs leaves the most flourishing fortune in perpetual dread of its reverse, a reverse more dreadful from the most promising aspect of its present appearance! it is impossible to pronounce any man completely happy (however he may now be distinguished by success and honour) before the conclusion of his life, the final period of his existence here.

An unlucky cloud may overcast the very eve of age! Some fatal catastrophe may overtake a man in his last scene of life: We need not raise up the Pompeys and the Cæsars from the dead, nor disturb the ashes of men less ancient, but as well known as they, to evince this truth. The experienced author of that instructive satire, from whence I took the sentence which stands in the title of this paper, has supplied us with some memorable instances which preceded his time. We ourselves can remember many, and recollect more, which come nearer to our own days. I shall name, and only name, a Belizarius and a Bacon; I may add a Raleigh and a Buckingham: characters indeed extremely different, but all conspiring to confirm the truth of that assertion.

If that unfortunate Prince, whose protracted troubles and unprecedented death fill up the blackest page in English story, had ended his reign before the opening of that melancholy scene, succeeding generations might have called him blessed.

And if the life of a Princess, who inherited from him (let the reflection fall on any head but hers, whose sovereignty and whose sex should secure her from insult), had not been prolonged beyond her wars, she had left behind her an unblemished name; and the brightest reign, for the term of its duration, that had ever been recorded in British annals.

In short, one need but cast a cursory eye over the public and private revolutions of the world, to see the rapid mutability of fortune; how it is perpetually shifting the scene in every circumstance and degree of life.

To see the entire enjoyment of health overcome by sickness and infirmity; the most exalted understanding clouded with distraction, or lost in dotage; persons who have been sitting in the full blaze of honour, in an instant covered with indelible ignominy; some pleading their cause as criminals before that very Bench where they once sat as Judges; conquerors cast down into captivity, and princes hurled headlong from their thrones into prisons, or into exile!

In all these cases the misery that is suffered is made less tolerable, by an unavoidable comparison with the more pleasing circumstances which preceded it; so that a man can never be denominated truly happy till he has persevered in one constant tenor of action and success through the whole of life: but few are the characters that are chequered with no shade! Few are the lives that have preserved

ferved one colour from their commencement to their conclufion.

That great perfon who has now wound up his laft thread of life, who haft juft finifhed his courfe, and completed his race of glory, was one of thofe happy few, whofe fetting rays were, at leaft, as glorious as thofe of his firft appearance.

That favourite fon of nature and of fortune! endowed with every internal difpofition, and bleffed with every outward circumftance, which were capable of promoting his own happinefs, or the common good.

It is beyond the defign of thefe fhort reflections (which were not intended as a monument to his honour, but as a pleafing fpeculation to myfelf) to enter upon an accurate difcuffion of any part of that glorious life!

His public tranfactions will hereafter be recorded with aftonifhment, and read with rapture. And thofe who have had the happinefs of a nearer view into his retirement, will recollect with a melancholy pleafure the eafy entertainment of his moft private hours.

I fhall confine myfelf to that one general obfervation which firft led me into this train of thought: that taking in the whole of his exiftence here at one view, and confidering this point of time as the termination of it, he feems to have been as completely bleffed as humanity is capable of being on earth: that whatever lofs the public, or his own private friends may fuftain by the death of one fo valuable to both, yet every man who truly loved him may confole himfelf with this confideration, that how unfortunate foever his death may be to others, it muft be allowed to have been moft glorious to himfelf; glorious to an uncommon degree, to fee fuch a life preferve its tenor to the end: no variation of principle; no diminution of honour; not the leaft obfervable inequality of temper.

His life was of a piece! a confiftency and uniformity of conduct and fuccefs ran from one end of it to the other, as if Heaven had intended him for a pattern of fuccefsful refolution to a moft fluctuating and irrefolute age.

His great political principle was love of liberty. His firft ftruggle was for liberty, and he ftruggled with fuccefs. Nor did his patriotifm fink in his place, the common burying-place of modern patriots. He continued to maintain thofe very principles in the fervice of two fucceffive Kings, which he had begun to defend in oppofition to two defigning ftatefmen, to the eternal honour of his royal mafter's reign, and of his faithful Miniftry: it muft be owned, that the people of England have at no time enjoyed a fuller fcope of every liberty, even to the border of its bad extreme.

His fuccefs too was as invariable as his principles. He ftood for twenty years together (an inftance unparalleled in any hiftory) the moft formidable oppofition that was ever known. In fucceffive repeated fkirmifhes and engagements, he triumphed without infolence, and was at laft defeated without dejection. That which was confidered as his overthrow, was, in fact, the univerfal eftablifhment of his fame, and the entire confufion of his perfonal antagonifts. I will not rake up a dying fire, nor think of heightening that character by comparifon, which needs no foil to fhew it to advantage. The refult of a Committee appointed to infpect his conduct, the conftant attachment to his perfon after his recefs from public bufinefs, and the refpect which has been paid, even to his death-bed, are fuch amazing inftances of continued honour as no paft age has feen, and as the future will fcarce believe.

To crown all, that equanimity, that undifturbed compofure of mind, which eafed every public care, and fweetened every private joy, was in him uninterrupted to the laft. It was the beft medicine in his ficknefs, the powerful cordial that fupported him under the decay of nature; from hence he drew frefh refources of comfort in thofe trying hours, when every external affiftance fails. When he faw death before him, he feemed to meet it, as he was ufed to meet thofe who threatened to purfue him to it, with an artlefs fmile. That ferenity, that intrepidity of foul (which is the effect and ornament of integrity) was the conclufion of his prefent happinefs, and a pleafing prelude to futurity.

What more can be wifhed for by man, or beftowed by Heaven? What can thofe who fucceed him in his honours, or emulate his conduct, wifh more for themfelves, than that they may die the death of this great, this happy man, and that their latter end may be like his?

DROSSIANA.

NUMBER CIII.

ANECDOTES OF ILLUSTRIOUS AND EXTRAORDINARY PERSONS, PERHAPS NOT GENERALLY KNOWN.

——A THING OF SHREDS AND PATCHES! HAMLET.

[*Continued from* Page 172.]

DR. WARREN

WAS the son of a clergyman of small fortune, who expended much of it in the education of himself and of his brother, and died something in debt. The brothers, as soon as they began to succeed in the world, very nobly paid their father's debts, and erected a monument to his memory.

A Lady one day asked Dr. Warren to which university she should send her son? "Madam, I believe they drink an equal quantity of Port wine at each *," was his reply.

This acute practitioner made more money than any physician ever made in London, except Dr. Mead. He would, however, never tell what fees he made a day during the prevalence of the influenza. He used to say that Bath had never produced a physician of talents, except Dr. Moysey; and that if a physician had common sense when he first settled there, he soon lost it all in looking out for bile, and giving into the medical cant of the place. When he honoured that city some years ago with his presence, he was much perplexed by the physicians of the place, who wished always to give him their theories of disorders. "Pray, Gentlemen," replied he, archly, "let me prescribe first, and then I will hear your theory if you please. It must be a strange thing indeed, allowing me common sense, and recollecting the habit I am in of seeing patients of different kinds, if in ten minutes time I cannot prescribe as efficaciously in common cases as if I took half an hour to do it in." When, alas! will Dr. Warren's loss be repaired to the world? When will the art of medicine have again to boast so wise, so acute, and so benevolent a physician as himself? one who completely gained possession of the minds, and cured the bodies of his patients.

DR. BLACKWELL

says, in his 'Court of Augustus,' "Time was, and not very long ago, when every Gentleman in Great Britain thought himself obliged to be *good for something*, and believed that a knowledge and deportment becoming his rank was more necessary to distinguish him than liveries or tinsel equipage. Cards, dress, hunting, and trifling, did not then engross their time; expensive diversions did not drain their estates; nor did their bills of fare occupy their understanding."

"How inglorious," adds he, "does that man go to the grave, who has eaten and drank, carded and squandered away, all his income; who has centered all his wishes, and sunk all his revenue, in his little self; who has thrown away on sickness, riot, and repentance, what might have purchased a life of health and vigour, a life of reputation and honour, heightened by conscious worth and the hopes of a glorious memory! Would ye then, ye expensive pursuers of pleasure, taste real joy? Try for once one generous, benevolent deed. If sincerely done, ye will find it the highest enjoyment, the most constant, the most serene, the sweetest seasoning to every other delight."

DR. JOHNSON.

Mrs. Cotterell one day desiring Dr. Johnson to introduce her to a certain man of learning who had written a book, "Dearest Madam," replied he, "do not desire me to do it; the best part of an author is in general to be found in his book." This idea has given rise to one of the most beautiful and appropriated similes in the English language. "The transition from an author's book to his conversation is too often like the entrance into a large city after a distant prospect. Remotely we see nothing but spires of

* "Why doth serious and solid learning decline now in the University, and few or none follow it?—Answer. Because of coffee-houses, where they spend all their time, and in entertainments in their studies; also great drinking at taverns, spending their time in common chambers (whole afternoons); and thence to the coffee-house."—ANTHONY A WOOD.

temples

temples and turrets of palaces, and imagine it to be the reſidence of ſplendour, grandeur, and magnificence; but when we have paſſed the gates, we find it perplexed with narrow paſſages, diſgraced with deſpicable cottages, embarraſſed with obſtructions, and clouded with ſmoke."
—RAMBLER, NO. 14.

The learned Dr. Parr always declared to his friends, that he would one day or other write a Life of Dr. Johnſon for ſcholars, "no author," adding he, "affording ſo ample a field for criticiſm as that great man." As even Dr. Johnſon's enemies, no leſs than his friends, have now done writing his Life, it were to be wiſhed that Dr. Parr (than whom no one knows better how to appreciate the merits, nor to ſhew the defects in his ſtyle) would gratify the public with Obſervations on his Life and Writings. His exquiſite epitaph in St. Paul's might be the ground on which he might embroider the work.

This great man, to the laſt moment of his life, inculcated in his converſation that excellent ſcheme of morality which he had laid down in his writings. The day before he died he was viſited by the ingenious and excellent Dr. Burney*. After having taken an affectionate leave of his old friend, he ſaid, taking his hands between his, "My good friend, do *all the good you can*;" words expreſſive of the whole tenor of his own exemplary life.

ARCHBISHOP SECKER.

In ſpite of envy and calumny, the talents and merit of this great and good Prelate have now found their juſt degree of appreciation. He was diſtinguiſhed as a preacher, as a ſtateſman, and as a man of buſineſs. His charities were great and widely diſtributed; and he died, nearly as D'Alembert ſays an unmarried Biſhop ſhould do, without debts and without wealth. His manner of preaching was particularly impreſſive; it had the air of the familiar yet dignified converſation of a man of piety and of ſenſe with a friend whom he wiſhed to convince that he had acted wrong, and to put in a way to do better in future. It was earneſt, yet unaffected. In this he has been imitated with great ſucceſs by a Chaplain of his, who has ſince become a Biſhop, and who has written with great elegance the Life of his patron and of his model. Archbiſhop Secker's knowledge was very extenſive and accurate; and he furniſhed the preſent Dean of Glouceſter with ſome Remarks on his 'Direction for Travellers,' which, it is to be hoped, will be printed in the new edition of that uſeful work. His 'Lectures on the Church Catechiſm' will remain as long as the language in which they are written: the pure doctrines they teach, and the excellent morality they inculcate, ſtill continue to diſtinguiſh this happy country.

SIR JAMES PORTER.

The defect of Engliſh politics has appeared in nothing more conſpicuous than in the little attention we have ever paid to the appointment of foreign Miniſters, who are but too often ſent out of the country without knowledge, without morals, and without manners. This made Madame de Mezeilly, the wife of Lord Bolingbroke, ſay on the ſubject, "You Engliſh, I believe, know every thing by inſpiration." From this imputation the late Sir James Porter muſt be excepted; of whom the great King of Pruſſia, no incompetent judge, ſaid to Sir Andrew Mitchell, "*Vous avez un Miniſtre à la Porte Ottomane qui y fait la pluie & le beau temps*"—You have a Miniſter at the Porte who can do any thing there.—Cardinal D'Oſſat's Letters were a very favourite book with Sir James Porter; he thought them the models of diplomatic correſpondence and communication. His own book on the Turks will ever be highly eſteemed. The political efforts of Sir James were well ſeconded at the Court of Bruſſels by his excellent and well informed Secretary, the preſent Mr. Planta, of the Britiſh Muſeum, whoſe talents ſeem now employed according to their proper deſtination, in commemorating the intereſting hiſtory of the ancient Helvetic Confederation.

DR. PRIESTLEY.

This acute man has written ſo much, that, not long before he ſet out for America, being aſked if he could tell the names of all his writings, aſſured the enquirer that he could not, but that the

* "You are my model, Sir," ſaid he to Dr. Burney, ſoon after he publiſhed his 'Tour to the Hebrides.'—"I had that clever dog Burney's 'Muſical Tour' in my eye," ſaid he to many of his friends on the ſame occaſion.

first thing he ever wrote was an 'Essay upon Grammar.' One of the late great Mathematicians of Cambridge said, that the Doctor wrote one of his philosophical works much faster than he could correct it. Love of gain seems by no means to have stimulated his literary efforts. He seldom made any terms with his booksellers, nor exacted any specific sum for his labours, being contented with what his publisher thought fit to give him; and having to do with *an honest and liberal bookseller* * (oh, *mirum!*), he did well, and saved himself much trouble.

However virulently an Irish Prelate thought fit to give him the appellation of Antichrist, yet Dr. Priestley's friends know well that he would go readily to the stake in defence of Christianity. His rough and acrimonious attacks upon the Established Church are unworthy a man of his knowledge and understanding. He must know very well, that in all polished countries in the world (except China) there has ever been an Established Religion; and, if they were just and wise, they allowed toleration to all others whose tenets were harmless, and did not intrench upon the Established Government and Religion †. Of Sir William Watson, junior's ingenious 'Essay upon Time' Dr. Priestley said, it was the best piece of modern metaphysics he had seen; and of Dr. Hartley's celebrated 'Observations upon Man' he always declared, that he learned more from it than from any book he ever read, except his bible.

ALDERMAN DR. SMITH.

This extensive and singular practitioner was a man of great sagacity. He pushed powerful medicines to a very great height in certain cases, and often succeeded. He had once thought fit to advise, in a very desperate case, a medicine of such power that he was afraid to sign the prescription himself, but told the patient that he would dictate it to him if he would write it down. This the patient did, took the medicine, and was cured. Chalybeate wine was a favourite medicine with him in many cases, and he gave it in very large doses ‡. To facilitate his practice, he had copper-plate prescriptions for general and usual complaints printed, and on seeing the patients he added the doses with his pen. The singularity of his manners, and the apparent openness of his mind, endeared his patients very much to him, however irregular he was in his attendance upon them, and however inattentive to the long stories of their complaints. In early life he published a Text book of his Lectures, and some very elegant *formulæ* of prescriptions.

He had been once long plagued with an hypochondriacal patient; at last he said to him, "I have now only one thing more to propose to you: become a foot-soldier as soon as you can; for in your present situation as a Gentleman, you eat and drink too much, and work too little."

R. WATSON, D.D. LORD BISHOP OF LLANDAFF.

Soon after this ingenious and acute Prelate was made Chemical Professor in the University of Cambridge, he read Lectures in Chemistry; a science of which he had been totally ignorant: and on his friends professing their wonder at it, he laughingly said, "that the only way to learn any science was to begin by teaching it." Of the truth of this position, as far as it related to his own versatile and prompt mind, his 'Introductory Lecture,' now printed, is a most striking illustration.

The public, however, and mankind have higher obligations to him for his observations on the wisdom of the Deity in appointing different conditions in human life; and for the proofs that he has given of the advantages arising to the poor (at least in this free, liberal, and humane country) from the inequality of ranks and of wealth in it. They are detailed, in his usual perspicuous manner, in a sermon, thus entitled, 'The Wisdom and Goodness of God in having made both Rich and Poor.'

SAURIN.

When the news of the great victory of Ramillies, gained over the army of Louis XIV. by the armies of the Allies, was brought to the Protestant Church at the Hague, where the celebrated French refugee preacher, M. Saurin, was in the pulpit, he immediately fell on his knees,

* Mr. Johnson, of St. Paul's Church-yard.

† Has it ever been observed, that private individuals have composed, in any State, a religion more wise, more moral, or more pious, than that which the Government had established?

‡ Quos ratio destituit, temeritas adjuvat.—CELSUS.

and

and made a solemn prayer, in which he gave God thanks for the victory, and at the same time intreated him, that the calamities of his ancient and persecuting Sovereign might soften his heart, and render it more open to the virtues of clemency and moderation. The effect on the audience was wonderful *.

Saurin's two sermons '*sur le Renvoi de la Conversion*'—on the Delay of Repentance—are perhaps two of the most eloquent and forcible compositions in any language.

This great Preacher eminently excelled in the extempore prayer he made before his sermon. In one of his discourses the character of Peter Bayle is finely depicted.

MASILLON, BISHOP OF CLERMONT.

The manner of preaching of this excellent Prelate was so extremely earnest and impressive, that the first time that Baron, the celebrated French actor, went with some of his comrades to hear him, he exclaimed, "My friends, this is indeed an orator, we are only actors."

MADAME DACIER.

When Madame Dacier, then Mademoiselle Lefeare, was married to her learned husband M. Dacier, the Duke of Orleans said, in consideration of the smallness of their fortunes, "Hunger has married Thirst." Another wag said, "Greek is married to Latin." Some one addressed this distich to her:

Docto nupta viro, docto prognata parenti,
Non minor Anna viro, non minor Anna patre.

ABBE DE ST. PIERRE

used to say, that the only thing a Prime Minister should do for his family, was to say, "If I have done the State or my Sovereign any service, it is the duty of my King to mark his obligation to me for it by taking care of my family."

He used to say, "Whatever pleasure I may receive from hearing Princes praised in their Courts and in books, I am never perfectly satisfied with them till I hear their praises repeated in the different villages of their dominions."

PRESIDENT MONTESQUIEU

says of solitary vices, that they must of course be more pernicious and less liberal than those of society; "for," adds he, "to the seductions of indulgence they add the crime of selfishness."

A person was once attacking the character of Fontenelle in company; and said, amongst other things, that he possessed no real regard for any one person in the world: "He will not," said he, "be less agreeable in society."

JUXON, ARCHBISHOP OF CANTERBURY,

was presented with the elbow chair in which the blessed martyr Charles the First sate at the mock Court of Justice, in Westminster Hall, on his trial. It is at present in the possession of one of his descendants in Warwickshire.

Lord Faulkland said of Dr. Juxon, that he was the only clergyman he had known whom a pair of lawn sleeves did not spoil. Had he had the happiness to have known his present successor in one of the sees which this excellent Prelate possessed previous to his archbishopric, he would not have confined his panegyric to *him*.

JOSIAH WEDGEWOOD, ESQ. F. R. S.

We think highly of the chemical inventions of this age; yet that excellent philosopher, the honour of his country and of humanity, used to say of the celebrated Portland Vase, "that it implied a science of chemistry of which we have not yet the elements."

DR. HENRY MORE.

This Platonic Divine says, in one of his Letters, "Believe it, my friend, there is no one more civil, no one more humane, no one more gentle and governable †, than a real Christian."

* We have seen in our times as happy an effect of instantaneous effusion from the pulpit. Admiral Lord Duncan, soon after his memorable victory over the Dutch fleet, attended divine service at Fulham, at the chapel of the polished and pious Prelate who at present so deservedly fills the important see of London. His Lordship preached, and in the midst of his discourse, with great force of pathos, apostrophized the modest and intrepid Deliverer of his Country from a race of foes, the most dangerous and the most ferocious that ever desolated the world; the foes of God, and the scourges of mankind.

† Prince Eugene used to say, that a man made a better soldier in proportion as he was a better Christian.

PALLADIO.

Mr. Stewart, in that pretty book of his entitled 'Candid Obſervations on the Buildings and Improvements of London,' ſays, " That when the Committee for building the Manſion Houſe of London met for the firſt time, Lord Burlington, zealous for the improvement of the arts, ſent them an original deſign of Palladio for the palace of the Lord Mayor. Great debates enſued, at firſt, whether Palladio was a freeman of London, or not? at laſt it appeared, and ſettled the diſpute once for all, that Palladio was a Papiſt."

FREDERIC HOFFMAN.

" The names of diſeaſes," ſays this great Phyſician, " kill more patients than the diſeaſes themſelves."

The preſent yellow fever of the Weſt Indies was at firſt called contagious; it is now known not to be ſo. The miſtake has hitherto perhaps prevented the invention of an adequate remedy to its ravages.

The College of Phyſicians, in their reform of the Pharmacopeia Londinenſis, have wiſely changed the names of thoſe medicines, which without any reaſon indicated a power over certain diſeaſes which they did not poſſeſs.

OBSERVATIONS AND EXPERIMENTS ON THE FORMATION OF IRON.

BY MR. SMITH.

HAVING ſhewn in the foregoing papers, that calcareous and argillaceous earth, and vegetable ſoils, ſulphur and phoſphorus, are all obtainable from air; and that animal and vegetable life are the great powers by which nature forms theſe ſubſtances, I ſhall now obſerve that decompoſition, or the different modes of decompoſition, has a great effect in the formation of the immenſe varieties of matter; and it is by the different decompoſition of air and water, that animal and vegetable life form all terreſtial ſubſtances whatever.

Iron is too well known to need a deſcription: it is the moſt common and the moſt eaſily decompoſed of all the metals: it exiſts in almoſt all ſubſtances, at leaſt it may be obtained from them by certain chemical proceſſes: hence, the firſt queſtion that preſents itſelf is, Whether is this Iron ſo found the production of life, like clay, or is it formed during the decompoſition of theſe ſubſtances? I am inclined to adopt the latter, from the following Experiment, and namely, that the Iron, which is found in theſe chemical proceſſes, is formed during the decompoſition of animal and vegetable ſubſtances, in the ſame manner as ſulphur, &c.

EXPERIMENT THE FIRST.

One pound of white clay, mixed with an equal quantity of ſilicious earth, and kneaded with water, when heated red hot, was reduced by the evaporation of the water to nearly one half of its former weight. one quarter of a pound of this earth being put into a ſmall veſſel, and reduced to a proper degree of moiſture, I ſowed in it ſix creſs ſeeds, five of which came up: in about two months time they were grown ſo large as to weigh, when newly gathered, four ounces and a half: I then reduced theſe plants to aſhes, and they yielded ſeven grains of a white-coloured aſh: I diſſolved them in rain water; and, when all the earthy parts of the aſhes were ſubſided, I poured off the clear liquor On dipping two ſmall ſlips of paper ſtained with the juice of the red radiſh into it, they were changed to a green colour: twenty-four drops of the marine acid being added, a ſlow effervescence took place: after this, a ſmall portion of Pruſſiated alkali being added, a quantity of Pruſſian blue was produced: I afterwards added ſome cauſtic alkali, and a large precipitation of lime took place. The earth was heated red hot and weighed, as at firſt, and had not loſt any thing of its weight.

This Experiment not being ſatisfactory, as the plants might be ſuppoſed poſſibly to extract the iron from the earth in which they grew, I made the following Experiment, which would be, as I thought, free from this objection:

EXPERIMENT THE SECOND.

I took one quarter of an ounce of horſe hair baked, ſuch as is uſed in ſtuffing chairs;

chairs; and after having kept it in a heat of 105 degrees for twelve hours, by means of a spirit lamp, I weighed out sixty grains of it. My reason for chusing this substance was, that the root of any plant which I planted into it might be disengaged, without the danger of being broken, that would have attended the use of cotton, flannel, or linen rags. Having put this hair into a flat vessel, I covered it with sixty grains of mustard seed, and placed it in a *hot-house*: in eight days the plants had run up to a great height, by reason of the heat and want of fresh air. I then took out the plants, with the hair adhering to them; and after having carefully disengaged the roots, one by one, from the hair, I replaced the hair in the air, and applied the same degree of heat, and upon weighing it I found it had neither lost nor gained. On weighing the plants I found that they weighed two ounces and a quarter; the quantity of rain water that they had been supplied with was four ounces and a half: I took one ounce of these plants, and reduced them to ashes as in Experiment the First: to six grains of the ashes I added one quarter of an ounce of distilled water: after the sediment had subsided, I poured off the clear water, as in Experiment the First. This water turned the blue extract of violets to a green. To this water I added twenty drops of the marine acid, which produced an effervescence as in the foregoing Experiment. I divided this liquid into two equal parts; into the one I poured a solution of the Prussiated alkali, and a copious precipitation of Prussian blue took place: into part of the other I put a few drops of strong extract of galls, and a slight blackness ensued. The remaining part of the liquid produced, when saturated with caustic alkali, a copious precipitation of lime, in the form of white flakes, but still a residue was left. That I might be informed what this residue was, I prepared a larger quantity of the plants, and treated them in the same manner; and having collected them as free as possible from all other substances, upon a proper investigation of the residue, I found it to be mostly silicious earth *.

From the foregoing Experiments we see that vegetable life has a power of producing silicious earth and *Iron!* Whether is this Iron existent in the plants before calcination, or was it formed during the process? To ascertain this, I made the following Experiment:

EXPERIMENT THE THIRD.

I took half an ounce of the fresh mustard plants, and poured half an ounce of the nitrous acid upon them; but after standing some time, it took up neither iron, argillaceous earth, nor lime. Upon a small quantity of the same plants I poured nitrous acid, and applied heat, but with the same negative effect.

EXPERIMENT THE FOURTH.

I next treated one quarter of an ounce of fresh plants with the marine acid, but could procure no *Iron*.

From these Experiments we are led to conclude that Iron is formed during the decomposition of the vegetable substances, and that this decomposition must be by means of fire, as we see that no Iron was produced when the plants were decomposed by means of acid. I do not mean to say that fire is the only means by which a plant can be decomposed, to obtain Iron: on the contrary, I am convinced that there is a process every day going on in nature, which decomposes vegetable matter so as to form chalybeate waters. From these Experiments it is very easy to conceive how large quantities of Iron and chalybeate springs are found on this globe. This likewise accounts for their more generally being found in coal countries, and by the decomposition of the wood which goes to the formation of coal. Countries in which there are large quantities of decaying vegetables are in general furnished with chalybeate springs and *Iron*.

For if their origin be carefully examined, they will be generally found in countries where there is large beds of decayed vegetable matter; a fact which, I believe, is generally known.

E. S. J.

* Considerable masses of silicious earth are found in the cavities of the bamboo cane, and are called by the natives Tabashar, and is used in medicine.

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QUID SIT PULCHRUM, QUID TURPE, QUID UTILE, QUID NON.

Memoirs of the Author of a Vindication of the Rights of Woman. By William Godwin. 12mo. Johnson. 3s. 6d. 1798.

IT was obferved by Mr. Hume, almoft half a century ago, that there was then "lately fprung up amongft us a fet of men who endeavour to diftinguifh themfelves by ridiculing every thing that has hitherto appeared facred and venerable in the eyes of mankind. Reafon, fociety, honour, friendfhip, marriage, are the perpetual fubjects of their infipid raillery." If the complaint could have been then made with juftice, the times have fince not improved: to the topicks enumerated by Mr. Hume may be now added the facred duties of religion, the fanctions of a future ftate, and the obligations which bind fociety together.

The Lady whofe memoirs are now before us appears to have poffeffed good abilities, and originally a good difpofition; but, with an overweening conceit of herfelf, much obftinacy and felf-will, and a difpofition to run counter to eftablifhed practices and opinions. Her conduct in the early part of her life was blamelefs, if not exemplary; but the latter part of it blemifhed with actions, which muft confign her name to pofterity (in fpite of all palliatives) as one whofe example, if followed, would be attended with the moft pernicious confequences to fociety; a female who could brave the opinion of the world in the moft delicate point; a philofophical wanton, breaking down the bars intended to reftrain licentioufnefs; and a mother, deferting a helplefs offspring, difgracefully brought into the world by herfelf, by an intended act of fuicide.

According to Mr. Godwin's account, fhe was born the 27th of April 1759, and was treated in her infancy with great and unmerited harfhnefs and feverity by her parents, who appear to have been ill qualified for the bufinefs of educating their children. In one of her works, when Mrs. Godwin fpeaks of the petty cares which obfcured the morning of her heroine's life; continual reftraint in the moft trivial matter; unconditional fubmiffion to orders which, as a mere child, fhe foon difcovered to be unreafonable, becaufe inconfiftent and contradictory; and the being often obliged to fit in the prefence of her parents three or four hours together, without daring to utter a word; fhe is to be confidered as copying the outline of the firft period of her exiftence.

Her father was perpetually removing his place of refidence, and by degrees embarraffed his circumftances. About the year 1776 he refided at Hoxton, and his daughter became acquainted with a female friend, named Frances Blood, who then lived at Newington Butts. Partly by example, and partly through emulation, our authorefs was led to cultivate her talents. "She had hitherto," fays Mr. Godwin, "paid but a fuperficial attention to literature: fhe had read to gratify the ardour of an inextinguifhable thirft of knowledge, but fhe had not thought of writing as an art. Her ambition to excel was now awakened, and fhe applied herfelf with paffion and earneftnefs." Soon after this period fhe began to be diffatisfied with her fituation at home, and determined to quit it. She accordingly, in 1778, became the companion of a Mrs. Dawfon at Bath, with whom fhe lived two years, and only left her from being fummoned by the melancholy circumftances of her mother's rapidly

pidly declining health. We extract the following passage with great satisfaction:

"The illness of Mrs. Wollstonecraft was lingering but hopeless. Mary (such is the manner in which she is invariably mentioned in this work) was assiduous in her attendance upon her mother. At first every attention was received with acknowledgments and gratitude; but as the attentions grew habitual, and the health of the mother more and more wretched, they were rather exacted than received. Nothing could be taken by the unfortunate patient but from the hands of Mary; rest was denied night or day, and by the time nature was exhausted in the parent, the daughter was qualified to assume her place, and become in turn herself a patient. The last words her mother ever uttered were, 'A little patience, and all will be over!' and these words are repeatedly referred to by Mary in the course of her writings."

She now bade a final adieu to her father's roof, and went to live with her friend Fanny, and afterwards attended her sister in a dangerous state for several months. She then, assisted by her friend and two sisters, opened a school at Islington, but afterwards removed it to Newington Green. She here became acquainted with Dr. Price, and "sometimes attended his sermons, but not with a superstitious adherence to his doctrines. The fact is (adds our author), that as far down as the year 1787 she regularly frequented public worship, for the most part according to the forms of the Church of England. After that period her attendance became less constant, and in no long time was wholly discontinued. I believe it may be admitted as a maxim, that no person of a well furnished mind, that has shaken off the implicit subjection of youth, and is not the zealous partizan of a sect, can bring himself to conform to the public and regular routine of sermons and prayers." We shall only remark on this passage, that at the time above ascertained, commenced those eccentricities in Mrs. Godwin's conduct, which stained the latter part of her life with ignominy. A female, unrestrained by the obligations of religion, is soon ripe for licentious indecorums.

The plan of life adopted by our authoress did not last long. The health of her friend and partner declined, and she was advised to go to Lisbon in the hope of a recovery. As she grew worse, Mrs. Godwin's regard and anxiety for her increased: she was impressed with the idea that her friend would die in this distant country, and shocked with the recollection of her separation from the circle of her friends, determined to pass over to Lisbon to attend her. She had not money to defray the expences of the journey, but was supplied by a friend, and, in a short time after her arrival at Lisbon, had the melancholy consolation of attending to the grave, in December 1785, the companion of her youth, whose memory she appears to have cherished with unabated fondness. We are glad of an opportunity of bestowing unqualified praise on this instance of her affectionate attention.

The school in her absence had suffered considerably, and she soon judged it proper to relinquish it entirely. The father and mother of her deceased friend wished to transport themselves to Ireland, and Mrs. Godwin undertook to supply them with the means. She accordingly wrote her 'Thoughts on the Education of Daughters,' which she sold for ten guineas. With this sum she was enabled to effect the purpose for which it was procured. There does not appear to have been much harmony amongst the sisters whilst the school lasted.

She then, as a temporary situation, accepted the office of Governess to the daughters of Lord Viscount Kingsborough, eldest son to the Earl of Kingston, in the kingdom of Ireland, and wonders are told of the salutary effects of her system of education; but when we reflect on what Mr. Godwin is silent about, the misconduct of one of her pupils, who has lately brought disgrace on herself, death on her paramour, risk to the life of her brother and father, and misery to all her relatives; when we consider also Mrs. Godwin's own subsequent conduct; we hesitate in giving implicit credit to the eulogium. We fear the pupil was too much influenced by deference to the example of the Governess.

The family of Lord Kingsborough, in the summer of 1787, came to Bristol, where Mrs. Godwin composed a little book, which bears the title of 'Mary, a Fiction;' a story, of which a considerable part consists, with certain modifications, of the incidents of her own friendship with Fanny. At Bristol, her connection as Governess in the Kingsborough family ceased.

She then devoted her attention entirely to literary subjects, and resided in George-street, on the Surry side of Blackfriars-bridge.

bridge. Soon after ſhe produced a little work, entitled 'Original Stories from Real Life, intended for the Uſe of Children." At the commencement of her literary career, ſhe is ſaid to have conceived a vehement averſion to the being regarded by her ordinary acquaintance in the character of an author, and to have employed ſome precautions to prevent its occurrence. She now produced ſeveral tranſlations from the French, and took a conſiderable ſhare in the Analytical Review, inſtituted about the middle of 1788. She alſo intereſted herſelf in behalf of the individuals of her family.

"At this period (Mr. Godwin obſerves) the French Revolution, while it gave a fundamental ſhock to the human intellect through every region of the globe, did not fail to produce a conſpicuous effect on the progreſs of Mary's reflections. The prejudices of her early years ſuffered a vehement concuſſion. Her reſpect for eſtabliſhments was undermined. At this period occurred a miſunderſtanding upon public grounds with one of her early friends, whoſe attachment to muſty creeds and exploded abſurdities had been increaſed by the operation of thoſe very circumſtances by which her mind had been rapidly advanced in the race of independence." At the latter end of 1790 ſhe wrote her anſwer to Mr. Burke's celebrated book, and ſoon after compoſed 'The Vindication of the Rights of Woman.'

Having quieted any alarms which might be excited by an attendance on public worſhip, ſhe proceeded in her anti-religious plan of independence on ſyſtems with great rapidity. She had until this time we are to preſume, as Mr. Godwin ſays nothing to the contrary, not erred in the article of chaſtity; but at the age of more than 30 years, ſhe diveſted herſelf of that old faſhioned prejudice, and fell in love with Mr. Fuſeli the painter. "She conceived," ſays her huſband, "a perſonal and ardent affection for him." Mr. Fuſeli was a married man, and his wife the acquaintance of Mary. She readily perceived the reſtrictions which this circumſtance ſeemed to impoſe upon her; but ſhe made light of any difficulty that might ariſe out of them." This platonic regard ſoon diſſatisfied her. "It was in vain that ſhe enjoyed much pleaſure in his ſociety, and that ſhe enjoyed it frequently. Her ardent imagination was continually conjuring up pictures of the happineſs ſhe ſhould have found, if fortune had favoured their more intimate union. She felt herſelf formed for domeſtic affection, and all thoſe tender charities, which men of ſenſibility have conſtantly treated as the deareſt band of human ſociety. General converſation and ſociety could not ſatisfy her. She felt herſelf alone, as it were, in the great maſs of her ſpecies, and ſhe repined when ſhe reflected, that the beſt years of her life were ſpent in this comfortleſs ſolitude." She therefore went to France, apparently without any ſettled plan, and "four months after her arrival at Paris, in December 1792, deliberately entered (as Mr. Godwin expreſſes it) into that ſpecies of connection, for which her heart ſecretly panted, and which had the effect of diffuſing an immediate tranquillity and chearfulneſs over her manners." The perſon with whom ſhe formed this connection was Mr. Gilbert Imlay, a native of North America, and Mr. Godwin is minute enough, though ſomething incompatible with the former date, to mark the time of the conſummation of this intrigue to be the middle of April 1793.

But this tranquillity and chearfulneſs was not to laſt long. The illicit connection puniſhed itſelf: Imlay, who is deſcribed as a vulgar ſenſualiſt, after becoming the father of a child by her, grew, as might be expected, negligent and indifferent towards her. He left her in France with her child; and the lady, impatient at his abſence, followed him to England, and ſoon after took a journey to Norway, to ſettle ſome buſineſs for him.

In the early part of this volume (p. 38.) Mrs. Godwin is ſaid to have poſſeſſed "a firmneſs of mind, an unconquerable greatneſs of ſoul, by which, after a ſhort internal ſtruggle, ſhe was accuſtomed to riſe above difficulties and ſuffering." Whatever ſhe undertook ſhe perhaps in all inſtances accompliſhed, and to her lofty ſpirit ſcarcely any thing ſhe deſired appeared hard to perform. But the defection of Mr. Imlay was too much for her, and ſhe became ſubject to ſuch weakneſs, as the weakeſt of her ſex would have avoided.

"It was not long after her arrival in London, in the commencement of October, that ſhe attained the certainty ſhe ſought. Mr. Imlay procured her a lodging. But the neglect ſhe experienced from him after ſhe entered it, flaſhed conviction upon her, in ſpite of his aſſeverations. She made further enquiries, and at length was informed by a ſervant,

of

of the real ſtate of the caſe. Under the immediate ſhock which the painful certainty gave her, her firſt impulſe was to repair to him at the ready-furniſhed houſe he had provided for his new miſtreſs. What was the particular nature of their conference I am unable to relate. It is ſufficient to ſay that the wretchedneſs of the night which ſucceeded this fatal diſcovery, impreſſed her with the feeling, that ſhe would ſooner ſuffer a thouſand deaths, than paſs another of equal miſery.

" The agony of her mind determined her; and that determination gave her a ſort of deſperate ſerenity. She reſolved to plunge herſelf in the Thames; and, not being ſatisfied with any ſpot nearer to London, ſhe took a boat, and rowed to Putney. Her firſt thought had led her to Batterſea bridge, but ſhe found it too public. It was night when ſhe arrived at Putney, and by that time had begun to rain with great violence. The rain ſuggeſted to her the idea of walking up and down the bridge, till her clothes were thoroughly drenched and heavy with the wet, which ſhe did for half an hour without meeting a human being. She then leaped from the top of the bridge, but ſtill ſeemed to find a difficulty in ſinking, which ſhe endeavoured to counteract by preſſing her clothes cloſely round her. After ſome time ſhe became inſenſible; but ſhe always ſpoke of the pain ſhe underwent as ſuch, that, though ſhe could afterwards have determined upon almoſt any other ſpecies of voluntary death, it would have been impoſſible for her to reſolve upon encountering the ſame ſenſations again. I am doubtful, whether this is to be aſcribed to the mere nature of ſuffocation, or was not rather owing to the preternatural action of a deſperate ſpirit.

" After having been for a conſiderable time inſenſible, ſhe was recovered by the exertions of thoſe by whom the body was found. She had ſought, with cool and deliberate firmneſs, to put a period to her exiſtence, and yet ſhe lived to have every proſpect of a long poſſeſſion of enjoyment and happineſs. It is perhaps not an unfrequent caſe with ſuicides, that we find reaſon to ſuppoſe, if they had ſurvived their gloomy purpoſe, that they would, at a ſubſequent period, have been conſiderably happy. It ariſes indeed, in ſome meaſure, out of the very nature of a ſpirit of ſelf-deſtruction; which implies a degree of anguiſh, that the conſtitution of the human mind will not ſuffer to remain long undiminiſhed. This is a ſerious reflection. Probably no man would deſtroy himſelf from an impatience of preſent pain, if he felt a moral certainty that there were years of enjoyment ſtill in reſerve for him. It is perhaps a futile attempt to think of reaſoning with a man in that ſtate of mind which precedes ſuicide. Moral reaſoning is nothing but the awakening of certain feelings; and the feeling by which he is actuated, is too ſtrong to leave us much chance of impreſſing him with other feelings, that ſhould have force enough to counterbalance it. But, if the proſpect of future tranquillity and pleaſure cannot be expected to have much weight with a man under an immediate purpoſe of ſuicide, it is ſo much the more to be wiſhed, that men would impreſs their minds, in their ſober moments, with a conception, which, being rendered habitual, ſeems to promiſe to act as a ſucceſsful antidote in a paroxyſm of deſperation.

" The preſent ſituation of Mary of neceſſity produced ſome further intercourſe between her and Mr. Imlay. He ſent a phyſician to her; and Mrs. Chriſtie, at his deſire, prevailed on her to remove to her houſe in Finſbury-ſquare. In the mean time Mr. Imlay aſſured her that his preſent was merely a caſual, ſenſual connection; and, of courſe, foſtered in her mind the idea that it would be once more in her choice to live with him. With whatever intention the idea was ſuggeſted, it was certainly calculated to increaſe the agitation of her mind. In one reſpect however it produced an effect unlike that which might moſt obviouſly have been looked for. It rouſed within her the characteriſtic energy of mind, which ſhe ſeemed partially to have forgotten. She ſaw the neceſſity of bringing the affair to a point, and not ſuffering months and years to roll on in uncertainty and ſuſpence. This idea inſpired her with an extraordinary reſolution. The language ſhe employed was, in effect, as follows: ' If we are ever to live together again, it muſt be now. We meet now, or we part for ever. You ſay, you cannot abruptly break off the connection you have formed. It is unworthy of my courage and character to wait the uncertain iſſue of that connection. I am determined to come to a deciſion. I conſent then, for the preſent, to live with you,

you, and the woman to whom you have associated yourself. I think it important that you should learn habitually to feel for your child the affection of a father. But if you reject this proposal, here we end. You are now free. We will correspond no more. We will have no intercourse of any kind. I will be to you as a person that is dead."

But Mr. Imlay was not to be reclaimed, and Mrs. Godwin, after many ineffectual efforts, gave up the pursuit, and seems to have resumed something like tranquillity. In January 1796 the acquaintance took place between her and Mr. Godwin; the progress and completion of which, as it is curious, we shall give in that Gentleman's own words:

"The temporary separation attendant on my little journey, had its effect on the mind of both parties. It gave a space for the maturing of inclination. I believe that, during this interval, each furnished to the other the principal topic of solitary and daily contemplation. Absence bestows a refined and aërial delicacy upon affection, which it with difficulty acquires in any other way. It seems to resemble the communication of spirits, without the medium, or the impediment, of this earthly frame.

"When we met again, we met with new pleasure, and, I may add, with a more decisive preference for each other. It was however three weeks longer before the sentiment, which trembled upon the tongue, burst from the lips of either. There was, as I have already said, no period of throes and resolute explanation attendant on the tale. It was friendship melting into love. Previously to our mutual declaration, each felt half assured, yet each felt a certain trembling anxiety to have assurance complete.

"Mary rested her head upon the shoulder of her lover, hoping to find a heart with which she might safely treasure her world of affection; fearing to commit a mistake, yet, in spite of her melancholy experience, fraught with that generous confidence, which in a great soul is never extinguished. I had never loved till now; or, at least, had never nourished a passion to the same growth, or met with an object so consummately worthy.

"We did not marry. It is difficult to recommend any thing to indiscriminate adoption, contrary to the established rules and prejudices of mankind; but certainly nothing can be so ridiculous upon the face of it, or so contrary to the genuine march of sentiment, as to require the overflowing of the soul to wait upon a ceremony, and that which, wherever delicacy and imagination exist, is of all things most sacredly private, to blow a trumpet before it, and to record the moment when it has arrived at its climax.

"There were however other reasons why we did not immediately marry. Mary felt an entire conviction of the propriety of her conduct. It would be absurd to suppose that, with a heart withered by desertion, she was not right to give way to the emotions of kindness which our intimacy produced, and to seek for that support in friendship and affection, which could alone give pleasure to her heart, and peace to her meditations. It was only about six months since she had resolutely banished every thought of Mr. Imlay; but it was at least eighteen that he ought to have been banished, and would have been banished, had it not been for her scrupulous pertinacity in determining to leave no measure untried to regain him. Add to this, that the laws of etiquette ordinarily laid down in these cases, are essentially absurd, and that the sentiments of the heart cannot submit to be directed by the rule and the square. But Mary had an extreme aversion to be made the topic of vulgar discussion; and, if there be any weakness in this, the dreadful trials through which she had recently passed, may well plead in its excuse. She felt that she had been too much, and too rudely spoken of, in the former instance; and she could not resolve to do any thing that should immediately revive that painful topic.

"For myself, it is certain that I had for many years regarded marriage with so well-grounded an apprehension, that, notwithstanding the partiality for Mary that had taken possession of my soul, I should have felt it very difficult, at least in the present stage of our intercourse, to have resolved on such a measure. Thus, partly from similar, and partly from different motives, we felt alike in this, as we did perhaps in every other circumstance that related to our intercourse.

"I have nothing further that I find it necessary to record, till the commencement of April 1797. We then judged it proper to declare our marriage, which had taken place a little before. The principal motive for complying with this ceremony, was the circumstance of Mary's

Mary's being in a state of pregnancy. She was unwilling, and perhaps with reason, to incur that exclusion from the society of many valuable and excellent individuals, which custom awards in cases of this sort. I should have felt an extreme repugnance to the having caused her such an inconvenience. And, after the experiment of seven months of as intimate an intercourse as our respective modes of living would admit, there was certainly less hazard to either, in the subjecting ourselves to those consequences which the laws of England annex to the relations of husband and wife. On the sixth of April we entered into possession of a house, which had been taken by us in concert."

Mr. Godwin then censures those ladies who, attending to the opinion of the world, declined the acquaintance of his wife, when her conduct was not considered so correct as it ought to have been, and had become matter of notoriety. For the honour of the sex, the extravagances of the new philosophy have not yet taken root sufficiently to obliterate all sense of decorum. Mrs. Siddons and Mrs. Inchbald will be acquitted in the court of propriety.

The course of the narrative now draws on to the last fatal scene of her life. On the 30th of August she was taken in labour; and a very minute, and in some particulars a disgusting, narrative is given of her illness, which, after ten days continuance, left her children without a mother. She died the 10th of September, and her husband boasts that during her whole illness not one word of a religious cast fell from her lips. Rare philosophy! On the 15th she was interred in the church-yard of St. Pancras.

Such was the catastrophe of a female philosopher of the new order; such the events of her life; and such the apology for her conduct. It will be read with disgust by every female who has any pretensions to delicacy; with detestation by every one attached to the interests of religion and morality; and with indignation by any one who might feel any regard for the unhappy woman, whose frailties should have been buried in oblivion. Licentious as the times are, we trust it will obtain no imitators of the heroine in this country. It may act, however, as a warning to those who fancy themselves at liberty to dispense with the laws of propriety and decency, and who suppose the possession of perverted talents will atone for deviations from rules long established for the well-government of society, and the happiness of mankind.

The Old English Gentleman. Poem, by Mr. Polwhele. Cadell and Davies. 8vo. 1797.

"THE idea," says Mr. Polwhele, "of a character now almost extinct in this island, gave rise to the Poem now under our consideration, in which the Author conceived the design of exhibiting the manners of the last century in a country gentleman of family, contradistinguished from those of borough-mongers, merchants, and miners."

To this design Cornwall appeared peculiarly favourable. So great a revolution in the little moralities of life has lately taken place, that we are anxious to catch a few traits of the last age whilst yet they remain visible, and to preserve them at least as curiosities.

In delineating or illustrating the different characters in the family of Andarton, the Author professes to have introduced a variety of little domestic occurrences and incidents of different sorts; some of which may appear too trifling to deserve a place in the Poem. "But it should be considered (he adds) that many trivialities which, from our familiar acquaintance with them, seem too contemptible for notice, will wear a very different aspect hereafter, whilst they no longer exist in common life. If this Poem should descend to posterity, they will then excite attention as curious minutiæ; such as the present generation, observing in the household economy of their ancestors, would regard with pleasure, or such as a lover of classical antiquity would contemplate with the keenest delight in the private lives of the Greeks or the Romans. Those few glimpses of the domestic manners of the ancients, which we perceive in the writings of Aristophanes, or Plautus, or Aulus Gellius, or Pliny, are so extremely pleasing, that we eagerly wish for additional light: we regret the want of such particularities as might afford us complete gratification on the subject."

The machinery employed by Mr. Polwhele, the superstitions of Cornwall, are

[illegible] at this moment propitious. The [guardian] genii of the ancient houses, introduced as the superior spirits, and their ministers the Feri (fairies or *piskies*), still float in the minds of the Cornish.

In the execution of his plan, Mr. Polwhele introduces the characters of his country gentleman Sir Humfrey de Andarton, his second wife Harriet, his daughter Prue by his first wife, Rachel his maiden sister, and his domesticks: his private life, his employments, his amusements; and the present work concludes with the birth of a son in his advanced age. The third book is promised, which we shall be glad to see.

We shall extract, for our readers' entertainment, the following description of the amusements of Andarton Hall at Christmas, New-year's-day, and Twelfth-day:

IN the gay circle of convivial cheer,
Blithe Christmas came with chaplets never fear,
How beam'd delight, in every eye unblam'd,
When at that hallow'd eve, for carols fam'd,
The green wood, tow'ring o'er the heapy turves,
First fum'd and crackled in elastic curves;
When brightly blaz'd the sap-besprinkled ash,
And glistening holly danc'd with many a flash;
And, every vulgar fire design'd to mock,
Repos'd in sombrous state the * Christmas stock.
Alas! uprooted in the tempest's roar,
And hewn in sunder to its hollow core,
Andarton's oldest oak the flame attacks;
For ages yet it scap'd the forest axe!
Rais'd high amid the turf, the kindled sprays,
It bids awhile defiance to the blaze;
And, though it redden deep, preserves its claim
Twelve days and twelve long nights to feed the flame.
All on a settle, smooth'd by various bums,
Sat (in such order as a fast becomes)
The labourers mingled with the menial tribe,
Yet look'd as if replete with many a gibe;
While each with cake of saffron (currant sown
And so enticing from its Christmas crown)
Broke not, nor wish'd to break the tempting crest
Ere the huge stock its due libation bless'd.
The rites now paid, their pipes they clear'd, to chime
The current carols of unletter'd rhyme;
Or told appropriate tales with gamesome glee;
How once an owlet †, from the Christmas tree
(Such as perhaps now glow'd amid the blaze)
Flew with scorcht pinions to the wond'ring gaze;
Or how a cuckow † fear'd the circling throng,
As a new warmth reviv'd her April song.
With box and myrtle sprig'd and leav'd with bay,
The windows were adorn'd to meet the day;
When as the many bells announc'd the dawn,
Soft symphonies came wafted o'er the lawn,
And honour'd by a peal, the parish feast
Perchance, by its peculiar rights increas'd
The general joy, and round the church town drew
Alike the thrifty train, the careless crew,
From day to day each appetite amus'd,
And o'er the farms its alehouse mirth diffus'd,
Adapted the wild dance to various tunes
From crazy *crowds* ‡, or jews-harps, or bassoons,
(When "kiss her sweet" the fidlers archly play'd,
And the quaint summons every swain obey'd)
And rous'd to emulation all the clowns,
Or at the tower, the green, or open downs;
If still the intense § desire of praise attach
Each rival parish to the ringing match;
Or (as a less impetuous spirit hails
A band of striplings to the town of Kailes)
If ancient ardor in the athletic game
Bid Cornwall pant again for Grecia's fame,
And to the extensive heath the hurlers call
To deal, to bear away the mottoed ball ||;
Till now, no more with stomachs to carouse,
Some crown'd with hats, and some with silver cows ¶,
Some smarting from the bruise, the broken shin,
Others perhaps escaping in whole skin,
The revel with one general yawn they close,
And seek their homes, impatient of repose.

* Called in the North of England the Yule Block.
† These are actually facts: they both happened not many years ago on this peninsula.
‡ [Crowd], a fiddle, a violin.
§ [illegible] *immensa cupido*.
|| The manner in which this game is played is pretty generally known; but hurling is [illegible] in Cornwall.
¶ [Gold laced] hats, silver cows, &c. proposed as prizes to the wrestlers, &c.

But the new year brought ever to the knight
Its "happy" hour *, with feſtal glory bright.
Then, ere faint ſunbeams colour'd the night ſhade,
The laughing Fayes have oft their frolics play'd;
Then Oberon, pinching black and blue the wench
Who quits unrubb'd her oaken board or bench,
Rakes not her embers, and half ſands her floor,
And leaves her idle broom behind the door,
Would drop, the tidy houſewife to amuſe,
Freſh from the mind a penny in her ſhoes:
(Perhaps in Rachel's ſhoe, worn bare but nice,
Some Corniſh token of an odd device)
And full of ſtrange vagaries, wanton Puck
Would haſten to Miſs Prue, her breath to ſuck;
In icy numbneſs creep her members o'er,
In perſpiration ooze at every pore;
Set on her hams the gaſping maiden ſquat,
And leap from off the ſacking, a ram cat!
'Twas on this day, the villagers in flocks
Caught fine effluvia from the roaſted ox,
With ſtomachs haply not inclin'd to dwell
With perfect ſatisfaction of the ſmell;
Whilſt, open to each voluntary gueſt,
The laurell'd hall to many a mouth addreſs'd
Productions rich, with dextrous art diſpos'd,
Among the reſt, mince-pyes; how neatly ros'd!
Tow'ring o'er all, the imperial † diſh appear'd
On the long groaning table as it rear'd
(Delicious to polite or vulgar guſt)
In brown magnificence its walls of cruſt,
Within, what various cates promiſcuous lurk!
Geeſe ſtuff'd with tongue, and turkeys cramm'd with pork,
And hares and hams, embracing and embrac'd,
High ſeaſon'd to ſolicit every taſte!
So proud, in each opinion to outvie
The mighty Trojan horſe, aſpir'd the pye,
And drew from all, or delicate or coarſe,
Praiſe never boaſted by the Trojan horſe!
Hah! 'mid that monſter ſkulk'd the foes of Troy,
The inſidious Greeks in ambuſh to deſtroy;
Ere long deſcending from its wooden womb
To ſpeed the vengeful torch from dome to dome,
But darkly-leagued, the citadel ſurprize
Ere yet the extenſive flame involv'd the ſkies.
So may, perhaps, thoſe cates in ambuſcade
The unweeting ſtomach with like power invade,
To the parcht liver treach'rous fire impart,
And ſteal upon that citadel the heart!
A maſſy bowl, to deck the jovial day,
Flaſh'd from its ample round a ſun-like ray,
But, from a deeper gilding wont to beam;
On its worn rim betray'd a ſilver gleam.
A long tranſmitted bowl that, high emboſt,
And with quaint figures aſtrologic croſt,
More prominent the *Andarton* arms diſplay'd,
To throw the inferior ſymbols into ſhade.
Full many a century it ſhone forth to grace
The feſtive ſpirit of the Andarton race,
As, to the ſons of ſacred union dear,
It welcom'd with lambs-wool the riſing year.
But chief around his table, Twelfth day drew
The neighbours of the knight, a ſocial few;
Cornubian couſins, all alert to pay
A heart-felt homage to his natal day.
Lo! for the laſt few years diſpos'd to wear
On this peculiar day the gloom of care,
(As roſe the morn) half ſerious, half in joke,
Sir Humphrey hail'd his coetaneous oak.
"Each year (the knight would cry), each year I ſee
"Thy ſtem that argues a more vigorous tree;
"Whilſt I, my brother, am grown old and ſhrunk,
"Full ſoon to wither, a poor ſapleſs trunk!"
But quick his open forehead from the eclipſe
Emerg'd, as ſqueezing hands and ſmacking lips,
He ſmil'd on every neighbour from the heart,
Not with the hollowneſs of modiſh art;
And ſtoutly pull'd, familiar talk afloat,
His kinſman by the button of the coat;
And, tucking up his napkin 'neath his chin,
Bade his kind friends the genial rights begin;
And, ere too heavily the ſpirit griev'd,
With mild October all his woes reliev'd.
At ſuch an hour, the Fayes would never fail
With juice nectareous to dilute his ale,
And, waving ſoft their roſy wings, control
The ſparkling effervеſcence of the bowl!
Nor ſooner, at its chill and tranſient cloſe,
Had evening ting'd a dreary waſte of ſnows,
Than from the great plumb-cake, whoſe charms entice
Each melting mouth, was dealt the luſcious ſlice;
As all the painted tapers in array
Flung round the jovial room a mimic day.

* The old wiſh, "a happy new year," is almoſt forgotten.
† The ſtanding Chriſtmas pye.

To

[illegible] wake to wonted sports the fancy wild,
[illegible] e'en the grey beard re-assum'd the child.
Yes! all—the gay, the serious, prompt to share
The merry pastime, cried—avaunt to care!
All—while each slip a forfeit would incur,
(A slip that hardly left a lasting slur)
With the same ardor as when childhood dawns,
Survey'd the accumulating store of pawns;
And all enjoy'd, with eyes that rapture beam'd,
The frolic penance that each pawn redeem'd;
Perhaps, self doom'd to ply the gipsey's trade,
Or thro' the gridiron kiss the kitchen maid,
Or by a gentle metaphoric trick,
With cleaner lips salute the candlestick,
Or catch the elusive apple with a bound,
As with its taper it flew whizzing round,
Or with the mouth, half diving to the neck,
"The splendid shilling" in a meal-tub seek,
Or into wildness, as the spirits work,
Display a visage blacken'd o'er with cork.
Meantime the * geese dance gains upon the sight
In all the pride of mimic splendor bright;
As urchin bands display the pageant show,
In tinsel glitter, and in ribbons glow;
And pigmy kings with carnage stain their path,
Shake their cock plumes, and lift their swords of lath †;
And great St. George struts, valorous, o'er the plain,
Deck'd with the trophies ‡ of the dragon slain,
And in a speech, the stoutest heart to daunt,
Paints the dread conflict, at the monster's haunt;
And, thick where shiver'd lances strew the ground,
A champion falls, transfixt by many a wound.
But sudden, by necromantic trump
Awaken'd, sits erect upon his rump;
And little dames their favouring smiles bestow,
And "Father Christmas" bows his head of snow!
And now the knight, who only tun'd his tongue
On Twelfth-day, would prepare his piteous song;
Would chaunt his favourite ditty, Hosier's Ghost,
Deep in the maze of doleful music lost;
Or act, once more, Giles Collins, with a face
That shew variety of sad grimace,
While all the social groupe were proud to tell,
That his white handkerchief he manag'd well!
So pass'd, amid Andarton's silent bower,
Far from the world, the calm domestic hour.

The Town and Country Auctioneer's Guide: containing Abstracts of all the Acts of Parliament relating to the Management and Collection of the Auction Duties, with Notes; an accurate Map, describing the Limits of the Chief Office of Excise; with useful Tables, Cases, Notes, and General Remarks. By John Planner, Auctioneer. 4to. 1797. 87 Pages. 10s. 6d.

OF this Work the Title Page is itself so explanatory, that little more seems necessary to say, than that it appears well adapted to the purpose for which it is intended. To gentlemen of the profession, we conceive, such a book must be of considerable utility. Among the articles of which no mention is made in the Title Page, we find Tables of Property and Effects subject to the respective Duties of Sixpence and Tenpence in the Pound; Table of Goods, &c. exempt from the Auction Duties; Forms of Notice, and other Documents necessary for passing the Accounts; Table of the Limits of the Chief Office of Excise, with an Account of the Origin and Progress of those Limits, which are the Cities of London and Westminster and the Bills of Mortality; some useful Tables of the Auction Duties, computed as charged at the Excise Office, viz. the old Duty, at

* Geese dance, i. e. guise or disguise dance; for so the Cornish pronounce guise. The geese [illegible] Cornwall answer to the mummers of Devon, and the *morris dancers* of Oxford-[illegible]

† [illegible] the verses repeated in the geese dance contain an allusion to the crusades, the [illegible] couplet was first written:

And pigmy kings, by Payhim sabres gor'd,
Shake the light plume, and glance the mimic sword.

‡ *Spoliis indutus opimis.*

7d. and 3d. additional, making 10d. in the pound; the new Duty, at 3d. ½ and 2d. ½ additional, making 6d. in the pound (these Tables are calculated for all the fractional parts of pounds); Tables for calculating the Duties on Wine at 20l. and 30l. per tun; Stamps; Holidays at the Excise Office, &c. &c.

The Work closes with a number of legal decisions and summary judgments in different disputed *cases* that have arisen from the complex nature of the Auction Laws. These are stated with a perspicuity that renders them clear in their merits, though not reported in the language of the Courts.

"The Auctioneers, in general (says Mr. P.) may, I believe, be considered as coming under that description of people known at the Excise Office by the appellation of *Fair Traders*; but I do not imagine I shall run the risk of giving any offence to the majority, by acknowledging that there are some few among them, as well as in every other profession, who make no scruple of taking advantages as often as opportunity offers: and there is no doubt that under the idea of checking the unfair trader, the Commissioners of Excise have made the orders and regulations which have occasioned so much trouble and inconvenience to the fair trader; but the misfortune is, that the very regulations which so much harass and perplex those who mean to act uprightly, open a door to those who mean to do wrong, to pass their accounts without the same trouble and difficulty; for, can it be supposed, that a trader of any description, who comes with an intent to pass a false account, will be very scrupulous about the means of supplying the place of a few necessary forms? I think I may venture to assert, that in ninety-nine instances out of an hundred, where Auctioneers have been obliged to petition the Board, the Commissioners themselves have not even presumed that there was any intention in the Petitioners of defrauding the Revenue; and I know it to be the same in many cases where fines and penalties have been inflicted.

"But as the Board of Excise have made such orders and regulations, it will be found that much trouble and loss of time will be saved by a perfect knowledge of, and a strict compliance with them. The trouble and inconvenience is trifling compared with the real losses which some even of the most regular of the profession have sustained by falling unwarily into the hands of those pests of society the common informers, who, upon laying informations before some of the country justices, obtain a summons for the Auctioneer, who is mulcted in the penalties before he has any knowledge of having subjected himself to them.

"It is a known fact, that there are various sets of people of that description, who live as long as they can upon one class of dealers; and when they have plucked them sufficiently to keep them on their guard against their extortion, they resort to another description of dealers, whom they pursue in the same manner till they are no longer worth following. After having long lived upon the pawnbrokers, glovers, perfumers, &c. &c. they have taken it into their heads that the Auctioneers are fair game; and having succeeded in several instances at their outset, seem elated with the hopes of bringing down at least two or three brace a week; for they are in general keen sportsmen, and having their *setters* as well as their *lurchers*, seldom miss their mark when they have once *found* their game.

"They, in general, have something like an attorney as their leader, who, having no reputation at stake, and consequently no prospect of getting employment in a respectable line, makes it his study, upon the appearance of any act of parliament where penalties are annexed, to pick out those clauses which are best adapted to the purpose, and then sets his agents to lie in wait for those who, through negligence or inattention, may expose themselves to their vulture-like talons."

Mr. P. here makes very severe remarks upon the conduct of some of the country magistrates, and stops little short of insinuating that they must have an interest in the profits of these depredations. He puts a case of so extraordinary a nature, that we think the magistrates alluded to should have been boldly mentioned, as they disgrace the respectable members of the commission.

"A London Auctioneer (says he) had a sale in a neighbouring county, and had actually complied, as far as appeared to him necessary, with all the forms directed by the act of Parliament respecting the notices. Shortly after the sale he received a summons to appear before the justices at ——. Inconvenient as it was for him to leave his business in town, and conscious of not having committed any offence, he appeared before them on the day appointed in the summons, where after

the informers had stated their case, supported by a real statement of facts, so as to convince the justices that he had in no way offended; and they were about to dismiss the matter, when one of them observed, that these people (meaning the informers) had come a great way from their respective homes about this business, and therefore it was but right that they should be allowed their expences and loss of time. Upon this suggestion, the justices actually *fined the Auctioneer fifteen pounds*, which, together with his own expences, made seventeen pounds ten shillings, beside *his* loss of time."

Mr. P. then remarks, that though the ignorance of any particular law is no plea for a breach of that law; yet that a person offending through ignorance or inadvertence cannot deserve the same degree of punishment as he who does it knowingly and with an intent to defraud.

"It certainly (says he) is incumbent on every man to make himself master of those laws particularly which relate to his own business or calling: and to place the whole of the acts of parliament in one point of view, with the various orders and regulations which have been made respecting them, is the intention of this work."

At first sight the book before us will appear to be useful only to the Gentlemen of the Hammer; but to brokers, silversmiths, booksellers, and others who are much concerned in sales, a closer inspection will shew it to be nearly of equal utility.

J.

An Authentic Account of an Embassy from the King of Great Britain to the Emperor of China, &c.

[*Concluded from Page* 187.]

THE Chinese alphabet is so numerous that the acquisition of this alone has been usually considered as the business of a large portion of human life, even with very close and diligent application. Our author makes some acute remarks upon this subject, which shew that the study is not so formidable as it has been commonly supposed.

In Chinese, there are scarcely fifteen hundred distinct sounds. In the written language there are at least eighty thousand characters, or different forms of letters; which number, divided by the first, gives fifty senses nearly, or characters, upon an average, to every sound expressed: a disproportion that gives more the appearance than the reality of equivocation and uncertainty to the oral language of the Chinese. Johnson's English Dictionary affords instances of words taken in upwards of one hundred different senses, without any doubt being thereby felt in English conversation; where indeed, if there were, no recourse can be had for ascertaining its precise sense, as in the Chinese, to the form of the written character peculiar to each sense in which the word is received.

The number of words, or meanings of words, in any language, must depend chiefly on the state of civilization to which the people that use it are arrived; and on the arts flourishing among them. It is not surprising, therefore, that the Chinese dictionary should contain at least eighty thousand characters. Perhaps, if every sense in which an English term is received were considered as a distinct word, and the vast variety of those employed in the different occupations of life were taken into the account, the number would not be much fewer than that of the Chinese.

A certain order or connection is to be perceived in the arrangement of the written characters of the Chinese, as if it had been formed upon a system to take place at once, and not grown up, as other languages, by slow and distant intervals. Upwards of two hundred characters, consisting each of a few lines or strokes, mark the principal objects of nature, in the manner of Bishop Wilkins's divisions, in his book on the subject of universal language. These may be considered as the *genera or roots* of language, in which every other word or *species*, in a systematic sense, is referred to its proper *genus*. The *heart* is a genus, of which the representation of a curve line approaches to the forms of the object; and the species referable to it include all the *sentiments*, *passions*, and *affections*, that agitate the human breast. Each *species* is accompanied by some mark, denoting the *genus* or *heart*. Under the genus *hand* are arranged most trades and manual exercises. Under the genus *word*, every sort of speech, study, writing, and

and debate. A horizontal line marks a unit; crossed by another line, it stands for ten, as it does in every nation which repeats the units after that number.

The composition of many of the Chinese characters displays considerable ingenuity, and serves also to give an insight into the opinions and manners of the people. The character expressive of happiness includes abridged marks of land, the source of their physical; and of children, that of their moral enjoyments. This character, embellished in a variety of ways, is hung up almost in every house. Sometimes written by the hand of the Emperor, it is sent by him as a compliment, which is very highly prized, and such as he was pleased to send to the Embassador.

The Sixth and last Chapter of this Work contains an account of the passage to St. Helena, and home. From this we have nothing to extract. In the Appendix are several tables of different degrees of importance and utility. The first expresses the population of China and its extent; the second, its annual revenue in money, rice, and other grain; the third and fourth supply lists of the chief civil and military officers; the fifth gives an account of the trade to China of the English and other European nations; the sixth states the amount of the tea annually exported, beginning from the year 1772. In this article is included a plan to prevent smuggling tea, by laying a small tax on houses, submitted to Government in 1783. By this it appears that the tax, known by the name of the Commutation-Tax originated from the Author of these Travels. There are three other tables, making in all nine, relative to the same trade.

We have now finished our account of these Travels, having extracted or abridged whatever we thought most likely to instruct or entertain our readers.

We do not mean to insinuate that we have extracted every thing that can instruct or entertain them; this would have considerably exceeded the limits of our plan. Undoubtedly much remains unnoticed by us, for the gratification of curiosity. It must however be confessed, that though this Work is upon the whole ingeniously and elegantly written, there is much matter that is irrelative to the subject in hand. Sir G. Staunton certainly excels in perspicuous and scientific description; but this will hardly bear him out in the discussion of topics which have been long ago sufficiently explained. Though words are swift of flight, and therefore termed winged by the great father of poetry, they cannot, unless animated by new ideas, mount to fame and fortune. The ancient fable of the Sibilline volumes may convey useful counsel to an author; who commonly enhances the value of his composition in proportion as he contracts its dimensions.

Of the wisdom, and of the ultimate success of this Embassy, we presume not to speak: we are not placed on a sufficient elevation to view all the bearings and circumstances of the question. We may venture, however, to pronounce that Lord Macartney, by making out his arrangements for a residence of some duration at Pekin, seems to have promised himself more than a reasonable expectation would justify. To have had his charges defrayed by the Emperor, would have been burdensome and unpleasant: to have been permitted to defray them from his own funds, the Prince must have departed from an established custom for a stranger's accommodation and service. And for what useful purpose to his country? China has neither the wants, nor the fears of the nations of Europe. No states exist, within reach of communication, to whom she would deign to send a Minister; and the Chinese are too skilful and vigilant politicians to receive a spy among themselves, veiled under an honourable name. Of their extreme caution in admitting into their country impertinent and unprofitable foreigners, a laughable instance is related in Bell's Travels.

The Mandarine, who was to conduct the Russian Embassy to Pekin, having seen, on his arrival at the borders, some women walking in the fields, asked the Ambassador, who they were, and whither they were going? He was told, they belonged to the retinue, and were going along with it to China. The Mandarine replied, that they had women enough in Pekin already; and as there had never been an European woman in China, he could not be answerable for introducing the first without a special order from the Emperor. But if his Excellency would wait for an answer, he would send a courier to Court for that purpose. As the return of this messenger could not be sooner than six weeks, it was thought more expedient to send back the women to *Selinginsky*, with the waggons that had brought the baggage from that place.

But

But though we do not wish to detain our readers with our own opinion on the expediency and advantages of this Embassy, some weight may be due to an extract from a letter, which a correspondent has transmitted to us, written originally by a missionary settled in China, and received at Canton in December 1793. The fate of the Embassy is there stated with sufficient impartiality, and in some measure explained. We will give the substance of it as briefly as we can, and conclude our review of these volumes.

The missionary asserts, that the four objects that were sought by the British Government, were 1. An Establishment at Pekin, where the Resident might keep a watchful eye over the trade of the English nation. 2. An Establishment at Chusan, where the Lion and Hindostan lay in the yellow sea. 3. A free trade to every part of the kingdom of China. This request was not to be understood as extending to an exemption from the usual duties, but only that the trade was not to be confined to the single river of Canton; a limitation which had taken place within the last fifty years, during the reign of the present Emperor. 4. A settled rate and law of duties and customs at Canton; which have been heretofore subject to the caprice and arbitrary impositions of the Mandarins.

These requests were made in various conferences both orally and in writing, and were *all formally refused*; the first simply and without comment; the rest with some reflections annexed of no pleasing or favourable complexion. The British presents were considered as costly, and the behaviour of the Embassador and his whole suite was extremely circumspect. The character and manners of Lord Macartney in particular were affable and liberal. He has failed notwithstanding in the main purpose of his mission; and the following reasons are assigned for it by our Chinese correspondent. He says in the first place, that there appeared great ignorance of the etiquette and customs of the Court of Pekin; and the Embassy was attended by an interpreter as uninformed as themselves. They omitted also to bring presents with them for the sons of the Emperor and the Ministers of State. They persisted in refusing to comply with the ceremonial in paying homage to the Emperor, and gave no satisfactory reason for their singularity. This by the way appeared to us nonsensical scrupulousness, as we have already remarked in its proper place. The Embassy moreover presented itself at Court in apparel too plain and simple for the taste of the country into which they were sent. They were inattentive to the necessary distribution of *douceurs* to the various Mandarins, to whom were committed the care of their affairs and the provision for their wants. To these causes of failure another is subjoined, more extensive probably and decisive in its operation than any of the others: the unfavourable representations made of the English nation by a missionary of great weight with the Emperor, who had considered this Embassy as very inimical to the commerce of his own country.

Our readers will observe in these strictures of our correspondent some marks of partiality and prejudice; it is so much the more likely that they were the sentiments of multitudes at Pekin, who were able, openly or covertly, to obstruct Lord Macartney. But however small the commercial profits accruing from this Embassy may prove to our own country, the advantages to Europe must be considerable. Large importations of intellectual wealth have been conveyed by the returns of this voyage to the stores of literature and the arts, which excited neither the fears of politicians, nor the jealousy of traders; and these will gradually spread with prolific vigour over the western hemisphere, in defiance of the intrigues of ambition, and the rapacity of avarice. In particular, the example of this mighty Empire will teach the smaller nations of the globe the quantity of good which they prevent by their rivalships, suspicions, and animosities; that public happiness is not obstructed by a consumption limited to a native beverage and native manufactures; that agriculture compensates for the want of external commerce; and that the certain offspring of perpetual peace, subordination, frugality, and industry, are, what have hitherto been thought the great objects of government, an overflowing revenue, and a multitudinous population.

R. R.

Naucratia;

Naucratia; or, Naval Dominion. A Poem. By Henry James Pye. 4to. 1798. Nicol.

MR. PYE, with the enthusiasm of a poet, and the energy and loyalty of a true Englishman, celebrates the rise and progress of an art which has ever been the peculiar glory and strength of Great Britain. He takes up his subject like the herald in Vanbrugh's Æsop, as high as the deluge, and brings it down to the last naval victory by Admiral Duncan. In the course of this Poem Mr. Pye celebrates most of the naval heroes who have distinguished themselves by the gallantry of their actions in the service of their country. This Poem cannot but be particularly acceptable at the present moment, when so much depends on the valour of our navy. It contains many beautiful passages, and will be read with pleasure by every friend to Great Britain, and the true interests of mankind.

Estelle. By M. De Florian, Author of Numa Pompilius. &c. &c.; with an Essay upon Pastoral. Translated from the French by Mrs. Susanna Cummyng. 2 Vols. 1798. Wright. 5s.

The translator of this work, who is only eighteen years of age, in her proposals for the publication, says, it was undertaken under many disadvantages, and owing to some infelicitous circumstances in her situation presented to the publick. " The scene of the piece is in Languedoc, the most delightful and fertile province of France. It gives an account of the customs and innocent manners of the shepherds, and a description of several beautiful places and views of that province. Prefixed to it is an Essay upon the Pastoral; and there are also added, Historical and Biographical Notes, containing details of some events and remarkable actions and exploits of several celebrated characters mentioned in the book." Such is the account of the work given by the translator, and we shall only add, that those who delight to read pastorals, will find entertainment in the present performance.

A Warning to Britons against French Perfidy and Cruelty; or, a Short Account of the treacherous and Inhuman Conduct of the French Officers and Soldiers towards the Peasants of Suabia during the Invasions of Germany in 1796. Selected and translated from a well-authenticated German Publication. By Anthony Aufrere, Esq. 12mo. Cadell. 1798. 1s.

An antidote to the poison of French principles. Mr. Aufrere, in this publication, has produced a series of well-attested facts, which prove that the cruelties inflicted by the French officers and soldiers have not been confined, as it has sometimes asserted, to the rich and powerful, but on every class of people resident in the countries where they have carried their successful arms. This narrative proves our enemy to be guilty of crimes too atrocious to be credited, were they not attested by men of the most indisputable honour and veracity. The recollection of them will for ever be impressed upon the minds of the men of Suabia, and the melancholy story will be handed down from generation to generation, to the indelible disgrace of the self-entitled GREAT, but with more propriety DIABOLICAL NATION Let the people of Great Britain take warning.

Short Instructions to Officers; with Military Figures for the Practice of Tactics. Egerton. 1798.

This opuscule contains concise and useful instructions that must render it a convenient Vade Mecum to Officers in the field of exercise. It may also be considered as a desirable index to the last edition of the book of " Rules and Regulations for the Observance of His Majesty's Infantry," agreeably to those of the Board of General Officers.

We understand that this work has been compiled by an Officer in the foot guards as an accompaniment to an ingenious apparatus lately invented for the purpose of practising the manœuvres of a battalion, according to the present system of military tactics. To the student in the art military this invention must, we conceive, be extremely serviceable, as by a proper disposition of these *emblematic troops*, and an attention to the instructions contained in the book, he will blend theory with practice, and in an easy manner become familiarized with modern tactics, the improvement of which appears to have been promoted by the projector of those *Military Figures.*

Table Talk; being Discourses of John Selden, Esq. or his Sense of Various Matters and High Consequence relating especially to Religion and State. A new edition, with the Life of the Author, and Notes. Cawthorn. 12mo.

Selden's Table Talk is too well known to require any eulogium. Were any necessary, that of Dr. Johnson might be adduced, who preferred it as a book of a kind, and as better than any of the French Ænas. The present edition is superior to any of the former ones, by having a new Life of the Author added, with a few and pertinent Notes.

Lectures Graduées pour les Enfans premier Cours. En Trois Volumes. Elmsley and Bremner. 12mo. 1796.

The Author of these Lessons is the Abbe Gaultier,

[illegible] who dedicates them to Lady Auck-[illegible]. They are intended to facilitate the [illegible]rovement of youth of three, four, and five years of age, in their grammatical pursuits, and have had the approbation of the French Royal Academy so long ago as the year 1787. They appear to be well adapted to the purpose intended.

THEATRICAL JOURNAL:

MARCH 24.

THE STRANGER, a Play, translated, with alterations from the German of Kotzebue, was acted the first time at Drury Lane. The characters as follow:

The Stranger,	Mr. Kemble,
Count Winterson,	Mr. Barrymore,
Baron Steinfort,	Mr. Palmer,
Solomon,	Mr. Wewitzer,
Peter,	Mr. Suett,
Francis,	Mr R. Palmer,
Tom,	Mr. Aikin.
Mrs Haller,	Mrs. Siddons,
Countess Winterson,	Mrs. Goodall,
Anne,	Miss Steward.

In the translation of this Play, the spirit of the original is happily preserved, while the wild and licentious flights, into which the fertile but extravagant imagination of the German dramatists are frequently transported, are carefully suppressed.

The Stranger, apparently a misanthrope from unmerited misfortune, possesses a heart overflowing with the milk of human kindness, and though deprived of half his fortune by the dishonesty of one friend, and of his wife by the treacherous seduction of another, finds his greatest consolation in the exercise of benevolence. He and his wife, who assumes the name of Mrs. Haller, are, notwithstanding the fatal cause of their separation, still animated with the purest affection for each other. Seduced in an unguarded moment, and at an early age, while her principles were yet unfixed, she expiates her crime by a retirement of three years spent in anguish, self-reproach, and all the bitter pungency of remorse. Her repentance is complete. They meet by accident, and the abhorrence of her breach of matrimonial love is not weakened by the pardon which she receives from her husband, who, convinced of her sincere contrition, takes her again to his arms.

Of the acting, too much cannot be [illegible] Mrs. Siddons succeeded in producing the most unqualified detestation of the crime to which Mrs Haller is supposed to have fallen a victim while she excited the deepest pity for a heart purified by sincere repentance.

Mr. Kemble never displayed in any one part more real talents than in this of the Stranger. His performance was pathetic, chaste, and discriminating, such as evidently shewed great attention, and was crowned with its due reward, great and deserved applause.

The other performers also were entitled to commendation.

A Prologue, written by Mr. W. Linley, was spoken by Mr. Barrymore; and the Epilogue, written by Mr. Lewis, by Mr. Suett, in the character of a gipsey.

31. THE RAFT; or, BOTH SIDES OF THE WATER, a petite Musical Piece, was acted the first time at Covent Garden Theatre for the benefit of Mr. Lewis. It turns chiefly on the escape of an Irish sailor from a French prison, with ridicule of the raft spoken of in the public papers, as threatened by the French to invade this country with.

APRIL 9. HARLEQUIN'S RETURN, a pantomime, partly new, and partly selected, was performed the first time at Covent Garden. The inventor Mr. Cross. This was designed for the amusement of the holyday people, but the reign of pantomime at the winter theatres seems to be much on the decline. After a few night's performance, being little attended to, it was withdrawn.

17. CURIOSITY, a Play, translated from one called *Sir Brake, or the Dangers of Curiosity*, was acted the first time at Covent Garden for the benefit of Mr. Helman. The principal parts by him, Mr. Murray, Mr. Whitfield, and Mr. Johnston, Mrs. Pope, Miss Chapman, Miss Mantel, and Miss Betterton. The story of this Piece was interesting, and conducted with judgment. It was diversified by incidents calculated to excite emotions of pleasantry as well as sympathetic concern, and the passions were strongly engaged. The misfortune and unhappiness

unhappiness which may result from an indiscreet curiosity, were well displayed, and produced their effect on the audience. The piece was well received.

A Prologue and Epilogue, both written by Mr. Taylor, were delivered with great propriety by Mr. Holman and Miss Betterton.

20. A Mr. Taylor appeared the first time on any stage at Covent Garden, in the character of Tom Tug in the Waterman.

21. FORECASTLE FUN; OR, SATURDAY NIGHT AT SEA, a Musical Interlude, was acted the first time at Covent Garden for the benefit of Mr. Incledon.

POETRY.

LINES

WRITTEN IN CONSEQUENCE OF THE EXECUTION OF A YOUNG MAN FOR FORGERY.

IF when a melancholy tale,
In simple strains our ears assail,
With sorrow's plaintiff moan,
The tear of sympathy will flow,
While list'ning to another's woe,
And make it seem our own.

What! if the common ills of life,
If private cares, and public strife,
Disturb our wonted rest,
Shall not the tale of mighty woes
Call forth soft Pity's tear from those,
Of feelings fine possest?

See on her bed dissolv'd in grief,
Frantic and hopeless of relief,
Yon hapless widow lie!
Behold her frame with anguish torn!
Mark how to Heav'n she lifts forlorn
Her sorrow-streaming eye!

Long time a stranger to repose,
Teeming for utterance are her woes,
This agonizing day;
For, dire to tell, her only son,
Ere half his nat'ral course is run,
His forfeit life must pay.

To the Almighty Power on high,
Her silent prayers submissive fly,
And reach his shining throne;
For resignation to his will,
In this the worst of ev'ry ill,
Her hapless life has known.

But hark! What means that rolling sound,
And what the croud that gathers round
Yon mansion of despair?
The woe-worn widow views no light,
The scene arrests her daughter's sight,
They shriek and tear their hair.

Alas! that fatal hearse contains
All our lov'd brother's dear remains:
"Ah, wretched Youth!" they cry.
Then frantic stand, and pale with fear,
Look wildly round, and view the bier,
Advancing slowly nigh.

Ye few, whose tears spontaneous flow
Responsive for another's woe,
Can paint the awful scene,
When they approach the drear abode,
And usher in the lifeless load,
With solemn mournful mien.

From this sad Tale ye parents learn,
How little mortals can discern
Man's proper good or ill;
In infancy, if Heaven see fit
To call your child resigned submit,
Nor murmur at it's will.

The task to Nature hard, I own;
For by experience sad I've known
The trial, how severe!
When youth, like op'ning blossoms grow,
Death strikes the unexpected blow,
Nor spares the off-spring dear.

But in Futurity's dark womb
Could we but look, perhaps the tomb,
Where quiet now he lies,
Has screen'd him from impending ill,
And prov'd Heav'n's dispensations still
"Are blessings in disguise."

M. T.

Walworth.

LINES

FOUND IN THE GROTTO AT THE FOOT OF THE CASCADE AT SHRUB'S-HILL, SURRY, JUNE 14th, 1797.

YE whose soft minds the cares of love oppress,
Who sick of life have sought this cool recess,
Know that congenial spirits haunt *this* gloom,
Orestes' ghost, and Edwin's from their tomb.
The first a victim for lost Mary mourns,
For Edwin's fate *here* Naiads pour their urns,
Float their green tresses on the rippling tide,
Where frantick plung'd the love sick suicide.
The wood nymphs listen as *these* spirits throw
Their shadowy fingers o'er the lyre of woe;
Satyrs, with ears erect, pursue the sound,
And leave imprest their cleft-hoofs on the ground.

In

[illegible]y's eye here mix a motley train,
[illegible] wild creation of our Shakfpeare's brain;
[illegible]s, Genii, Faries, nightly feek this place,
[illegible] the * mute monfter of a hag's embrace.

W. T.

SOLILOQUIUM

FELIS ALBÆ MORIENTIS, EQUI PEDIBUS SAUCIATÆ.

NON redeunte dies Phœbo numerare putemus,
Tramite fed ftratis [illegible]tibus atque rofis.
Amplius haud anno qu[illegible]vis mihi Fata dederunt;
Nefloris æqualis vita beata fuit.
O Di—quid Cœlum!! Gremio recubare Meliffæ,
Membrifve extenfis in Juvenile femur.
Dum Venus et charites caput, et membra alba coronant,
Stamina virtutis Pectore firma vigent.
Quàm fel[illegible]riar! Ceffate dolere, Grimalki!
Effundet lachrymas Cafta Meliffa fuas.

AN AM[illegible]EUR.

April 8th, 1798.

IMITATED BY THE SAME.

'TIS not by Phœbus' annual round,
We ought to number days,
But by the thorns and rofes found,
That check or fmooth our ways.
Tho' mine were infantine and few,
On Life's precarious ftage,
Yet were, as they no forrow knew,
In blifs a Neftor's age.
To fair Meliffa's bofom preft,
I purr'd from morn to night;
The fane of white-robed Peace *her* breaft,
And feat of chafte delight.
But figh no more, Grimalkin's dear,
That Fate hath ftopp'd my breath;
As lov'd Meliffa fheds a tear,
I'm happy ev'n in death.

HORATII FLACCI EPODON LIBER.

ODE XV. AD NEÆRAM.

Non fervatam ab eâ fidem queritur.

Nox erat, & cœlo fulgebat Luna fereno
Inter minora fidera;
Cùm tu, magnorum numen læfura Deorum,
In verba jurabas mea.

CLOUDLESS the night, the Moon full-orb'd ferene,
In peerlefs pomp mid fmaller ftars was feen,
When you appealing to the confcious fkies,
Shock'd heav'n's chief Gods with daring perjuries;
With circled arms careffing as you fpoke,
(Not clofer clings the ivy round it's oak.)
Thus as I prompted vow'd.
" While ravenous wolves to flocks fhall hoftile be,
Orion's ftar to failors on the fea,
While Phœbus' hair unfhorn the zephyr's move,
Mutual I fwear fhall be our plighted love.
O falfe Neæra! henceforth weep my ire;
If aught of manhood Flaccus does infpire,
Think not that tamely he will injur'd bear
A youth more favour'd your beft nights fhould fhare.
No! fince incens'd, he feeks fome truer maid,
For you, no fondnefs fhall his breaft invade.
Your form, your witching face allure in vain
A heart where vengeance has commenc'd her reign.
Whoever you may be, whofe happier pride
Marches elate, and dares my wrongs deride;
In herds and land for wealth that you exceed
Golden Pactolus watering Lydia's mead.
With Samos' fage in knowledge tho' you vie,
And though paft ages trace your deftiny,
In beauty, Nireus, tho' you far tranfcend,
Know, that ere long your vaunted loves muft end;
Then *you*, alas! *her* heart transferr'd fhall fee,
And the farcaftick fneer employed by *me!*

ORESTES.

Chard, Somerfetfhire.
March 19, 1798.

POOR MARY.

YONDER Stream that winds along,
Murmuring thro' the far off vale,
Oft hath heard poor Mary's fong,
Oft hath heard her fimple tale.

Ah! [illegible]e was, when Mary's cheek
Had the blufhing rofe's hue,
When her form, fo fair and meek,
Love from ev'ry peafant drew.

On yon plain appears her cot,
Clad with blooming fuckling's fair,
Once the bleft her humble lot,
Void of forrow, void of care.

* Caliban. Vide Shakfpeare's Tempeft.

When

POETRY.

When appear'd the rising morn,
Hymn'd she sweet her sacred lay;
But, alas! those days are gone,
Peace and joy are fled away.

When soft blew the ev'ning gale,
She would with her Henry seek,
O'er the green-enrobed vale,
Or yon bright pellucid creek.

It was when the sun's last ray
Sparkled faintly o'er the main,
They pursued their wonted way,
By the river, o'er the plain.

As they pac'd the banks along,
Henry, with a lover's care,
While his Mary tun'd her song,
Stoop'd to pluck a primrose fair.

Luckless youth! the bank gave way,
And he sunk to rise no more;
Ne'er again will Henry stray;
Soon are joys sublimer o'er.

Oft was Mary seen to hie,
Where in former days she stray'd;
And while tears bedew'd each eye,
She invok'd her Henry's shade.

Soon she lost the roses bloom,
And her eyes were bright no more,
Soon she sought the chilling tomb,
Soon her pain and grief were o'er.

Now the trav'ller wand'ring by,
Mark's the weeping willows bend,
O'er her ashes heaves the sigh,
And laments poor Mary's end!

GEORGE GOODWIN.

Lynn, March 18, 1798.

THE RAINBOW.

SOFT show'rs had enliven'd the air,
The sun was transparent and bright;
I thought of the charms of my fair,
And gather'd new joy at the sight.
I rang'd with delight o'er the glade,
New objects of beauty to spy;
When full to my view was display'd
The Rainbow, the pride of the sky.

"Hail, Iris, refulgent and fair!
"Propitious to mortals below,
"Bright Queen of the regions of air,
"All hail to thy watery bow!"
I scarcely had spoke, when a cloud
(On the word of a poet 'tis true)
Disdainfully thunder'd aloud,
And shrouded her charms from my view.

"And such," I exclaim'd with a sigh,
"Is the versatile taste of the fair;
As wild as the glittering fly
That floats on the bosom of air.
All hearts pay the tribute of praise,
When Nature and Beauty unite;
Till Fashion her magic displays,
And snatches some grace from our sight.

Eliza! methinks you unfold,
The obvious allusion I trace;
Then banish these tresses of gold
That wanton too free on your face.
O blest with the talent to please!
These envious tresses remove,
That brow is the herald of peace,
The Rainbow of beauty and love.

THE PLAGUE.

NISI UTILE EST QUOD FACIMUS, STULTA EST GLORIA.

(A. R. Sc. Lisb.)

THE following short Directions for the Cure and Prevention of the Plague, are compiled from a small Pamphlet in the Italian language, published by Count Berchtold at Vienna, 1797, one copy of which is in the possession of the Royal Academy of Sciences of Lisbon, to whom it was presented by his Excellency Mr. Pinto, her Majesty's Secretary of State, &c.

The Academy has ordered translations to be made into Arabic, French, and Portuguese; and this extract in English is particularly intended for the use of the numerous bodies of British subjects at present employed on their country's service in this part of Europe; as the garrison of Gibraltar, the fleet at sea, the troops on shore in Portugal, and the masters of British vessels in its harbours.

The Compiler has no other information concerning it whatever, than that contained in the pamphlet, nor does he know if any thing upon the subject has yet been published in England. He leaves the Reader to believe or reject, according to his judgment; heartily wishing there may never be a necessity for putting it to the trial.

Count Berchtold says, that the method was first proposed by G. Baldwin, Esq. his Britannic Majesty's Agent and Consul General

General at Alexandria in Egypt, who, during a long reſidence in that country, after much thought and obſervation, was induced to believe that the uſe of ſweet olive oil applied to the ſkin, might prove beneficial in the treatment of this dreadful and hitherto incurable malady.

Mr. Baldwin communicated his ideas to the Rev. Lewis de Pavia, Chaplain and Agent to the hoſpital called St. Anthony's at Smyrna; who, after five years experience, pronounces it to be the moſt efficacious remedy hitherto made uſe of, for the ſpace of twenty-ſeven years that the hoſpital had been under his management. He acquainted Count Berchtold with the ſucceſs and the mode of application; and from his communications the pamphlet ſeems principally to have been compoſed.

Count Berchtold further ſays, that it is Mr. Baldwin's intention to publiſh a more full and philoſophical relation of his obſervations and experiments; that he favoured the Count with the peruſal of the manuſcript, and permitted him to tranſcribe any part of it; and he apologizes to the world and to Mr. Baldwin for this ſeeming anticipation of the work; at the ſame time obſerving, that he feels it an indiſpenſable and ſacred duty, to loſe no time in making known a diſcovery of ſuch importance, particularly to thoſe countries that are nearer, and have more frequent commerce with the Barbary States and Ports of the Turkiſh Empire.

The directions are ſimply theſe. Immediately that a perſon is perceived to be infected with the Plague, he muſt be taken into a cloſe room, and over a brazier of hot coals with a clean ſponge dipped in warm olive oil, his body muſt be very briſkly rubbed all over, for the purpoſe of producing a profuſe ſweat. During the friction, ſugar and juniper berries muſt be burnt in the fire, which raiſe a denſe hot ſmoke, that contributes to the effect.

The friction ought not to continue more than four minutes, and a pint of oil is enough to be uſed at each time.

In general, the firſt rubbing is followed by a very copious perſpiration; but ſhould it fail of this effect, the operation may be repeated, firſt wiping the body with a warm dry cloth; and in order ſtill further to promote perſpiration, the patient may take any warm ſudorific drink, ſuch as elder-flower tea, &c.

It is not neceſſary to touch the eyes, and other more tender parts of the body may be rubbed more gently.

Every poſſible precaution muſt be made uſe of to prevent the patient from taking cold, ſuch as keeping covered thoſe parts of the body not directly under the operation, nor muſt the linen be changed till the perſpiration has entirely ſubſided.

The operation ſhould be repeated once a day, until evident ſymptoms of recovery begin to appear.

If there are already tumours upon the body, they ſhould be gently and more frequently rubbed, till they appear to be in a ſtate of ſuppuration, when they may be dreſſed with the uſual plaſters.

The operation ought to be begun on the appearance of the firſt ſymptoms of the diſeaſe; if neglected till the nerves and the maſs of the blood are affected, or a diarrhœa has commenced, little hopes can be entertained of cure; but ſtill the patient ſhould not be deſpaired of, as by an aſſiduous application of the means propoſed, ſome few have been recovered, even after the diarrhœa had commenced.

During the firſt four or five days, the patient muſt obſerve a very abſtemious diet: the author allows only a ſmall quantity of vermicelli ſimply boiled in water. Nor muſt any thing be taken for the ſpace of thirty or forty days, except very light food; as, he ſays, an indigeſtion in any ſtage of the diſorder might be extremely dangerous. He does not allow the uſe of wine till the expiration of forty days.

There is no inſtance of the perſon rubbing the patient having taken the infection. He ſhould previouſly anoint himſelf all over with oil, and muſt avoid receiving the breath of the infected perſon into his own mouth or noſtrils. The prevention to be uſed in all circumſtances is, that of carefully anointing the body, and living upon light and eaſy digeſtable food.

One of the many ingenious obſervations made by Mr. Baldwin is, that amongſt upwards of a million of inhabitants carried off by the Plague in Upper and Lower Egypt during the ſpace of forty years, he could not diſcover a ſingle oilman or dealer in oil.

Liſbon, 1797. By Royal Permiſſion.

JOURNAL

JOURNAL OF THE PROCEEDINGS

OF THE

SECOND SESSION OF THE EIGHTEENTH PARLIAMENT OF GREAT BRITAIN.

[*Continued from Page* 201.]

HOUSE OF LORDS.

MONDAY, FEBRUARY 26.

THEIR Lordſhips heard counſel in an Appeal from the Court of Chancery, Maclean againſt Thorley.—Affirmed the decree, with 200l. coſts.

TUESDAY, FEBRUARY 27.

The Bills for granting Earl St. Vincent and Lord Viſcount Duncan each an annuity of 2000l. were paſſed without any amendment.

WEDNESDAY, FEBRUARY 28.

The Bills on the table were forwarded in their reſpective ſtages.

THURSDAY, MARCH 1.

The Bills on the table were forwarded in their reſpective ſtages.

FRIDAY, MARCH 2.

The ſecond reading of Elten's Divorce Bill being moved,

Lord Auckland roſe to give it his oppoſition. He ſaid it was evident, from the printed Bill then before the Houſe, and from the proceedings which lately took place in a Court below, that the perſon who then applied to their Lordſhips had countenanced the crime, for the conſequences of which he was ſeeking relief; and therefore he was not entitled to any from Parliament. The practice of obtaining divorces had lately increaſed to a moſt alarming degree, notwithſtanding the efforts made by a noble and learned Lord, who preſided in one of the Courts of Juſtice, to puniſh the crime of adultery. This practice, among others imported from France, had become more frequent ſince the rejection of all virtue, religion, and morality, in that country. He did not wiſh to prevent the hearing of counſel on the preſent Bill, but he certainly would vote for its rejection.

The Duke of Athol ſaid, that if even all the obligations in the Bill ſhould appear from the ſtatements of counſel to be true, it ought not then to be ſuffered to paſs through that Houſe; and for that reaſon he thought it might be rejected at once.

The Lord Chancellor ſaid, that before any deciſion was come to on the Bill, it would be proper to hear what the counſel had to ſay.

The Biſhop of Durham ſaid, he would not oppoſe the hearing of counſel after the recommendation which had juſt come from ſo high an authority. He could not, however, avoid complaining of the frequency of applications ſimilar to the preſent. He conſidered it a conſequence of the groſs immoralities imported of late years into this kingdom from France; the Directory of which country, finding that they were not able to ſubdue us by their arms, appeared as if they were determined to gain their ends by deſtroying our morals. They had ſent over perſons to this country, who made the moſt indecent exhibitions on our theatres; exhibitions which would not have been allowed even in France; and which, ſo far from being allowable in a Chriſtian country, would have diſgraced the ancient theatres of Athens and Rome. It was his intention to move, on ſome future day, that an Addreſs be preſented to his Majeſty, beſeeching him to order all ſuch perſons out of the kingdom, as people who were likely to deſtroy our morality and religion; and who were very probably in the pay of France. He hoped that the noble Lord on the woolſack, with the aſſiſtance of another noble and learned Lord, would conſider whether ſome regulations might not be adopted to prevent that frequency of divorces which was a diſgrace to a civilized country.

Their Lordſhips then heard Mr. Dallas in ſupport of the Bill. He ſtated, that the only objection againſt its paſſing into a law was the circumſtance of Mr. Elten having ſigned articles of ſeparation from his wife in the year 1789, which he did with great reluctance, and to which he was induced by the mother of Mrs. E. who on that account furniſhed him with the

the means of efcaping from his creditors. But after Mr. E. had been appointed to a fhip, and made fome money in the Weft Indies, he wrote home, expreffing the moft ardent wifhes to be re-united to his wife, and to fhare his fortune with her; but at that time fhe was living with the Duke of Hamilton. All thefe facts Mr. Dallas called witneffes to prove.

The Bifhop of Rochefter, having read over the Articles of Separation, pointed out certain paffages which he defired to be read, and which ftated that Mr. Eften had agreed never to fue any perfon in any Common Law or Ecclefiaftical Court on his wife's account, or in confequence of any connection between fuch perfon and his wife. His Lordfhip then obferved, that this act on the part of the hufband towards his wife was a *traditio in manum* of every adulterer who walked the ftreets.

The Lord Chancellor expreffed his furprife, that the Ecclefiaftical Court had granted a feparation *a mensâ et thoro* after what was contained in thofe articles.

Mr. Dallas faid, that the Court had frequently granted divorces in fimilar cafes.

The Lord Chancellor then rofe and told their Lordfhips, that previous to the motion he was about to make he would inform them, that in confequence of the fuggeftion of a noble Lord, it was his intention to bring forward certain propofitions, the objects of which would be to ftop the frequency of divorces, which had lately been as common, and as eafily attainable, as it was for a man to fuffer a recovery in the Court of Common Pleas to bar an eftate tail. In the firft place he would recommend as a neceffary meafure, that a copy of the fentence of the Ecclefiaftical Court fhould accompany every petition to that Houfe for a divorce. Secondly, that a Committee fhould be appointed with power to examine the parties who had been plaintiff and defendant on oath, in order to difcover whether there had been any collufion between them. And, in the third place, he fhould propofe that an enquiry might be made in order to afcertain whether the adultery had been committed during the cohabitation of the hufband and wife, or after they were feparated. He would lay thefe points in the fhape of Refolutions before their Lordfhips on Monday next: and then a day might be fixed upon for the purpofe of taking them into confideration, that a Bill might be brought in grounded upon the fame. His Lordfhip then moved, that the Bill then before the Houfe be rejected.

This motion was agreed to *nem. dif.* and the Bill was accordingly rejected.

MONDAY, MARCH 5.

Mr. Douglas prefented the following Bills from the Houfe of Commons, viz.

The Portugal Salt Importation Bill, the Gold and Silver Watch Cafe Duty Repeal Bill, the Exchequer Bills Bill, the Bill to rectify Miftakes in the Land Tax Commiffioners Name Bill, together with one private Bill. Thefe were feverally read a firft time.

The various Bills upon the table were forwarded in their refpective ftages.

THURSDAY, MARCH 8.

The Bill for taking off the Bounty on Sail-Cloth exported to Ireland; the Bill for allowing an additional quantity of Corn to be exported to the Ifland of Guernfey, &c. &c. and alfo the Dutch Property Bill, were prefented, and feverally read a firft time.

FRIDAY, MARCH 9.

The Royal Affent was given by Commiffion to the Exchequer Bills Bill, Lords St. Vincent and Duncan's Annuities, Gold and Silver Watch Cafe Bill, the Mutiny Bill, and feveral of a private nature.

TUESDAY, MARCH 13.

The Houfe having refolved itfelf into a Committee of Privileges, Lord Walfingham in the chair, and the confideration of the claim of Tho. Stapleton, Efq. of Carlton, Yorkfhire, to the Barony of Beaumont, being refumed,

The Lord Chancellor rofe, and having at fome length taken a comprehenfive view of the fubject before the Committee, obferved, that his opinion was generally contained in three propofitions which he fhould have the honour of fubmitting to the confideration of the Committee; and in concluding, he moved three Refolutions, which were generally to the following effect:

"That the Barony of Beaumont vefted in Wm. Vifcount Beaumont."

"That the faid Barony remained in abeyance between the co-heirs of the faid Vifcount." And

"That the Petitioner (Mr. S.) had proved himfelf to be one of thofe coheirs."

The Refolutions were then feverally put by the Chairman, and agreed to by the Committee, *nem. dif.*

WEDNESDAY,

WEDNESDAY, MARCH 14.

The various Bills before the Houſe were forwarded in their reſpective ſtages.

FRIDAY, MARCH 16.

The Duke of Bedford (who attended in his place) expreſſed his regret at being obliged, in conſequence of indiſpoſition, to poſtpone his intended motion reſpecting the removal of his Majeſty's Miniſters, and moved, " That the Order for ſummoning the Houſe for Monday next be diſcharged, and a new Order given for a ſimilar proceeding on Thurſday."

This propoſal meeting the concurrence of their Lordſhips, the proceeding was ordered to take place accordingly.

TUESDAY, MARCH 20.

Mr. Hobart preſented from the Houſe of Commons the Expiring Laws Renewal Bill, the Bill for increaſing the Rates to be paid to Innkeepers, &c. on the quartering of Soldiers; and the Office Clerks' Compenſation Bill, which were read a firſt time.

WEDNESDAY, MARCH 21.

Several private Bills were brought up from the Houſe of Commons, and read a firſt time.

THURSDAY, MARCH 22.

Mr. Perry and Mr. Lambert, the proprietor and printer of The Morning Chronicle, attended in obedience to the order of the Houſe, and having ſurrendered themſelves into the cuſtody of the Gentleman Uſher of the Black Rod, admitted the charge againſt them, and apologized for having unintentionally incurred their Lordſhips' diſpleaſure.

Lord Minto expatiated with ſeverity on the offence, and moved, " That they be committed to priſon for three months, and pay a fine of 50l. each," which was carried in the affirmative

The Duke of Bedford then roſe, and after a ſpeech of ſome length, in which he reprobated the conduct of Miniſters, moved an Addreſs to his Majeſty, which in ſubſtance appeared to ſet forth, that the preſent ſituation of the Country, &c. was ſolely to be attributed to the miſconduct of Miniſters, and praying that his Majeſty would be graciouſly pleaſed to diſmiſs them from his preſence and councils for ever. After which a diviſion took place; For the Motion 11, Proxies 2—13. Againſt it 88, Proxies 25—113. Majority againſt the Motion, 100.

FRIDAY, MARCH 23.

The various Bills before the Houſe were forwarded in their reſpective ſtages.

Adjourned.

HOUSE OF COMMONS.

MONDAY, FEBRUARY 26.

THE Mutiny and Corporation Cauſes Bills were read a third time, and paſſed.

A perſon from the Mint preſented accounts of gold and ſilver coined in the year 1797.

The Maſter of the Rolls preſented a petition from the Truſtees of the Britiſh Muſeum, praying for the aid of Parliament; which being ordered to lie on the table, the Maſter of the Rolls moved, " That there be laid before the Houſe an account of money advanced by Parliament to the ſaid Truſtees."—Ordered.

The Solicitor General brought in a Bill " to prevent perſons reſident in this country from advancing money for Bills of Exchange or Debts due to the Government of the United Provinces, or to any Bodies Corporate or Politic, exerciſing juriſdiction within the ſame, during the war, without a licence for that purpoſe previouſly had."—It was read a firſt time, and ordered to be read a ſecond time.

The County Juriſdiction Bill, after a converſation between Mr. Wigley, Mr. Burton, Mr. D. P. Coke, and Mr. Jeffery (the latter wiſhing to have the town of Poole exempt), was read a third time, and paſſed.

TUESDAY, FEBRUARY 27.

Keyworth and Great Leeke Incloſure Bills, and Glouceſter Road Bills, were read a third time, and paſſed.

Mr. Alderman Luſhington moved for the appointment of a Committee to reviſe ſo much of the Acts of the 13th and 14th of Geo. III. as relates to the additional duties to be paid at weighing engines, and to the number of horſes employed in drawing carriages and waggons on turnpike-roads; and to report their opinions on the ſame to this Houſe.

Sir J. Sinclair wiſhed that the enquiry ſhould be extended to all the roads through the country, as a circumſtance neceſſary to the improvement of agriculture, and one which had already employed the attention of that Board.

Mr. Alderman Luſhington was of opinion,

nion, that the enquiry should be confined to the object which he had in view, namely, to facilitate the access of provision to the metropolis.

Mr. Mainwaring said, that the object of the Hon. Alderman was to increase the toll on carriages and waggons, and thus by a sort of paradox to relieve the farmers.

Sir J. Sinclair moved to omit the words of the motion after the Acts of the 13th and 14th of Geo. III. This motion, by which the enquiry is made general, was agreed to.

WEDNESDAY, FEBRUARY 28.

The House having resolved itself into a Committee on the Election Treating Act, Mr. S. Smith in the chair,

Mr. Simeon rose to submit to the Committee the clauses which he had before expressed his intention to bring forward. It would be for Gentlemen to adopt or reject them, after they had considered their tendency, and this might be distinctly and generally understood. If the Committee should agree to his bringing them up, he hoped they would be printed. His object was briefly to make the law of Elections known to the Electors, to people engaged in the conducting of Elections, and to Members of Parliament; and he believed this could only be effectually done, by declaring what the law ought to be. He next brought up several clauses, which were as follow:

"That between the time of issuing an Election Writ, and the return being made to Parliament, no Elector is to receive from any Candidate, or persons employed by him, either Meat or Drink: and any carriages or other conveyances used by the Electors must be paid for, not by the Candidate or any other person connected with the Election, but by the Voters, who are to receive no money for loss of time; and the fee to enable a person to acquire the right of voting must, in all cases, be paid by the person applying for it. That the votes of persons violating the above clause in any of its provisions, shall be null and void."

The Master of the Rolls here remarked, that as he took it for granted the clauses were merely proposed to be printed, and reconsidered, he would not then make any observations upon them.

Mr. Simeon next brought up a clause, which stated,

"That Candidates who should be proved guilty of using any of the means forbidden in the first clause should be considered incapable of being elected for the place for which they stood, or for any other place in that Parliament, or during the term of six years.

"That it shall be lawful for Candidates to supply with meat and drink, and pay the expences of a certain number of the persons serving on Committees, notwithstanding that they may be voters. The number of voters on a Committee for a County Election to be 12, and for a Borough 6.

"That an oath shall be administered to each voter at the time of polling, agreeably to the first clause."

Lord Belgrave brought up two clauses, purporting,

"That during the time of an Election, no Candidate or his agent should give to the Electors ribbons or any other badge of distinction.

"That the election of any Member returned to Parliament is liable to be questioned on the ground of having on former Elections infringed the Act of William III. which disqualification is to extend alike to the unsuccessful Candidate during the term of 6 years."

The House being resumed, the Report was ordered to be taken into consideration on Tuesday the 27th of March; in the mean time to be printed with the amendments.

THURSDAY, MARCH 1.

Mr. Grant presented a petition from the Farmer's Society of the county of Bamf, in Scotland, stating the losses sustained by farmers in consequence of the low price of corn, which they conceived to be owing to the importation of foreign grain. They prayed that means might be adopted to prevent the same; and also, that no additional duties might be laid on distilleries.—Ordered to lie on the table.

Mr. Alderman Lushington brought up the report of the Committee on whom was referred a petition from certain ship owners, praying for relief from responsibility; and obtained leave to bring in a Bill to that effect.

Mr. Hobart brought up the report of the Committee of Supply and Ways and Means, which was agreed to. He also brought up the report of the Scotch Distillery Bill, which was ordered to be recommitted on Tuesday next.

The Exchequer Loan Bill was read a third time, and passed.

A Message from the Lords informed the House, that their Lordships had agreed

agreed to the Mutiny Bill and some private Bills, without any amendment.

FRIDAY, MARCH 2.

Mr. Wilberforce rose to make a motion of which he had given notice a few days ago. The object of it he would briefly explain. It was, he said, well known that vices every day acquired dominion over minds unawed by authority, and unchecked by salutary restraints. The object of his motion was to strengthen the hands of Magistrates, which, at this period, he thought more than ever necessary. This could only be done by rendering their power more clear, and subjecting the counties to the payment of expences of actions for misdemeanours. He wished to bring in a Bill of as general a nature as possible, that Hon. Gentlemen might have an opportunity of making such alterations in it as they might wish, and full time would also be afforded them of exercising their judgments. His Hon. Colleague and himself had been able to collect generally the sentiments of the Magistrates of the United Kingdoms. Having made these general observations, he had no doubt but it was the intention of the House to give support to the Magistrates, and would therefore simply move, "That leave be given to bring in a Bill to empower certain Courts to order expences of actions of misdemeanours to be paid out of the county-stock."

Mr. Mainwaring said, it was with extreme reluctance he rose to oppose any motion made by the Hon. Gentleman, who never proposed any thing but what was evidently intended to benefit the community; but he believed the present motion was not his own: it must have been founded on the representations of interested individuals. Had the Hon. Gentleman considered the subject of his motion, he would have known that a Bill of the same nature was brought in some time ago, and had been amply discussed; but the House had not thought fit to adopt it. He therefore expected to find the reasons stated why the House ought not to reject the present motion. The Gentleman who advised the Hon. Member to bring this matter forward now, had sent letters to the different counties; and Mr. Mainwaring himself, as a person officially interested, received one of these letters, the proposals in which, after being very fully considered at the Quarter Sessions, were pronounced unnecessary and improper. This decision was founded on the notorious incapacity of the county to bear any further assessment, and that the persons, principally liable to the rates, were those who could least bear them. Under all these circumstances, he should deem it his duty to oppose the Bill whenever it was brought in.

Mr. Henry Lascelles observed, that by a late verdict of the Court of King's Bench, Magistrates were placed in a new situation. Formerly, their expences were awarded to be paid by the county, but now they must pay their expences themselves. He should therefore support the motion.

Mr. Rose concurred in the sentiments of the last Hon. Gentleman.

Mr. Mainwaring contended, that the Act of Parliament respecting the power of Magistrates was clear, and expressly prohibitory of the payment of expences out of the county rates.

Mr. Buxton stated, that Magistrates were not safe in the execution of their office. He was a Magistrate; and though a violent mob recently assembled in his county, which had endangered his life, it had fallen to him to pay the expences of prosecuting the offenders. Thus, when Magistrates, appointed by the law, are endangered for the execution of the laws, they must pay the expences attending the correction of crime, and sit down with empty purses.

On the question being put, leave was granted to bring in the Bill.

MONDAY, MARCH 5.

In a Committee on the Dutch Intercourse Bill, the Traitorous Correspondence Act was read, and on the motion of Mr. Solicitor General, it was agreed that the provisions of the said Act be extended to the present Bill.

In a Committee of Supply the petition and other papers presented from the Board of Agriculture were taken into consideration.

Sir J. Sinclair stated, that the institution of the Board of Agriculture was of such great national importance, that he could not anticipate any objections that could be urged against his motion; he should therefore content himself with moving that a sum, not exceeding 3000l. be granted to the Board for the service of the year 1798.

Mr. Baker said, he thought the House ought to have a more satisfactory account of the appropriation of the money already voted, particularly of last year, before they agreed to any further grants.

Mr. Pitt said, he had no objection to the motion. The House would reserve

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to itself the power of judging whether the institution had or had not been of national utility. If it had not, they might inquire into the reason; and if it had, they would derive a satisfaction from seeing that the object proposed had been attained.

The motion was agreed to.

TUESDAY, MARCH 6.

Mr. Hobart brought up the Reports of the Committees of Supply and Ways and Means.

On the motion of Mr. Hobhouse, the accounts from the Bank, relative to the advances to Government, were ordered to be printed.

Mr. Alderman Lushington brought up the Ship Owners' and Masters' Relief Bill, which was read a first time. On account of its great importance, the Hon. Member said he should propose the second reading to be postponed to a distant day, to give Gentlemen an opportunity of considering the subject. Wednesday, the 6th of April, was fixed for that purpose.

THURSDAY, MARCH 8.

Mr. W. Dundas brought up a Bill for enlarging the powers of the Company of Merchants of Edinburgh, which was read a first time.

The commitment of the Slave Carrying Bill was deferred.

The Militia Pay and Cloathing Bill was brought up and read a first time.

The Bill for discontinuing the Bounty on Sail Cloth and Canvas exported to Ireland, was read a third time and passed.

The Dutch Intercourse Bill was read a third time and passed.

FRIDAY, MARCH 9.

A Message from the Lords acquainted the House, that their Lordships had agreed to the Land Commissioners Appointment Bill, the Watch Case Duty Repeal Bill, the Salt Importation Bill, and several others of a private nature.

MONDAY, MARCH 12.

A person from the Tax office presented an account of the amount of the duties on Clocks and Watches to the latest period to which the same could be made up.

Mr. Pitt suggested the propriety of referring this account to the Committee to whom the petitions upon this subject had been referred. That Report, he said, he wished to be taken into consideration on Wednesday next, when he should propose a duty in lieu of the present duty on Clocks and Watches.

Mr. Jones intimated his intention to bring forward a motion on Friday next relative to the Emigrants; which notice he afterwards withdrew, on an explanation from the Chancellor of the Exchequer. He wished that some steps should be taken to ascertain the names, ages, sex, and number of the Emigrants in this country.

Mr. Pitt admitted the importance of the subject, but he assured the Hon. Gentleman, that a learned friend of his had it in contemplation to propose a revisal of the Alien Act, in which some regulations would be proposed, which would probably meet the ideas of the Hon. Gentleman.

On the motion of Mr. Hobart, leave was given to bring in a Bill to increase the rates to Innkeepers and others, for quartering soldiers.

The Committee on the Finance Committee Reports was deferred.

TUESDAY, MARCH 13.

Mr. Wilberforce gave notice of his intention to bring forward, on Wednesday se'nnight, a motion on a subject (the Slave Trade) which had often been before the House.

Mr. Hobart brought up the Innkeepers Relief Bill in the quartering of soldiers.

Mr. Pitt said, he yesterday intimated his intention to go into a Committee to-morrow on the duty on Clocks and Watches. He should now propose to refer to the consideration of the same Committee the duties on several other articles. He then moved, "That it be an instruction to the Committee, to whom the several petitions from the Clock and Watchmakers are referred, that they should likewise take into consideration the assessed duties on inhabited Houses, Window-lights, Horses used in Husbandry, and Dogs." Agreed to.

WEDNESDAY, MARCH 14.

The Innkeepers Relief Bill was read a second time.

Mr. Pitt said, he had on a former day intimated his intention to propose a tax as a substitute for the tax upon Clocks and Watches, which it had been deemed expedient to repeal; but he should defer to Friday next the detail of the subject which stood for this day's discussion, because it was necessary to have a little more time to class and arrange the heads of the plan he proposed to submit to the House. At present he should confine himself to a simple vote for the repeal of the Clock and Watch duty. He should however

however state to the House, that he meant to propose some augmentation of the duties on inhabited houses, windows, carriages, horses, horses used in husbandry, and dogs. That augmentation would perhaps amount to one seventh, or an eighth part of the present duty, and supply the deficiency that would be occasioned by the repeal of the Watch Duty, which had been estimated to produce 200,000l. He likewise stated it to be his intention to propose some alteration of the rate of Assessed Taxes, independent of the augmentation he intended to propose. His chief reason for deferring the detail of the resolutions to Friday, was, that the various rates of duties on windows, according to their number, were of a complicated nature, which the interval would afford him an opportunity of simplifying. In the Committee, therefore, he should propose a resolution for the repeal of the duty on Clocks, Watches, and Time-pieces; and that the Chairman should be directed to report progress, and ask leave to sit again. He then moved the Order of the Day, for the House to resolve itself into a Committee to take into consideration the different petitions from the Clock and Watch Makers, praying a repeal of the duties, &c. and that the several papers presented yesterday and Monday, should be referred to the said Committee.

The House having resolved itself into a Committee accordingly,

Mr. Pitt said, it was, as he had already stated, his intention to simplify some of the Assessed Taxes, and at present he should only move a resolution for the repeal of the Watch Tax; but to prevent misapprehension, he begged leave to state, that the repeal of the tax only applied to the act of last session imposing the duty, and that it had no reference whatever to the assessments, which had since been a criterion of the property of those by whom such assessments were to be paid. He concluded by moving, "That it is the opinion of this Committee, that the duties on Clocks, Watches, and Time-pieces, shall cease and determine.

The Resolution was put and carried.

On the resumption of the House the Report was ordered to be received to-morrow, and the Committee to sit again on Friday next.

Committee of Supply and Ways and Means deferred to Friday.

THURSDAY, MARCH 15.

Mr. Hobart brought up the report of the Committee, which resolved that the duties on Clocks and Watches should cease and determine.

The House resolved itself into a Committee on the Bill for reducing the number of holidays in certain public offices, and enforcing the personal attendance of the officers.

Mr. Rose brought up several clauses, which were agreed to.

The most material were for enabling the Commissioners, after the 5th of July, to regulate the hours of attendance at the different ports, so as to prevent trade sustaining any inconvenience from delay, to allow a compensation to officers for extraordinary attendance or loss, and to exempt the personal attendance of those who are authorised by patent to do their business by deputy.

The Innkeepers' Relief Bill went through the Committee, and was ordered to be reported to-morrow.

FRIDAY, MARCH 16.

Mr. Pitt said, that from the variety of details necessary in the new duties which he intended to propose in lieu of the Watch and Clock Duty, the scale of which would necessarily go into as great detail as the variety of the charges, upon the number of windows, and the various proportions to which it related, he must be under the necessity of postponing the Committee on that subject to Monday.

The Report of the Holiday Abolition Bill was read, and the Bill ordered to be engrossed.

MONDAY, MARCH 19.

Mr. Wilberforce put off his motion on the Slave Trade to this day se'nnight.

The Chancellor of the Exchequer observed, that he had on a former occasion stated the general outline of the plan he intended to submit for supplying the deficiency that would be occasioned by the repeal of the duties on Clocks and Watches. It consisted in a consolidation of rates, and chiefly in a consolidation and augmentation of the rates on inhabited houses, according to the number of windows. It was intended to include all these in one table, and to increase most of the articles, in order to make the general scale more regular, to avoid fractions, and to prevent any sudden rise, and stopping up of a great number of windows. The present amount of the duty he stated to be 1,259,000l. and the increased amount at 186,000l. It was likewise proposed

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to consolidate other duties upon housekeepers, in the articles of servants, horses, dogs, and carriages. He did not propose to make any regulations in these, except with a view to avoid fractions. The increase that would occur from this consolidation, added to the sum of 186,000l. would produce a total of about 205,000l. It would appear to the House, he said, that very detailed resolutions must be proposed in the Committee of Ways and Means. He should move these resolutions to-day, and afterwards propose that the table of the old and new rates, which he held in his hand, should be printed, in order that it might be delivered with the votes, before the consideration took place, which would perhaps happen on Wednesday. He then moved, that the Speaker should leave the chair.—Agreed to.

The House having resolved itself into a Committee of Ways and Means,

The Chancellor of the Exchequer moved his first resolution, "That it is the opinion of this Committee, that the duties on inhabited houses, imposed by the 19th of the present King, do cease and determine."—Agreed to.

The heads of the other resolutions were likewise read, agreed to, and the report ordered to be brought up to-morrow.

Mr. Ryder called the attention of the House to a subject of considerable importance. Great inconvenience had been sustained by tanners, from the scarcity of oak-bark, occasioned by the immense quantity of oak conveyed to the dock-yards, and the practice of shipping trees. Experiments had been made on elm-bark, and it was found that it would answer the purpose nearly as well. He moved that an Act of James I. specifying the articles to be used in tanning, should be read; which being done, he gave notice of his intention to move for leave to bring in a Bill to repeal the said Act.

TUESDAY, MARCH 20.

Mr. Hobart brought up the report of the Assessed Taxes Committee, which was read, and ordered to be taken into further consideration to-morrow.

Mr. Ryder brought up the Bill for repealing the Act of James I. relative to tanners, curriers, &c. which was read a first time.

The House having resolved itself into a Committee on the Bill for abolishing certain Offices in the Customs, &c.

The Chancellor of the Exchequer brought up several clauses, which were adopted, and the report was ordered to be received this day se'nnight.

WEDNESDAY, MARCH 21.

Mr. Pitt moved the Order of the Day for the further consideration of the Assessed Taxes.

On the question for the resolution being read a second time,

Mr. Hussey submitted the propriety of postponing the motion. The resolutions, he remarked, had not been read in the Committee, the report had been received without a single comment, and the forms of the House so multiplied, that it was impossible to know in what stage it was intended to discuss those resolutions.

Mr. Pitt said he had no objection to delay, if any Member wished the resolutions to be postponed. He should, however, consider himself obliged to any Gentleman who would have the goodness to express his doubts, as a very few words might perhaps remove them.

Mr. Hussey contended, that the Right Hon. Gentleman had not adhered to the principle he professed; for on examining the scale minutely, it would appear that it sometimes rose and sometimes fell. He therefore wished to see the printed resolutions—170 windows amounted only to 3l. 6d. whereas, after the scale left off 180, an additional duty of 2s. 6d. was to be imposed upon every window; so that the addition of 80 windows to 180 would make the increase 10l. Another reason why he wished the resolutions to be postponed was, that an increase of 12,000l. was stated upon inhabited houses, which was not even alluded to in the printed table.

Mr. Pitt said, it was his object to establish an uniform increase upon a scale that would obviate the inconveniences and irregularities of the old system. With respect to the inhabited houses, the rate was 6d. upon houses under 20l. a year rent, 9d. under 40l. and 1s. upon all above 40l. but in addition to those rates, there was 20l. per cent. In lieu of the old rates he proposed to substitute 8d. 1s. and 1s. 3d. and to abolish the 20l. per cent. addition. With respect to the dog tax, it was intended, where 3s. 7d. was now paid, 5d. should be added, making the whole 4s. With respect to carriages, horses, and servants, the alterations were rather in the nature of regulations, with a view to avoid fractions than an increase, making, however, in the whole, a considerable addition to the old produce.

The motion for the second reading of the

the resolutions was then withdrawn, and the Report ordered to be further considered to-morrow.

THURSDAY, MARCH 22.

Mr. Pitt moved the Order of the Day for the House to go into a Committee, to reconsider the Report upon the Resolutions of yesterday, and the House having accordingly resolved itself into the said Committee, the Resolution for repealing the present Duties on Clocks and Watches were read and agreed to; as were also the several Resolutions for imposing new duties on horses, servants, carriages, dogs, houses, &c. in lieu thereof.

The Solicitor General moved to read the Alien Act, which being done, he moved for leave to bring in a Bill to explain and amend the same, which was ordered.

FRIDAY, MARCH 23.

The Report of the Committee on the Assessed Taxes was brought up, the Resolutions read and agreed to, and Bills ordered in pursuance thereof.

Adjourned.

FOREIGN INTELLIGENCE.

[FROM THE LONDON GAZETTES.]

ADMIRALTY-OFFICE, MARCH 3, 1798.

Extract of a Letter from the Right Hon. Lord Bridport, K. B. to Evan Nepean, Esq. dated the 27th of February 1798.

HEREWITH you will receive, for their Lordships' information, copies of two letters of the 21st instant, from the Hon. Captain Stopford, of his Majesty's ship Phaeton, stating the capture of La Legere French ship privateer; also with the capture of the American ship Eliza, from Boston to Amsterdam, with a valuable cargo on board.

These Letters were transmitted to me by Captain Frazer, of his Majesty's ship Nymph, who saw the above vessels into Plymouth in safety.

Phaeton, at Sea, Feb. 21.

MY LORD,

I HAVE the honour to inform your Lordship, that on the 19th instant, in consequence of the vigilance of Captain White, in keeping sight of and making signals for a sail in the S. E. in very thick and squally weather, I was enabled, in his Majesty's ship under my command, to come up with and capture a French ship privateer, called La Legere, out twenty-four hours from L'Orient, bound to the West Indies, mounting 14 eight pounders and 4 thirty-two lb. carronades, and manned with 130 men. La Legere was built for a corvette, and has been employed as such until these few months, when she was fitted out for a privateer, and sails so well, that her capture would have been considerably delayed, if she had not carried away her fore and main topmasts during the chase.

I have the honour to be, &c.

ROB. STOPFORD.

The Rt. Hon. Lord Bridport, K. B.

Phaeton, at Sea, Feb. 21.

MY LORD,

IN addition to my letter to your Lordship of this day's date, I have to inform you that the Mermaid and Sylph being in chace in the S. W. have returned with an American ship from Boston to Amsterdam, that had been taken by a French privateer. The American ship (called the Eliza) is originally from Batavia, with a valuable cargo, and stopped at Boston for fresh papers, without changing her cargo. I send the Nymph into port with the two captured vessels.

I have the honour to be, &c.

ROB. STOPFORD.

Right Hon. Lord Bridport, K. B.

Copy of a Letter from Robert M'Douall, Esq. Captain of his Majesty's Ship Ganges, to Evan Nepean, Esq. dated at Yarmouth, Feb. 27, 1798.

SIR,

BE pleased to inform the Lords Commissioners of the Admiralty, that the Marquis Cobourg cutter arrived here this morning, after an engagement with La Revanche French privateer, of 16 guns and 62 men, which vessel sunk soon after she struck, and, greatly to Lieutenant Webb's honour, he saved the prisoners, and has brought them in here.

I herewith enclose Lieutenant Webb's letter to me, for their Lordships' further information.

I have the honour to be, &c.

ROB. M'DOUALL.

His Majesty's Armed Cutter Cobourg, Feb. 26.

SIR,

I HAVE the honour to inform you, that yesterday morning, at seven o'clock, having Cromer bearing S. 67 W. distant sixteen leagues, we fell in with, and after nine hours chace (during which we ran one hundred miles, one half the time blowing a hard gale of wind at W. N. W.), we came up alongside and captured La Revanche French lugger privateer, of 16 guns and 62 men, after a running fight of two hours, close alongside.

She attempted to board us twice, but being repulsed, and a well-directed broadside having brought her main and mizen masts by the board, and shot her fore-yard away, they called for quarter.

We had no sooner taken possession of her than with the utmost difficulty, and all the exertion we possibly could make use of in getting the prisoners shifted, and our own people back, when she sunk, having received above forty shot between wind and water. She had seven men killed and eight wounded. I am happy to add, we had only two men slightly wounded; the damage we sustained is mostly in our masts, spars, sails, and rigging. She was a remarkable fine fast-sailing vessel, had only cruized six days, entirely new, fitted out for a month's cruize, and the largest lugger that sailed out of Calais.

I am particularly indebted to Mr. Jeffery, master, and Mr. Rolfe, mate, for their attention, assiduity, and prompt execution of my orders, as well as all the officers and crew, who deserve the highest commendation for their alacrity in knotting, splicing, and shifting sail in variable weather, and through a variety of courses, having been exposed to a sharp and well-directed fire from the stern-chasers and musquetry for near two hours before the action commenced.

I have the honour to be, &c.

CHARLES WEBB.

Rob. M'Douall, Esq.

Copy of a Letter from Admiral Peyton, Commander in Chief of his Majesty's Ships and Vessels in the Downs, to Evan Nepean, Esq. dated on board the Overyssel, March 1, 1798.

SIR,

ENCLOSED herewith is a letter I have received from Mr. George Broad, commanding his Majesty's hired armed lugger Resolution, stating his having yesterday captured a French lugger privateer, mounting four swivels, with 17 men; and that he afterwards sunk her, she being very leaky.

I am, &c.

JOS. PEYTON.

Resolution Lugger, at Sea, Feb. 28.

SIR,

I BEG leave to acquaint you, at six A. M. Boulogne bearing E. S. E. distance about three leagues, the Dolphin armed cutter in company, I fell in with and captured, after a chace of four hours, Le Pou-Epie French lugger privateer, mounting 4 swivels besides small arms, and manned with 17 men, out two days from Dunkirk, but has made no captures. The lugger I sunk, she being so very leaky.

I am, &c.

GEORGE BROAD.

Admiral Peyton, Downs, &c.

ADMIRALTY-OFFICE, MARCH 5, 1798.

Copy of a Letter from Admiral Sir Richard King, Commander in Chief of his Majesty's Ships and Vessels at Plymouth, to Evan Nepean, Esq. dated March 3, 1798.

SIR,

I HEREWITH transmit, for the information of my Lords Commissioners of the Admiralty, a letter I received this day from Captain Manby of his Majesty's ship Charon, acquainting me of his having captured a French lugger privateer, named l'Alexandrine, carrying 4 swivels, 1 carriage gun, and [illegible] men.

I am, &c.

R. KING.

His Majesty's Ship Charon, off Torbay, March 2.

SIR,

I HAVE the honour to acquaint you, for the information of their Lordships, that this morning, the Bury Head bearing N. 6 W. 2 leagues, I chaced for three hours, and captured a fast-sailing lugger privateer, called l'Alexandrine, commanded by Anseline Septan,

tan, belonging to Breſt, but laſt from Morlaix, mounting 4 ſwivels and 1 carriage gun, with 28 men; out ſix days, but had not taken any thing.

I have the honour to be, &c.

THO. MANBY.

Admiral Sir Rich. King, Bart.

ADMIRALTY-OFFICE, MARCH 6, 1798.

Extract of a Letter from Admiral Sir Peter Parker, Bart. Commander in Chief of his Majeſty's Ships and Veſſels at Portſmouth, to Evan Nepean, Eſq. dated the 4th inſt.

ENCLOSED is a letter from Captain Bowyer, of the Cameleon ſloop, which I received this morning by the officer who brought in La Souffleur French privateer, captured by the ſaid ſloop on the 2d inſt.

Cameleon, March 3.

SIR,

I BEG leave to inform you, that on Thurſday the 1ſt March, at ten A. M. Guernſey bearing ſouth eight leagues, I obſerved a cutter, gave chace, and at half paſt five P. M. it falling little wind, and by the help of her oars, ſhe eſcaped under the forts on the Iſle of Baſs. If I had got three leagues more diſtance to run I ſhould have captured her. At three A. M. of the 2d, ſaw a cutter, gave chace, and at four took poſſeſſion of her. She proves to be the Souffleur, thirteen days from Cherbourg, mounting 4 carriage guns, 2 ſwivels, and 40 men, and having captured this cruize the veſſels as underneath, three of the maſters being on board me; and I am in hopes to retake ſome of thoſe veſſels, the wind being ſouth.

I have the honour to be, &c.

R. R. BOWYER.

P. S. I have ſent the privateer into port, and going in chace.

Peggy ſloop, of Cardigan, James Pritchard maſter, from Dover to Penzance, with wheat and barley.

Camilla brig, John M'Kenzie maſter, from Hull to Plymouth, with coals.

Delaval, Charles Mann maſter, from Sunderland, loaded with coals, bound to Plymouth.

Betſey, of Guernſey, Thomas Townſend maſter, from Guernſey, bound to Plymouth, with wine.

ADMIRALTY-OFFICE, MARCH 10.

A Liſt of Veſſels captured by his Majeſty's Ship Dædalus and Hornet Sloop, under the Command of H. L. Ball, Eſq.

Snow Rebecca (American) from Charleſtown in America, bound to the Iſland of Goree; part of her cargo, pitch, tar, dry goods, tobacco, coffee, molaſſes, and gunpowder. The naval ſtores and gunpowder taken out and landed at this port, and the veſſel liberated.

Ship Preſident (American bottom, with an Engliſh cargo), bound to the Iſland of Goree, taken by the enemy off the Iſlands de Loſs, and recaptured off the mouth of the River Gambia; laden with ſalt. Veſſel and cargo returned to the owner here, on ſalvage being paid.

Ship Quaker (late belonging to Liverpool, retaken) 260 tons, 10 guns, 36 men, trading on the coaſt, bound to the Iſland of Goree; laden with merchandize, and 337 ſlaves.

Sloop Ocean, retaken, late belonging to the Sierra Leone Company, from Goree, having been trading on the coaſt, bound to the Iſland of Goree; laden with cloth, iron, beads, and ten ſlaves.

Schooner La Proſperité (French) from Goree, bound to Goree, laden with Guinea corn. Diſpoſed of here.

Armed Ship Bell, 20 guns, deſtroyed at Goree.

(Signed) H. L. BALL.

ADMIRALTY-OFFICE, MARCH 13.

Extract of a Letter from Vice-Admiral Kingſmill, Commander in Chief of his Majeſty's Ships and Veſſels on the Coaſt of Ireland, to Evan Nepean, Eſq. dated at Cork, the 4th inſt.

THE Greyhound captured a Spaniſh ſhip, named La Poſta de Buenos Ayres, laden with hides and tallow, from Monte Video to Bilboa, which ſtood into the convoy. She is brought in here by the Magnanime, along with the James, of Liverpool, outward bound Guineaman, which, having beaten off one French privateer, had ſince ſtood an action of an hour and a half with another, but was captured after loſing her maſter and boatſwain, who were killed, and had two ſeamen wounded, one of whom is ſince dead. The ſhip was re-captured by the Magnanime on the 28th ult. in latitude 45 deg. 52 min. longitude 11 deg. 7 min.

ADMIRALTY-OFFICE, MARCH 17.

Copy of a Letter from Sir John Borlase Warren, K. B. to Evan Nepean, Esq. dated on board his Majesty's Ship Canada, off Isle Dieu, March 8.

SIR,

I TAKE the liberty of acquainting you, that this morning a convoy of the enemy was discovered within Isle Dieu, to whom I immediately gave chace with his Majesty's ships under my orders; but the breeze dying away, I made the signal for the boats of my squadron to chace, and I have the satisfaction to inform you, that the vessels mentioned on the inclosed list were captured by them. A schooner gun vessel and an armed lugger escaped into the Fromentine Passage, near the Island of Normentier.

Two of the prizes are numbered, and laden with naval stores for the armament equipping at Brest, for the intended expedition against England; the rest have wine and brandy for their cargoes, and were bound from Rochfort to the above port.

I have the honour to remain, Sir,
Your most obedient humble servant,
JOHN WARREN.

A List of Vessels captured by the Squadron under the Orders of Sir J. B. Warren, Bart. K. B.

Brig, from Rochefort, bound to Brest,
Brig, from ditto, to ditto,
numbered, and laden with naval stores as transports.

Five Brigs, from Rochefort, bound to Brest, laden with wine and brandy.

Three Chasse Marées, from ditto, to ditto, laden with wine and brandy.

One Chasse Marée, from ditto, to ditto, laden with wine and brandy, burnt, being on shore.

(Signed) JOHN WARREN.

ADMIRALTY-OFFICE, MARCH 20.

Extract of a Letter from Admiral Sir Peter Parker, Bart. Commander in Chief of his Majesty's Ships and Vessels at Portsmouth and Spithead, to Evan Nepean, Esq. dated the 17th inst.

THE Telemachus cutter arrived this morning from Dartmouth. In her way to Spithead she captured La Sophie, a French cutter privateer, of 4 guns and 20 men, as reported in the inclosed letter from Lieutenant Newton.

Telemachus, at Spithead, March 17.

SIR,

I HAVE the pleasure of acquainting you, that yesterday, at three o'clock in the afternoon, three miles from the Berry Head, I fell in with and gave chace to a cutter: at nine o'clock, two or three leagues to the northward of the Casket's Lights, I came up with and captured her. She is called La Sophie French cutter privateer, of 4 guns and 20 men, belonging to St. Maloes; had been from that place two days, and had taken nothing. I am happy to say that she was prevented from taking three English brigs that were very near her when I gave chace. At half past seven his Majesty's brig Sea Gull joined in the chace, and was in sight when I captured her.

I have the honour to be, &c.
THO NEWTON.

Adm. Sir Peter Parker, Bart.

ADMIRALTY-OFFICE, MARCH 31.

Copy of a Letter from Admiral the Earl of St. Vincent, K. B. Commander in Chief of his Majesty's Ships and Vessels on the Coast of Portugal, to Evan Nepean, Esq. dated on board the Ville de Paris, at Sea, Feb. 21, 1798.

SIR,

YOU will herewith receive letters from Captain Lord Henry Powlett, of his Majesty's ship the Thalia, and Captain Downman, of the Speedy sloop; the first giving an account of the capture of a French privateer, and the latter detailing an action between the Speedy and another of the enemy's privateers, which does great honour to her Captain, officers, and company.

I am, &c.
ST. VINCENT.

Thalia, at Sea, Feb. 16.

SIR,

ON the 5th inst. at four, A. M. Cape Finisterre being S. W. 70 leagues, I came up with and captured the Antoine French privateer brig, mounting 16 guns, and having 70 men: she was returning from a cruize to Rochelle, having captured five neutral vessels.

I am, &c.
H. POWLETT.

Geo. Hope, Esq.
His Majesty's Ship Alcmene,

Speedy, Tagus, Feb. 16.

MY LORD,

I HAVE the honour to acquaint you, that on the 3d instant, at day-light, being

being 17 leagues west of Vigo, we discovered a brig bearing down on us with all sail set. At three P. M. being within half a mile of us, she hauled her wind, and opened her fire; on which we made all sail to close, engaging her until half past five, when she tacked and made sail from us. I immediately tacked, continuing to engage till half past seven, when, from her advantage of sailing and little wind, she got out of gun-shot. Owing to the great swell, we received little damage, having only our fore-topmast shot through, with some of the running rigging cut. It falling calm, and the vessels separating against all our efforts with the sweeps, I had the mortification, about twelve o'clock, to see her fire several guns at our prize that we had taken the day before. Owing to the good conduct of the master, who with 12 men were on board the prize, battened down 26 Spaniards, and made their escape in a small boat. At day-light a breeze of wind sprung up, which enabled us to fetch her. At eight o'clock, she being within gun-shot, tacked, and made all sail from us, rowing with her sweeps at the same time. We chaced her until noon, when they, finding she had the heels of us, shortened sail, wore, and stood towards us, with a red flag flying at the main-top-gallant-mast head. At half past twelve, being within pistol shot, we began to engage her, with the wind upon the larboard quarter. At two, observing her fire to slacken, I thought it a good opportunity to lay her on board, but at that instant she wore, and came to the wind on the starboard tack; but finding us close upon her starboard quarter, and from her braces and bow lines being shot away, our yard coming square, she took the opportunity to put before the wind, and made all sail from us. We immediately wore after her, firing musquetry at each other for 20 minutes, and so soon as the lower mast was secured, set our studding sails, and continued the chace until seven P. M. when we lost sight, from her superior sailing. I then hauled our wind, and made short tacks all night to fall in with our prize; at day-light saw her to windward; at ten P. M. retook her, with ten Frenchmen on board. I learn from the prizemaster, the brig is called the Papillon, 360 tons burthen, pierced for 18 guns, mounting 14, 4 twelve and 10 nine pounders, manned with 160 men. We had five men killed and four badly wounded. I have to regret the loss of Lieutenant Dutton, and Mr. Johnson, boatswain, amongst the killed. I beg leave to recommend to your Lordship's notice Mr. Marshall, master, for his good conduct during the action. Every praise is due to the ship's company for their good behaviour. As all our lower masts, bowsprit, main boom, both topmasts, and most of the yards were shot through, with all the standing and running rigging cut, I thought proper to put into Lisbon to repair our damage.

I have the honour to be, &c.

HUGH DOWNMAN.

[Another Letter from his Lordship mentions the Emerald, Capt. Waller, having captured a French privateer Le Chasseur barque, pierced for 16 guns, but mounts only 8, and 72 men.]

ADMIRALTY-OFFICE, MARCH 31.

Extract of a Letter from Sir John Borlase Warren, K. B. Captain of his Majesty's Ship Canada, to Evan Nepean, Esq. dated Pertuis D'Antioche, the 14th of March 1798.

I BEG leave to inform you, that on the night of the 13th inst. I stood into the Pertuis D'Antioche with his Majesty's ships under my orders, and anchored near Basque Road; and have the satisfaction of acquainting you, that the boats of the squadron captured the vessels mentioned on the list which accompanied this letter.

A List of Vessels belonging to the French Republic, captured by the Squadron under the Orders of Commodore Sir John Borlase Warren, K. B. the Pertius D'Antioche, on the 14th of March 1798.

Brig L'Esperance, from Bourdeaux bound to Nantz, laden with brandy, wine, &c. &c.

Brig Heureux Succes, from Bourdeaux to Rochfort, laden with ditto.

Brig Martin Marie, from ditto to ditto, laden with ditto.

Brig St. Etienne, from ditto to ditto, laden with ditto.

Brig La Virginie, from ditto to ditto, laden with ditto.

Chasse Marée St. Julian, from ditto to ditto, laden with ditto.

Chasse Marée, from ditto to ditto, laden with ditto.

Chasse

Chasse Marée, from ditto to ditto, laden with ditto.
Chasse Marée, from ditto to ditto, laden with ditto.

(Signed) JOHN WARREN.

[This Gazette likewise contains two Extracts of Letters to Sir R. Onslow; the first mentions the sloop Echo to have fallen in on the 23d inst. to the northward of Camperdown, with a French cutter privateer, mounting 10 guns, which she drove on shore and destroyed. The other from Capt. Wallis, of the Proserpine, stating his having detained a Dutch galliot, which he fell in with off St. Abb's Head, the Captain not giving a satisfactory account of himself.]

[FROM OTHER PAPERS.]

PARIS.

In the sitting of the Council of Five Hundred, of the 14th instant, Citizen Gausan delivered a philippic on the subject of the intended invasion of this country. "The hatred against the English Government (says he) must be national. *A war of extermination* shall soon be commenced against a people who have become an object of execration to all nations on earth. In order to accelerate that moment, let every speaker conclude his speech with the words of Cato—'*Delenda est Carthago*;' and let the President rise each sitting with these words: "*Vengeance against the English Government, the oppresser of all nations.*" Received with applause, ordered to be printed, and the motion referred to a committee.

Copenhagen, March 29. Citizen Grouvelle, the French Envoy here, chusing to take umbrage at the Croix de St. Louis worn at this residence by various Emigrants and Danish Officers, who had formerly served in France, has obtained of our Court the suppression of this emblem of the old monarchy, which has accordingly been laid down by royal order a fortnight ago.

The finances have likewise been touched upon, and a loan, or rather contribution of six millions of Danish marks [150.000l.] demanded by Grouvelle a few days since. He urges, that his masters want it, and it is feared he will succeed in obtaining at least one-half of the sum required, by way of quietus, notwithstanding the great inconvenience which the public purse must feel by this drawback, at a time when the nation is struggling against the late disasters to which the great fire and a neutral war have exposed it.

ARRETE OF THE DIRECTORY.

March 31.

The Executive Directory, considering the accounts which have been laid before it by the Minister of Marine and the Colonies, during his late residence at Brest, and reflecting that the want of concert between the operations of the army and the fleet, intended to serve in the expedition against England, opposes obstacles to the necessary dispatch, and may retard the success of it, issues the following arrete:

ART. I. General Buonaparte shall repair to Brest in the course of the present decade, to take the command of the Army of England.

2. He is invested with the controul and direction of all the land and naval stores that are to be employed in the expedition against England.

3. The present arrete shall not be printed. The Ministers of War and of the Marine are charged in their respective departments with the execution of it.

MERLIN, President.
LA GARDE, Secretary.

ROME.

The following is the spirited letter of the Officers of the French army at Rome to General Berthier, on the subject of the peculation of which some officers of the Staff had been guilty.

"*Citizen General*,

"The rapid march of the Army of Italy to Rome, to avenge the murder committed upon the person of General Duphot, is an undoubted proof of the eagerness with which every Frenchman is ready to sacrifice his life for the liberty and happiness of his country. Nevertheless, certain individuals, invested with authority, go through all the richest houses in this city, and carry off the most valuable effects without giving any receipt. Such offences ought not to pass with impunity: they cry for vengeance: they disgrace the French name, which now in a peculiar manner is calculated to inspire respect throughout the universe. Yes; we swear by the Eternal, in whose temple (the Rotunda) we are assembled, that we disapprove of all the spoliations committed in the city of Rome and other places of the Ecclesiastical States.

States. We profess contempt and hatred for the base individuals who have been guilty of them. We swear likewise, that henceforth we will cease to be the instruments of these monsters who abuse our courage. The soldiers and the officer suffer the severest distress from the arrears of their pay being so long undischarged, and yet the means of payment are great. There are in the military chest several millions, while three millions would be sufficient to discharge the pay which is due to us. We insist upon it that the troops shall be paid, and that within twenty-four hours. The accounts of each corps are already made up, consequently their ordinary pay can be easily adjusted; and, with regard to the arrears since Prairial last, the accounts can be made up in forty-eight hours. We likewise insist, that the effects carried off under various pretexts from houses and churches belonging to foreign powers with whom we are at peace shall be instantly restored, and that all these edifices be reinstated in the situation in which they stood before our entry into Rome. Besides the discharge of our pay, we insist upon vengeance being inflicted upon the robberies committed by our superior officers, and by those wasteful and corrupt Administrations which night and day indulge in the most scandalous luxury and debauchery. Citizen General, you have complete authority in your hands; it is in your power to exercise the utmost severity against those miscreants by whom, we repeat, we are disgraced. We tell you plainly at the same time, that if you do not put a stop to the excesses which prevail, and punish the authors of those which have been committed, we throw upon you the disgrace by which we are threatened, since you will then be considered as their accomplice in the guilt. We still wish to flatter ourselves, however, that you are innocent, and that your future conduct will prove it; but as the principles which we profess in this Address may be misrepresented, we apprise you that we are to send a copy of it to the Directory, and procure its insertion in the Journals of the French Republic. We likewise shall have it printed, and posted at Rome in both languages, to prove to the Roman People our innocence, with respect to the crimes committed against them. If you think it of importance, Citizen General, to possess our esteem (that is, the esteem of the army) you will not lose a moment in giving us the most prompt and complete justice.

"Health and respect!"

[Followed by three pages of Signatures.]

⁎ It is worthy of remark, however, that this lettet has never been published entire in the Paris papers. We have translated it from one of the German French Journals.

WEST INDIES.

By the Leeward Island Mail we have received some very circumstantial advices of what has passed in the West Indies respecting Lord Camelford, who was tried by a Court Martial on the 13th of January last, at Fort Royal Bay, for the murder of Lieutenant Peterson, and acquitted.

Antigua, Jan. 23, 1798.

On the 13th inst. died at English Harbour, Charles Peterson, Esq. First Lieutenant of his Majesty's ship Perdrix. This event was occasioned by a dispute between the deceased and Lord Camelford, upon the right of commanding at English Harbour. Lord Camelford commanded his Majesty's sloop of war the Favorite, by virtue of an order or warrant from Admiral Harvey; and Mr. Peterson, though an older lieutenant than Lord Camelford, had lately served on board that ship under his command; but having been removed to the Perdrix, and Lord Camelford not having a commission as master and commander, Mr. Peterson being then at English harbour, supposing himself to be the commanding officer, and, under that idea, issued some orders to Lord Camelford, which were answered by other orders from Lord C. to Mr. Peterson. Upon Mr. Peterson's refusal to obey these orders, a Lieutenant, with a party of marines, were sent to put him under arrest, and Mr. P. prepared for resistance, and ordered the crew of the Perdrix to arm in his defence. But before any conflict took place, Lord Camelford arrived, went up to Mr. P. and demanded if he would obey his orders or not, and upon being answered in the negative, he immediately shot him dead upon the spot.

An inquest was taken by the coroner the next day; but the jury, not being willing to take upon themselves the determination of the question upon whom the command at English Harbour had devolved, found only that the deceased had been

been shot by Lord Camelford in consequence of a mutiny.

The following is an Extract of a Letter from an Officer in his Majesty's ship Vengeance, dated Antigua, Feb. 9.

"No doubt you have heard of the death of Lieutenant Peterson, of his Majesty's Ship Perdrix, who was shot by Lord Camelford. The circumstances are as follow:

"Lord Camelford has the rank of master and commander, and has the command of his Majesty's sloop of war the Favorite. The Favorite and Perdrix were lying in English Harbour on Saturday the 13th of January, at which time Captain Fahie, of the Perdrix, was absent in St. Kitts. Mr. Peterson was First Lieutenant of the Perdrix. Lord Camelford, as being commanding officer at that time in English Harbour, ordered Lieutenant Peterson to row guard in the harbour for that night. This order Lieutenant Peterson refused to obey. Captain Fahie being Lord Camelford's senior officer, and his Lordship having therefore, in his opinion, no right to give the order. Both ships were hauled along-side the dock-yard, repairing, and the companies of each ship collected round the party in the dock yard, where the altercation began. Many words passed between the Lieutenant and his Lordship, but still Mr. Peterson refused to obey. About twelve of the crew of the Perdrix came to the spot armed in a few minutes afterwards, and Lord Camelford brought six of his marines to the place, armed also. Mr. Peterson now drew up his men in a line, and he stood at their head with a sword by his side; Lord Camelford also drew up his six men in a line fronting the Perdrix's people, and distant about four yards. His Lordship then quitted the place for about two minutes, and returned with a pistol in his hand, which he had borrowed of an officer of the yard. Mr. Peterson was standing at the head of his men, as before, with his sword drawn, the point of it resting on the ground. In this position Lord Camelford went up to him with his pistol in his hand, and said, "Do you still persist in refusing to obey my orders?" To which the Lieutenant answered, "Yes, I do refuse." On which Lord Camelford instantly clapped the pistol to his right breast, and fired. Mr. Peterson fell on his back immediately, and never spoke a word more, or moved, as the ball went entirely through his body. His corpse was then carried into the capstan-house, where Lord Camelford attended and examined the body. The armed part of the crews of the two ships quietly went on board their respective ships, and Lord Camelford gave himself up as a prisoner to Captain Matson, of the Beaver sloop of war, in which ship he was carried up to the Admiral in Fort Royal Bay, and there tried and acquitted. His Lordship gave in a very admirably written defence, containing eighteen pages, very closely written. He is now returned to this place, and is again in command of his ship. Lieutenant Peterson was a native of Nevis, of a very respectable family there, and quite a youth.

The following is the sentence of a Court-Martial assembled and held on board his Majesty's ship Invincible, in Fort Royal Bay, Martinique, the 20th of January 1798, and held by adjournment every day afterwards (Sundays excepted) until the 25th.

Present, William Cayley, Esq. Captain of his Majesty's ship Invincible, and Senior Captain of his Majesty's ships and vessels in Fort Royal Bay, Martinique, President.

Captains
Jemmet Mainwaring,
Richard Brown,
Charles Ekins,
and
Alexander S. Burrowes.

The Court (being duly sworn according to Act of Parliament) in pursuance of an order from Henry Harvey, Esq. Rear Admiral of the Red, and Commander in Chief of his Majesty's ships and vessels employed and to be employed at Barbadoes and the Leeward Islands, and in the Seas adjacent, proceeded to try the Right Honourable Lord Camelford, acting Commander of his Majesty's sloop Favorite, for the death of Lieutenant Charles Peterson, of his Majesty's ship Perdrix, on the evening of the 13th instant, in the naval yard of Antigua; and having heard the whole of the evidence adduced on the occasion, and what the Prisoner had to offer in his defence, and maturely and deliberately weighed and considered the same; and being fully sensible of the necessity of prompt measures in cases of mutiny, are unanimously of opinion, that the very extraordinary and manifest disobedience of Lieutenant Peterson, both before and at the instant of

of his death, to the lawful orders of Lord Camelford, the senior Officer at English Harbour at that time, and the violent measures taken by Lieutenant Peterson to resist the same, by arming the Perdrix's ship's company, were acts of mutiny highly injurious to the discipline of his Majesty's service: The Court do therefore unanimously adjudge, that the Right-Honourable Lord Camelford be honourably acquitted, and he is hereby unanimously and honourably acquitted accordingly.

WM. CAYLEY.
JEM. MAINWARING.
C. EKINS,
RICH. BROWN,
A. S. BURROWES.
J. H. BRIGGS, Judge Advocate on the occasion.

DOMESTIC INTELLIGENCE.

MARCH 26.

THIS morning Mr. Barrett, of No. 72, Cheapside, a wholesale dealer in the Manchester line, was apprehended by Lawrence, a City Marshalman, at the Cross Keys, on the Surry side of Blackfriars Bridge, on a charge of having forged, or being concerned in forging, several bills on the house of Mr. Stanfield, in Watling-street, who is also in the Manchester line. On his being first apprehended, he denied his name, but on being identified by a person who knew him, he resigned himself. When he arrived at the Poultry Compter, he sent to the Lord Mayor, requesting he would indulge him with a private hearing, to which his Lordship immediately consented. His examination came on at seven o'clock in the evening, previous to which, two officers were sent to his house by his Lordship, to seize all papers and letters, as it was expected that some important matters would be developed respecting the forgeries in which Mrs. Adamson, Wilkinson, and Kavana, are involved, which turned out to be the fact. Several letters were found, which have been received from houses in different parts of the country, threatening him with immediate apprehension if their bills were not taken up, as they had some suspicion they were forgeries. These bills were paid.

It is dreadful to relate the many bills that appeared to be in circulation, purporting to be drawn at Guernsey, America, and various places, payable and accepted in the names of persons who have no existence, the most part of which are directed to be paid at No. 24, Old Change, the late residence of Kavana; but almost every bill is accepted by a different name.

At the time appointed he was brought before the Lord Mayor at the Mansion-House, when Mr. Stanfield attended his examination, and the bill of 54l. 1s. was produced on which the prosecution was brought, and which bore the indorsement of Mr. Barrett, from whom Mr. Stanfield swore he received it. The bill purported to be drawn at Bristol in America, by Andrew Moxam, on Richard Griffin, No. 24, Old Change, in favour of Samuel Ross and Son. Proper enquiry had been made, but no such person could be found. Mr. Stanfield further deposed, that he was the holder of two other bills which had been shewn to Mr. Barrett, who informed him they would not be honoured, as they were all fictious names. He was accordingly committed to the care of two officers, who each took hold of an arm till they arrived at the gate of the Compter, when the turnkey went forward to open it, and left the prisoner with his partner. Mr. Barrett availed himself of the moment, made a sudden spring from under his arm, and effected his escape.

AARIL 6. A small party of Gentlemen from the city, composed of Messrs. John Mellish (of the house of John Gore and Co. of Bishopsgate-street), Mr. William Bosanquet, of Bishopsgate-street, and Mr. Peter Pole, of Mansfield-street, Portland-place, quitted town for Windsor, with a view of taking a few days hunting with his Majesty's stag hounds, these Gentlemen accompanied the hounds on Saturday. His Majesty, understanding they were from the city, and gentlemen who ranked highly in the commercial world, directed that a deer of much speed and bottom should be turned out on Tuesday for their diversion at Langley Broom. A chace of many hours was the consequence of this arrangement: the deer was turned out about nine o'clock in the morning, and was taken at three in the afternoon, after a run of an unusual

[illegible]ual distance, between Chertsey and Staines.

After the chace had ended, the gentlemen returned to the castle at Salthill, where Mr. Mellish had left his carriage, for which place the party set off for [illegible] immediately after dinner. Post-[illegible] were put to the carriage, and they were proceeding on their way to town, when, about half an hour past eight, and within a quarter of a mile of the Magpies, on Hounslow Heath, they were attacked by two footpads, who started out of a hedge, one of whom stood at the heads of the horses, while the other went to the side of the carriage, and, without any previous intimation, instantly fired a pistol, the contents of which passed through the window on the left-hand side, through the frame of that on the opposite side. On the windows being put down, the assassins demanded the fire-arms in the chaise; they were informed by the gentlemen there were none, whereupon a second pistol was discharged into the carriage, and their money demanded. Mr. Mellish gave his watch, Mr. Pole a note-case, containing some small bank-notes, and Mr. Bosanquet gave them all the money he had in his pocket. Neither of them expressed a desire of resistance, but immediately surrendered their property. After the robbers had obtained their booty, and before the carriage was allowed to proceed, a third pistol was discharged from the right-hand side of the carriage, the contents of which entering the window in an oblique direction, and, Mr. Mellish being seated in the left corner of the carriage, unfortunately struck him in the forehead. Mr. Pole, who was seated in the opposite corner, received the gunpowder in his face and eyes, where it lodged, and for a short space of time deprived him of his sight. The person who fired this last pistol, after uttering a most horrid oath, directed the boy to drive on. They had not proceeded many yards when Mr. Bosanquet asked his companions if they had received any injury. To which Mr. Mellish replied, that he feared he was hit on the head; and, on coming up to the light at the Magpies, [illegible] and clothes were perceived to be covered with blood; the ball from [illegible] last pistol had entered his forehead about half inch above the right eye. He was much exhausted from the loss of blood, and was carried up stairs at the Magpies, and laid on a bed. A messenger was dispatched instantly to Hounslow for assistance, and Mr. Frogley, an eminent surgeon and apothecary of that place, in proceeding thither, was stopped and robbed by the same gang. The seat of the wound was too complicated and difficult perhaps for Mr. Frogley's single interference, and accordingly a messenger was dispatched to London, who brought down Messrs. Blizard, Jones, and Rush; by whose united aid, however, the situation of the bullet could not be discovered. Mr. Mellish died on Sunday.

The Commission for the trial of the persons in custody for High Treason, was opened at Maidstone before the Justices Buller and Heath; and on Thursday morning Mr. O'Conner, Mr. O'Coigley, Mr Binns, Mr. Alley, Jeremiah Leary (Mr. O'Conner's servant) were brought to the bar.

Mr. Justice Buller informed them, that the Grand Jury of the county had found a bill of indictment against them for High Treason; that the Court intended to adjourn to the 30th instant, when they would be arraigned, and that probably their trials would come on the next day. He then asked if the prisoners had any thing to pray of the court.

Mr. O'Conner said, he wished to know if he was informal in asking whether his trial could not be put off till a later day, as he might have occasion to bring witnesses from Ireland.

Mr. Justice Buller answered, that the Court could say nothing to that; but that, if he wished to have counsel assigned him, it could now be done. Mr. Plomer and Mr. Dallas are said to be his Counsel

Mr. Binns desired that Mr. Gurney might be assigned as one of his Counsel; Mr. Alley made the same request for Mr. Ferguson; and Jeremiah Leary for Mr. Scott. The Court gave orders accordingly.

The opening of the commission brought a great number of persons to Maidstone. The principal inns were quite crowded. The witnesses for the Crown were thirty-one in number.

The following is an extract from the Charge of Judge Buller:

"Our enquiries, as appears by our commission, are to be confined to High Treason and Mis-prision of Treason. It was the happiness of this country, for a series of years, to be almost strangers to the crime of Treason, until new principles and opinions were adopted in France, and which have unfortunately misled the minds of unthinking people, and

and which were breached by the discontented in this Country, who have pursued means which tend to the introduction of the same kind of anarchy and confusion which lately prevailed in France. Powerful as these opinions have been in France, and extensive as have been their influence, they cannot make way in the minds and affections of the steady and the sober part of the people of this country; because our Constitution shews us, that men may, with us, live happy if they please; and the Law shows equal protection from the highest to the lowest, to all the members of our community. In the present state of our constitution and government, we have nothing to fear from power and authority, for the civil magistrate can only act on the advice of others, and they are responsible for their conduct, and cannot give any advice but such as the law of the realm sanctions. We have full security for our freedom, for no law can be enacted which will not render every member of the Legislative Body liable to its effect, as well as the poorest subject in the realm; and the law, while it restrains vice, is also the security of virtue. There is not in this country one rule or measure of action for the rich, and another for the poor; both are equally governed by the law: rank, fortune, and authority have, with us, no power to oppress the needy; every crime which one man may commit towards another is prohibited, and the aggressor is punished by the law. Every grievance which a man feels, every injury he sustains, is redressed and repaired by the law. It is in this system of human society, that true and valuable equality consists. Difference of rank and station is the certain effect of such a system; men, by superior talents and superior application, excel their neighbours, and virtue itself would be left without one of its happiest incentives, if the prudent and industrious were put upon a footing with the dissipated and idle.

"It may, perhaps, seem strange to some, that a number of men should wish to adopt another form of Government; but it was the observation of a very wise man, "that he who goes and tells the people that they are not so well governed as they ought to be, will never want hearers." The reason for it is a very plain one; the secrets that belong to a Government, the difficulties and perplexities of it are great, and almost innumerable; they are also, many of them at least, inevitable, and the people at large have not sufficient judgment to consider duly of these things. Among these disadvantages, that are inseparable from every State, much mischief may be done by designing men; much mischief has been done by dwelling on imperfections which are inseparable from every human system, and by imputing all the evils which happen to a State, to the general corruption of its rulers; by which artifice the people are taught that they ought, for their own safety, to take the Government into their own hands. They would do well to consider, whether any change of Government could serve them. They would do well to remember, that Government, even if Monarchy were no part of it, must, from the nature of the thing, soon fall into the hands of a few, and the condition of the mass of the people would not be in the least improved. Under our present system, we see daily that private individuals, by the due and diligent application of their talents, acquire large fortunes, and obtain the highest ranks and honours; of the truth of this, the instances are numerous in every department. But as no State ever did, nor ever could, satisfy all descriptions of men, we have had, and we still have, those who are discontented. One man thinks his merits are neglected, and imputes the fault to the Government under which he lives, although, in truth, he may over-rate his value.

"Others have brought themselves to indigence, or embarrassment, by their own imprudence, and conceive that a general change of things will better their condition; such descriptions of men look to anarchy and confusion as the chance of their relief. In the due administration of the Law, and the regular course of Government, they can hope for no advantage. They are in haste to better their condition; they therefore wish for that disorder in the State, by which they hope, but they vainly hope, to obtain in a day, and on the sudden, that affluence and honour, which is properly the reward only of a virtuous and long life. Such men have existed, more or less numerously, at all times, and it has been the policy of the Law of England to check and thwart their views. To guard against such turbulent spirits, the common Law, and also the Statute, have made various provisions."

His Lordship then went into a description of the various acts and intents which constitute High Treason, and concluded with assuring the Jury, that the

Court would be ready on every occasion, when they were in doubt, to aid them with their advice.

13. This evening, at seven o'clock, Mr. Sylvester, and three other messengers belonging to the Duke of Portland's office, together with three Bow-street officers, and Emmerson, beadle of Manchester, arrived in town from that place with the following persons apprehended by them on Tuesday night and Wednesday morning, on suspicion of High Treason, viz. James Dixon, James Hughes, and Andrew Dogherty, weavers; [illegible] Dodds, a taylor; William Cowdrey, a printer; Moses Fry, a taylor; Thomas Towle, a spinner; and William Chetham, a cotton-manufacturer. They were all safely lodged in the House of Correction in Cold-bath fields. They were escorted to London by different parties of the military. An attempt was made at Manchester to rescue Hughes, which, by the vigilance of the officers, was defeated. The papers found upon the prisoners are left in the possession of Mr. Floud.

The brother of Cowdrey was also apprehended, but nothing appearing to criminate him, he was discharged at Manchester. All the above prisoners, except Chetham and Cowdrey, are Irishmen.

It is asserted, that the persons brought from Manchester are accused of having administered an oath, supposed similar to that of the United Irish, to 150 soldiers, and many others.

One of the Cowdreys was lately employed as a compositor on one of the London anti-ministerial prints. His father, if we mistake not, is in custody for having printed a libel.

19. The most fortunate discoveries of the designs of the traitors to their country have resulted from the apprehending of the persons at Manchester. Sixteen persons belonging to the London Corresponding Society were the night before last taken into custody, and at twelve o'clock last night, another division of the Society (and we believe the head of it) called the Executive Committee, whilst sitting in high consult.

This Committee had long met, very secretly, in a large old building in the passage leading out of Newcastle-street, Strand, into Craven-buildings. Sixteen members of the Society were last night found sitting, with a box, books, papers, &c. and several desks, [illegible] the secretaries of the different divisions were there to take down the minutes of the resolutions of the Executive Committee. There was also an elevated seat like a pulpit. Eight of these democrats were first conveyed to Carpmeal's, in Bow-street, while the other eight remained under guard: the second eight were afterwards taken away, and all of them were lodged in secure custody. The box, with the papers and the books tied on the outside of it, was taken away by the King's Messenger.

Among the various papers that have been found in possession of the confederacy, is a letter from the Corresponding Society to their coadjutors at Manchester, complaining *that they have no arms*, and that for want of them they cannot act with any considerable effect. In answer to this application, they are told by *their brethren* at Manchester, " The best arms you can employ is FIRE!"

Further arrests of members of the Corresponding Society were made the next day, both in town and country. In a house in Cow Cross, where some of them were taken, 500 pikes and daggers were found.

Among those arrested in Craven House were Lemaitre, who was implicated in the plot for attempting to kill the King by means of an air-gun; Galloway, Secretary; and Hodgson, the hatter, of Westminster. They had long assembled in the room. The house was kept by an old woman, and is inhabited by other persons. This old woman, in sweeping the floor, picked up a card, which, upon shewing to some persons, discovered the business of the meetings. It is supposed that some very important information has been obtained.

Among the papers seized belonging to the Committee of the Corresponding Society, was one called " The [illegible] Light to enlighten the Nations of Europe in their way towards Peace and Happiness," partly extracted from a blasphemous French publication, tending to excite, by way of dialogue, the middling and lower orders of the people, and the soldiery, against the Legislative, Ecclesiastical, and Magisterial authorities.

Bone, the Bookseller (who kept in Lower Holborn a Reading Room for the Democrats), and Spence, in Little Turnstile, who published *Pigs' Meat, or Food for Swine*, are among the persons arrested.

Plymouth,

Plymouth, April 3. We are extremely concerned to announce the loss of his Majesty's ship the Pallas, of 32 guns, the Hon. Capt. Curzon.

The Pallas arrived in Plymouth Sound on Tuesday morning, from a cruize off the coast of France. Soon after she anchored, a heavy gale of wind came on from the S. by W. attended with a most tremendous sea, which continued with increasing violence until about seven o'clock on Wednesday morning, when she parted with one of her anchors, and drove much nearer to the shore before her other anchors could bring her up. The yards and topmasts were then struck, and she rode with an apparent degree of safety until half past eight, when she again began to drive. The crew now cut away all her masts, to prevent her holding so much wind; but, notwithstanding all their exertions, she did not bring up, though with three anchors ahead, until the after part struck upon the rocks in the Bay, between Withy Hedge and Mount Batten Point. The tide, by this time, was at strong ebb, and the ship remained with her head to the sea, being kept in that situation by means of her cables and anchors until a quarter past three o'clock, the sea making a free and tremendous break over her. Though now quite aground abaft, the sea raised her fore-part so much, that the cables parted, and the surf heaving her broadside round, beat against her with so much fury, that she was every minute completely hid from the view of the spectators. Whilst in this situation, every hope of the crew being saved seemed at an end; but providentially, from the circumstance of her drawing less water forward than abaft, every succeeding surf forced her bow round nearer to the land, until she got again nearly end on with her stern to the sea. The ship being now quite aground, fore and aft, she was thus made to heel towards the shore, and by the latter fortunate circumstance, the crew were sheltered from the violent beat of the sea, and exposed only to the spray, which every minute formed a cloud over them. In this state the ship lay till eleven o'clock, when the crew were out of danger, and by noon the tide had left her so as to enable the officers and men to get ashore with safety. The gale abated about one, and the crew, with the people from the dock-yard, began to get out the stores, the greater part of which will be saved. A more melancholy scene, for at least two hours, could not be witnessed, as no other prospect appeared during that time than the loss of the whole crew, because, in their then situation, no assistance could possibly be given to them, either on the land or sea side. On board the Pallas, one man only lost his life, and he was killed by the fall of the mainmast. The ship was reduced to such a state of wreck, that she could not be got off, and it was expected she would fall to pieces the next flood tide.

A boat belonging to the Canada, in attempting to go to the relief of the Pallas, was upset, and Mr. Massey, acting Lieutenant of the Canada, and three seamen, were unfortunately drowned.

MARRIAGES.

FEBRUARY 26.

HENRY Hartley, esq. barrister at law, to Lady Louisa Lumley.

MARCH 13. Henry Revel Reynolds, esq. to Miss Ann Mitford.

24. Sir Thomas Trollope, bart. to Miss Thorold, daughter of Sir John Thorold, bart.

APRIL 10. James Mackintosh, esq. of Lincoln's-inn, to Miss Allen, of Cressely, in the county of Pembroke.

Dr. Cory, master of Emmanuel College, and vice-chancellor of Cambridge, to Miss Apthorpe, third daughter of the Rev. Dr. Apthorpe, prebendary of Finsbury.

MONTHLY OBITUARY.

MARCH 9.

AT Berkeley, N. Hickes, esq.

11. At Burford, Oxfordshire, Thomas Willes, esq.

14. At Salisbury, in her 90th year, Mrs. Long, relict of Walter Long, esq. of that city.

16. At Blackheath hill, Greenwich, aged 56, Mrs. Mary Snodgrass, wife of Gabriel Snodgrass, esq. surveyor of the East India Company's shipping.

At Chichester, James Lloydd, esq.

17. At Hayes, Middlesex, Mr. John Smith, late of St. John's, Westminster.

At King's Mills, near Inverness, Mr. Geo. Rame, writer.

18. At Bath, the Rev. John A. Hunter, son of Dr. Hunter, of York.

At Gloucester, Abraham Rudhall, esq.

Mr. William Jenkins, one of the clerks of the Bank, of a decline. He was remarkable for his height, and was buried, by permission of the Governors of the Bank, in the ground within that building, which formerly was the burial ground of St. Christopher's church. He was aged 31 years, and his outer coffin measured more than 8 feet in length.

19. Mr. Ravenhill, dancing master, at Shrewsbury.

20. Mr. Robert Parnell, apothecary, in Holborn.

Mr. Marmaduke Vavasour, tanner, of Oulton, near Leeds.

At Mossyvale, near Lisburne, Mr. James Agnew Linnen, merchant.

Lately, at Hull, aged 38 years, the Rev. Thomas Carter, late minister of the Ebenezer chapel, Dagger-lane, in that town.

21. In Cowley-street, Westminster, Captain Nathaniel Bateman, of the royal navy.

At Newcastle upon Tyne, Captain Walter Saunders, of the East Middlesex militia.

At Halifax, Yorkshire, Mr. Michael Dillon, merchant, of Dublin.

At Dronfield, Yorkshire, aged 94 years and 11 months, Mrs. Anne Ockley, daughter of the Rev. Simon Ockley, professor of Arabic in the University of Cambridge in the reign of Queen Anne, and author of The History of the Saracens, and other learned works.

Mr. Thomas Wroe, formerly merchant at Leeds.

22. At Hackney, Mr. Gatfield, sen.

At Winchester, the Countess Dowager of Banbury.

In Grafton-street, Mr. Haywood, brother in law to Lord Howe.

23. At Howsfield Grove, Palmer's Green Edmonton, in his 82d year, Mr. [illegible] Smith, many years partner in the [illegible] Freame and Barclay, bankers, Lombard-street.

At Downton, Mr. Sheffield, surgeon there.

At Chelmsford. Mr. Thomas Parker, adjutant of the Ayrshire fencible cavalry.

At Winchester, Mrs. Eden, relict of Dr. Eden, prebendary and archdeacon of that cathedral.

At Liverpool, Captain Peter Lawson.

24. Mr. Thomas Jackson, of the Norwich company of comedians, aged 57. He formerly performed two or three seasons at the Haymarket.

The Rev. Mr. Montgomery, of Milton, near Northampton.

Sir Theophilus Biddulph, bart. of Berdingbury, Warwickshire.

25. Colin Campbell, comptroller of the customs at Campbeltown.

26. William Gill, esq. aged 78, many years a wholesale stationer in Abchurch-lane. He was some time common-councilman for Walbrook ward, for which district he was chosen alderman in 1781, served the office of sheriff that year, and lord-mayor in 1788 9.

At Monmouth, Harford Jones, esq. in his 60th year.

At Sheffield, the Rev. John Harmer, dissenting minister: he was seized, at the shop of Messrs. Ridgard and Bennet, booksellers, with the *angina pectoris*, and expired immediately.

27. At Goldstone, near Sandwich, John Curling, esq.

At Lewes, Sussex, Mrs. Lane, relict of Thomas Lane M. D.

28. Mr. Inglsby, in the 117th year of his age, who had been 95 years a domestic in the family of Lady Webster.

30. Mr. John Seaman, of Middlewich, Cheshire, aged 81.

31. At High Wycombe, Bucks, Thos. Shrimpton, esq.

Mr. Stephen Jeffard, of the Isle of Thanet, aged 81 years.

Lately, in the Lock Hospital, on Lazar's hill, Dublin, the once beautiful and much admired Mrs. Porter.

APRIL 1. The Right Hon. Louisa Lady Willoughby de Broke, in her 60th year. She was sister to the late Earl of Guildford and the present Bishop of Winchester.

At Yateley, Hants, aged 75, Joseph Edgar, esq late of Weymouth.

Mr. Matthew Kitchin, of Birmingham.

At Hallow Park, Worcestershire, Thomas Berwick, esq. late of Frampton upon Severn, Gloucestershire.

2. At Bristol Hotwells, in his 19th year, Sir Anthony Fitzherbert, bart. of Tissington, in Derbyshire.

At

At Edinburgh, Lady Maxwell, wife of Sir William Maxwell

At Clapham Common, Samuel B. Parkman, esq of Boston, in America.

At Lichfield, Mr. Samuel Harrison, alderman of that city.

3. Mr. Richard Lobb of Lambeth, formerly a bookseller at Chelmsford, and for 18 years editor of a periodical publication.

Robert Baron, esq. of Rownhams, in the county of Hant, aged 90.

Major Woolhead, esq. of the navy office.

4. At Woolwich, Major-General Phipps, of the corps of royal engineers.

The Rev. Henry Jenner, vicar of Great Bedwin, and chaplain to the Earl of Aylesbury.

At Portsmouth, William Carter, esq. several times mayor of that borough.

John Parsons, esq. of Rickmansworth, Herts.

5. Mrs. Gregson, wife of Mr. Gregson, of Apothecaries Hall.

Michael Downs, esq. of Piccadilly, one of his majesty's justices of the peace for the liberty of Westminster.

6. At Llanelly, in Caermarthenshire, Sir Edward Mansill, bart. of Stradey, in that county.

Mr Moses Willats, of the Poultry.

J. White, esq. collector of the port of Malton.

8. At Dulwich, Thomas Wright, esq. alderman of Candlewick ward. He was elected alderman of Candlewick ward in 1777, on the resignation of Sir Charles Asgil; was sheriff in 1779; and lord-mayor in 1785.

At Islington, in his 39th year, Mr. Samuel Lightfoot, merchant.

9. At Exton, in Rutlandshire, the Rt. Hon. Henry Noel, Earl of Gainsborough, and Viscount Campden.

Mr. Hugh Ingram, merchant, Billiter-square, Fenchurch-street.

— Mellish, esq. of Albemarle street, and of Hemels, Herts from being shot by an highwayman a few days before.

At Buccleugh place, David Simpson, esq.

In Brook-street, Grosvenor-square, George Lord Headley, member for Ripon, in Yorkshire.

At Hendon, aged near fourscore, Mr. John Willock, father of Mr. Willock, of Golden-square.

10. William Bluitt, esq. alderman of York, in his 66th year.

At Peebles, Francis Russell, esq.

At Kelso, Mr. George Elliott, sen. bookseller.

In Kildare-street, Dublin, Arthur Lord Viscount Harberton.

Lately, at Carmarthen, Mr. John Williams, minister of the gospel.

11. At Moreton, near Edinburgh, Charles Irvine, esq. of Tobago.

12. At Chiswick, Alexius Elcock, esq. in his 85th year.

At Hertwell Heath, Frederic Commerell, esq.

James Hamilton, esq. clerk of the survey of the dock yard, Chatham.

13. Mr. Joseph Johnson, Crane-court, Fleet street.

In Margaret-street, Cavendish-square, Matthew Johnson, esq late lieutenant-colonel of the 6oth regiment, and gentleman usher of his majesty's privy chamber.

14. Mr William Bellis, yeoman, aged 77, whose father and grandfather, with himself, had filled different offices in the parish of Edmonton for nearly two centuries.

Mrs Rivett, wife of Thos. Rivett, rector of Moresfield, Sussex.

15. On Tower hill, aged 66, Mr. John March, an eminent printer.

In Carnonbury row, Islington, the Rev. John Williams, LL D. above 40 years a minister among the dissenters.

Lately, aged 91, Mr. Richard Sladen, of Coleford.

16. At Ripon, in Yorkshire, in his 90th year, John Terry, esq. alderman, and father of that corporation.

George Pearson, esq. clerk of the peace for the county of Durham, receiver general for the bishop, and deputy register of the court of chancery in that city.

17. In Mortimer-street, Cavendish-square, Lady Robert Bertie, relict of the late Lord Robert Bertie, uncle to the late Duke of Ancaster.

Lately, at Halle, a Prussian university, in Saxony, where he was professor of natural philosophy, the celebrated Dr. Foster, who accompanied Captain Cook on his voyage round the world.

18. Captain Wightman, of the Royal Surry regiment of militia.

Lately, at Plymouth, Captain F. Cole, late commander of La Revolutionaire, of 44 guns.

20 At Knightsbridge, John Downes, esq, of Staverton, Northamptonshire.

DEATHS ABROAD.

At Hamburgh, John Burrowes, esq. one of the oldest members of the company of merchant adventurers of England residing in that city.

Lieutenant Thornton, of the invalids, at St. Marcou.

At Jamaica, Mr. Dawson Clowes, eldest son of Charles Clowes, esq of Iver, Bucks, a midshipman on board the [illegible] frigate.



EACH DAY's PRICE OF STOCKS FOR APRIL 1798.

Days	Bank Stock	3perCt Reduc.	3 per Ct. Consols	3perCt Scrip.	4perCt 1777.	5perCt Ann.	Long Ann.	Ditto, 1778.	S. Sea Stock.	Old Ann.	New Ann.	3perCt 1751.	India Stock.	India Scrip.	India Bonds.	New Navy.	Exche. Bills.	English Lott. Tick.	[illegible]
24			49½ a ⅝			73													
25	Sunday																		
[illegible]			49⅝ a ¾			73⅛													
[illegible]			49⅜ a ¼															14l. 14s.	
28			49⅜ a ¾			73⅛												14l. 14s.	
29			49¾ a ⅞			73¼												14l.	
30			50 a ⅛			73¾													
31			49¾ a 50			73⅜													
1	Sunday																		
2			49¾			73½												14l.	
3			49⅝ a ¾			73¼													
4			49⅛ a ¾			72¾													
5			49⅜ a ⅛			72½													
6																			
7	118¼	49	49½ a ⅝		59⅝	72½	13 9-16	6											
8	Sunday																		
9																			
10																			
11	118½	49	49½ a ⅞		59⅝	72¾	13 9-16	5 15-16					149¼						
12		48¾	49⅜ a ½		59½	72½	13½						149						
13		48½	49¼ a ¼		59¼	72½	13½												
14		48⅜	49 a ¼		59⅜	72⅝	13½						149¼						
15	Sunday																		
16		48¼	49 a ⅛		59	72¼				48¾									
17	117¾	48⅜	49 a ¼		59⅛	[illegible]	13 7-16	6⅛							18 dis.				
18		48½	49⅛ a ¼		59¼	72⅝	13 7-16	6 1-16											
19	118	48½	49 a ⅛		59[illegible]	72¼	13 7-16	6 1-16					148½						
20	117½	48¼	49⅞		59[illegible]	72	13 7-16	6					148						
21	117	47¾	48⅜ a ½		58[illegible]	72⅜	13¼	6											
22	Sunday																		
23		47¾	48⅜ a ⅝		58[illegible]	71½	13¼	6											

N. B. In the 3 per Cent. Consols the highest and lowest Price of each Day is given; in the other Stocks the highest Price only.

THE

European Magazine,

For MAY 1798.

[Embellished with, 1. A PORTRAIT of the late RICHARD BROCKLESBY, M. D. F. R. S. &c. &c. And, 2. A VIEW of DROGHEDA, in IRELAND.]

CONTAINING,

LONDON:

Printed for J. SEWELL, Cornhill, and J. DEBRETT, Piccadilly.

ERRATUM IN OUR LAST.

Page 261, Line 3 of Poetry—For *plaintiff*, read *plaintive.*

ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS TO CORRESPONDENTS.

We have been obliged unwillingly to postpone several of the favours of our poetical Correspondents, intended for this month, until the next.

The Papers mentioned by G. G. G. will be very acceptable.

Pasquin inadmissible.

Mr. Dyer's Verses came too late.

AVERAGE PRICES of CORN, from April 14, to May 19, 1798.

	Wheat s.	d.	Rye s.	d.	Barl. s.	d.	Oats s.	d.	Beans s.	d.
London	00	0	00	0	00	0	00	0	00	0

INLAND COUNTIES.

	Wheat s.	d.	Rye s.	d.	Barl. s.	d.	Oats s.	d.	Beans s.	d.
Middlesex	49	9	00	0	28	0	21	5	25	10
Surry	51	4	24	0	26	2	22	0	30	0
Hertford	47	10	00	0	26	10	21	3	29	1
Bedford	44	0	25	6	25	6	19	6	26	8
Hunting.	45	6	00	0	25	2	16	8	19	8
Northam.	44	6	27	0	27	2	19	6	23	6
Rutland	50	0	00	0	32	0	22	0	27	0
Leicester	52	5	00	0	29	8	20	0	28	9
Nottingh.	54	3	29	0	30	9	21	0	28	0
Derby	60	4	00	0	30	3	22	9	33	5
Stafford	56	0	00	0	32	0	24	3	32	9
Salop	52	3	41	6	34	0	24	0	39	2
Hereford	49	1	41	8	36	2	21	7	30	1
Worcest.	47	2	24	4	30	7	24	8	28	5
Warwick	54	3	00	0	32	0	23	0	33	7
Wilts	47	8	00	0	30	10	24	8	37	4
Berks	49	6	00	0	23	11	22	10	29	9
Oxford	48	11	00	0	25	1	21	11	26	4
Bucks	47	0	00	0	25	0	20	8	25	5

COUNTIES upon the COAST.

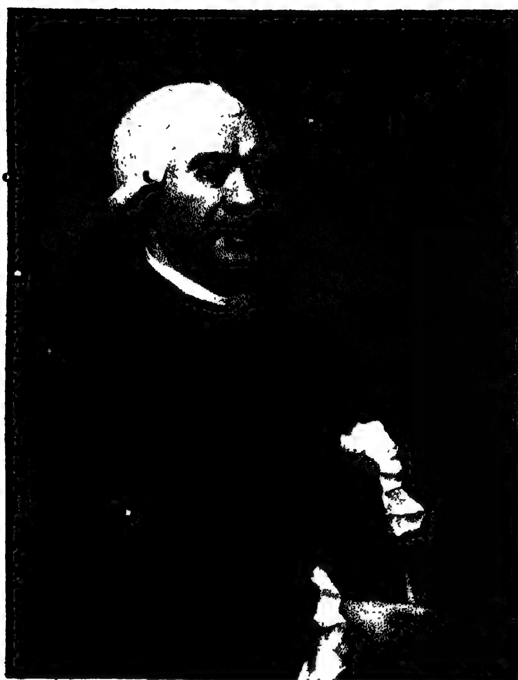
	Wheat		Rye		Barley		Oats		Beans	
Essex	49	0	22	6	23	8	20	4	23	5
Kent	48	6	00	0	25	3	19	0	25	1
Sussex	46	8	00	0	24	0	24	0	00	0
Suffolk	47	4	23	0	25	0	19	6	22	1
Cambrid.	44	1	00	0	24	5	17	1	25	0
Norfolk	46	10	21	0	23	9	18	0	22	0
Lincoln	46	6	24	8	25	0	16	5	25	7
York	49	4	31	8	24	11	18	2	27	7
Durham	54	9	00	0	00	0	23	4	00	0
Northum.	44	8	25	8	23	3	18	5	20	8
Cumberl.	55	11	38	3	30	4	24	2	00	0
Westmor.	61	8	40	0	31	2	24	2	00	0
Lancash.	54	11	00	0	27	4	23	9	30	7
Cheshire	51	0	00	0	31	6	22	4	00	0
Gloucest.	54	1	00	0	29	2	23	9	30	3
Somerset	56	7	00	0	34	1	17	2	00	0
Monmou.	51	10	00	0	31	6	20	0	00	0
Devon	64	11	00	0	36	1	00	0	00	0
Cornwall	57	7	00	0	33	7	18	10	00	0
Dorset	53	7	00	0	31	2	20	0	32	0
Hants	50	7	00	0	27	8	19	11	30	0

WALES.

	Wheat		Rye		Barley		Oats		Beans	
N. Wales	53	0	32	0	24	0	12	6	00	0
S. Wales	64	0	00	0	33	0	13	6	00	0

STATE of the BAROMETER and THERMOMETER.

Day.	Barom.	Thermom.	Wind.
APRIL.			
27	29.91	53	E.
28	29.96	51	N. E.
29	29.94	52	N.
30	29.91	51	N. E.
MAY.			
1	29.87	53	E.
2	29.98	52	E.
3	30.29	56	E.
4	30.28	54	E.
5	30.15	56	S.W.
6	30.12	55	S.W.
7	30.15	57	W.
8	30.10	60	W.
9	30.04	61	W.
10	29.97	62	W.
11	29.77	58	S.W.
12	29.49	57	S.W.
13	29.43	53	S.
14	29.36	54	S.
15	29.55	57	S.E.
16	29.67	55	E.
17	29.91	60	S.W.
18	30.21	59	S S.W.
19	30.24	58	W.
20	30.34	56	N.E.
21	30.43	56	N.
22	30.42	54	N E.
23	30.42	55	N.E.
24	30.34	56	N E.
25	30.20	59	N.E.



Engraved by Ridley from an Original Picture by Cople[illegible]

Richard Brocklesby, M.D. F.R.S.

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THE
EUROPEAN MAGAZINE,
AND
LONDON REVIEW;
FOR MAY 1798.

MEMOIRS
OF THE LATE
RICHARD BROCKLESBY, M.D. F.R.S. &c. &c.
(WITH A PORTRAIT.)

IT has been well obſerved of Biography, "That every life of an illuſtrious perſon contains ſomething which is valuable to that art, that ſcience, or thoſe virtues, in which he excelled." It becomes, therefore, not only the life of the artiſt, or the profeſſional man, but a portion of that art, or that profeſſion; not only a tribute to individual virtue, but to virtue itſelf.

Few men, upon this principle, have deſerved more a niche in the Temple of Worthies than the ſubject of theſe Memoirs. Of the profeſſion he was bred in, he was long a reſpectable member, in the trueſt ſenſe of the word;—reſpectable in the knowledge of his art, and reſpectable in the *humane* application of it: he was, beſide, a man of general and active virtue, accompanied with a natural mildneſs and frankneſs of manners, at once both pleaſing and exemplary.

Dr. Richard Brockleſby was the only ſon of Richard Brockleſby, Eſq. of the city of Cork, who poſſeſſed a landed eſtate in that county, on which he lived to conſiderable old age with much hoſpitality and reſpect. Being educated a quaker, he married a Miſs Mary Alloway, of Minehead, Somerſetſhire, who was of the ſame profeſſion; and he and his wife being on a viſit to her parents, on the firſt year of their marriage, Richard, the ſubject of theſe Memoirs, was born there on the 11th of Auguſt 1722, O. S. We notice theſe particulars with accuracy, becauſe it was generally underſtood that Dr. Brockleſby was an *Iriſhman*; and from his being partly educated in that country, his manners and early dialect may have ſtrengthened this ſuppoſition; but the fact is (and we ſtate it from family records, as well as his own frequent affirmation), that he was born at Minehead, and remained in that town till he was three years old.

On his being brought over to Ireland, he was privately inſtructed, in his father's houſe at Cork, in the rudiments of the Engliſh tongue, writing, arithmetic, &c. and from thence, at a proper age, ſent to Ballytore ſchool, in the North of Ireland; the ſame ſchool where Edmund Burke was educated, and which had the credit of giving to the learned profeſſions in Ireland ſome of the moſt diſtinguiſhed perſons of the preſent times. The Doctor being above ſeven years older than Mr. Burke, they were not of courſe ſtudents at the ſame time; but the latter, treading upon the heels of the former, knew him by report as well as by many traditional anecdotes, in common with all great ſchools, which many years afterwards produced an acquaintance that ended in a friendſhip honourable to both parties.

Having finiſhed his claſſical education at Ballytore ſchool, which he went through with very becoming diligence and ſucceſs, his father, intending him for a phyſician, ſent him to Edinburgh; where, after continuing the uſual time, he proceeded to Leyden; here he graduated under the celebrated Gaubius, who gave ſuch a ſanction to his young

pupil's progress in his studies, that he corresponded with him for several years afterwards; a circumstance no less creditable to the Doctor's merit, than useful to him in the course of his profession. His diploma is dated 28th June 1745; and the same year he published his first literary work, entitled "*Dissertat.o. Inaug. de Saliva Sana et Morbosa.*"

The Doctor's first residence in London was in *Broad-street*; and as the profession was then filled with many men of eminence, long practice, and family connections, he had to struggle with his situation singly. "A physician in a great city (says Dr. Johnson) seems to be the mere plaything of fortune; his degree of reputation is for the most part totally casual. They that employ him, know not his excellence; they that reject him, know not his deficiency." Dr. Brocklesby for some time, and in some degree, shared this fate. He had first to make acquaintances, next to wait the casualty of their requiring his assistance, and lastly the chances which may be against him of their being previously engaged from inclination or family habits. Diligence, integrity, and œconomy, joined to very conciliatory manners and address, however, soon overcome these difficulties. He was aided in these, likewise, by an allowance from his father of one hundred and fifty pounds per year; but, as he often said (and which, coming from a man of integrity and sound experience, should be told for the benefit of posterity), his great secret of getting forward in life was, *Never suffering himself to have a want that was not accommodable to his fortune*; a lesson, though difficult to learn where vanity, ostentation, and bad example have formed contrary habits — easy, as 'tis delightful in the practice, to all those who have a proper sense of *internal comforts, real distinction*, and *honourable independence*.

In 1746 he published an Essay concerning the Mortality of the Horned Cattle, and in the beginning of April 1751 was admitted a Licentiate of the College of London. The Doctor had by this time risen into reputation; and, as his manners were naturally mild and conciliating, his knowledge well founded, and his talents somewhat known as an author, he soon became acquainted with the leading men in the profession—particularly the celebrated Dr. Meade, Dr. Leatherland, the present Father of the Medicinal Art, the good and learned Dr. Heberden, Sir George Baker, &c. He added another testimony to the fame of Dr. Meade, by always praising his skill, his learning, urbanity, &c. and amongst many other anecdotes of this extraordinary man, used to relate the circumstance of his giving that celebrated impostor, Psalmanaazar, an opportunity of eating nearly a pound of raw human flesh at his table, to prove that this was the constant food of the inhabitants of Formosa *.

On the 28th of September 1754, he obtained an honorary degree from the University of Dublin, and was admitted to Cambridge *ad eundem* the 16th of December following. In virtue of this degree at Cambridge, he became a Fellow of the College of London the 25th of June 1756; and, on the 7th of October 1758 (on the recommendation of Dr. Shaw, favoured by the patronage of the late Lord Barrington), he was appointed Physician to the Army. In this capacity he attended in Germany the best part of what is called "the seven years' war," where he was soon distinguished by his knowledge, his zeal, and humanity; and particularly recommended himself to the notice of his Grace the Duke of Richmond, the late Lord Pembroke, and others, which with the former mellowed into a friendship, only terminated by the Doctor's life. On the 27th of October 1760 he was appointed Physician to the Hospitals for the British Forces, and returned to England some time before the Peace of 1763.

On his return he settled in Norfolk-street, in the Strand, where he was considered as a Physician of very extensive experience, particularly in all diseases incident to the army. His practice spread in proportion to his reputation; insomuch, that beside the ordinary produce of his profession, he had the care of six noble families, at the stipulated income of one hundred pounds each; which, with his half-pay, and an estate of about *six hundred pounds per year*

* Amongst many other impositions of Psalmanaazar, he related that the inhabitants of Formosa constantly eat human flesh, of which he as frequently partook, and which he called "delicious eating." Dr. Meade, to try him, obtained a pound of human flesh of one of the dissecting Surgeons of the hospital from the posteriors of a man who had been hanged that morning, which he had served up at his table, and which Psalmanaazar actually eat, seemingly with a good liking, before a large party selected for that purpose.

(now

(now devolved to him by the death of his father), enabled him to live in a very handsome manner; and his table was frequently filled with some of the most distinguished persons for rank, learning, and abilities, in the kingdom.

In 1763, the late Mr. Wilkes having a duel with Samuel Martin, Esq. the Member for Camelford, wherein the former was wounded in the belly with a pistol shot, Dr. Brocklesby was the physician called in by Mr. Wilkes, and confirmed by the House of Commons; but the House afterwards becoming impatient for Wilkes's appearance (in consequence of a previous complaint urged against him as the Author of The North Briton, No. 45), they ordered Dr. Heberden and Mr. Hawkins likewise to attend him, in order to observe the progress of his cure, and report the same to the House. Dr. Heberden, with his usual politeness, wrote a note to his friend Brocklesby, acquainting him of this circumstance, and Dr. Brocklesby inclosed the same, with a copy of the order of the House, to Mr. Wilkes, desiring him to appoint an hour for their joint attendance on the Monday following; but Wilkes, attached to his favourite physician, and of too proud a spirit to be dictated to in a matter of private concern, wrote the following card to Dr. Heberden, which we insert as a proof of the good opinion Wilkes had of the Doctor's abilities, independent of all party connections:

"Mr. Wilkes presents his compliments to Dr. Heberden, and is duly sensible of the kind care and concern of the House of Commons, not only for his health, but for his speedy recovery. He is attended by Dr. Brocklesby, of whose integrity and ability he has had the experience of many years, and on whose skill he has the most perfect reliance. Mr. Wilkes cannot but still be of opinion that there is a peculiar propriety in the choice he at first made of Dr. Brocklesby for the cure of what is called a gun-shot wound, from the circumstance of the Doctor's having been several years Physician to the Army; but at the same time entertains a real esteem for Dr. Heberden's great merit; and though he cannot say that he wishes to see the Doctor at present, he hopes in a few weeks he shall be well enough to beg that honour, to eat a bit of mutton in Great George street."

Wilkes wrote somewhat of a similar note to Mr. Hawkins; but in justification of the characters of Dr. Brocklesby and Mr. Graves, he sent for Dr. Duncan, one of his Majesty's Surgeons in Ordinary, and Mr. Middleton, one of his Majesty's Sergeant Surgeons, who attended him accordingly: the reason he humorously gave for sending for these two Gentlemen was, "That as he found the House thought it proper he should be watched, he himself thought *two Scotchmen* most proper for his spies."

Wilkes's sudden recovery, and the *bruit* which this transaction occasioned in the political world, gave great increase to the Doctor's rising reputation; and what perhaps still rendered his popularity of a more permanent nature, was his well known and sincere attachment to his country; for though he was a member (in common with some of the most distinguished characters in the kingdom) of "The Constitutional Club," and a warm protector of Wilkes respecting *General Warrants* and *the Middlesex Election*, he never once deviated from the respect he owed his Sovereign and the Laws; and, as one proof out of many of this sincerity, he quitted that Club the moment it branched out into other doctrines, and under other leaders.

Though the events in the life of a medical man, particularly after he has arrived at the top of his profession, in general excite little curiosity; having a busy uninterrupted practice to fill up almost the whole of his time; yet there are incidents in his private life which might produce some good impressions; and let it be recorded to the memory of this worthy man, that although he was scrupulously attentive to every call of profession, and felt the *curve of manual practice* in common with the most attentive and industrious of his class, his medical advice, as well as his purse, was ever open to the poor, as well as to men of merit or those in professional lines who were narrowed in their circumstances; and this he did not only when his fortune was at the flood, but proportionably in the outset of his profession, when his means were small, and his practice little. Thus a well-timed œconomy, amongst other comforts, enables a man to be good to others as well as to himself; and adds a lustre to benevolence, "which not only blesses him that gives," but sets an encouraging example to him who receives.

We could give many instances of his acts of benevolence, were it necessary to detail them here; but though his own manner of doing good has set us the example

example of *silence* on this subject, justice to departed worth, as well as the benefit of emulation, require the statement of a few particulars.

Beside giving his advice to the poor of all descriptions, which he did with an active and unwearied benevolence, he had always upon his list two or three poor widows, to whom he granted small annuities; and who, on the quarter day of receiving their stipends, always partook of the hospitalities of his table. To such of his relations who wanted his assistance in their business or professions, he was not only liberal, but so judicious in his liberalities as to supersede the necessity of a repetition of them. To his friend Dr. Johnson (when it was in agitation amongst his friends to procure an enlargement of his pension, the better to enable him to travel for the benefit of his health), he offered an establishment of *one hundred pounds per year* during his life: and, upon Doctor Johnson's declining it (which he did in the most affectionate terms of gratitude and friendship), he made him a second offer of apartments in his own house, for the more immediate benefit of medical advice.

To his old and intimate friend Edmund Burke, he had many years back bequeathed by will the sum of *one thousand pounds*; but recollecting that this event might take place (which it afterwards did) when such a legacy could be of no service to him, he, with that judicious liberality for which he was always distinguished, *gave* it to him in advance, *ut pignus amicitiæ*: it was accepted as such by Mr. Burke, accompanied with a letter, which none but a man feeling the grandeur and purity of friendship like him, could dictate.

Passing through a life thus honourably occupied in the liberal pursuits of his profession, and in the confidence and friendship of some of the first characters of the age for rank or literary attainments, the Doctor reached his 73d year; and finding those infirmities, generally attached to that time of life, increase upon him, he gave up a good deal of the bustle of business, as well as his half-pay, on being appointed, by his old friend and patron the Duke of Richmond, Physician General to the Royal Regiment of Artillery and Corps of Engineers *. This was a situation exactly suited to his time of life and inclinations; hence he employed his time in occasional trips to Woolwich, with visits to his friends and patients. In this last list he never forgot either the poor or those few friends whom he early attended as a medical man *con amore*. Scarcely any distance, or any other inconvenience, could repress this benevolent custom; and when he heard by accident that any of this latter description of his friends were ill, and had through delicacy abstained from sending for him, he used to get peevish and say, "Why am I treated thus? Why was not I sent for?"

Though debilitated beyond his years, particularly for a man of his constant exercise and abstemious and regular manner of living, he kept up his acquaintance and friendships to the last, and in a degree partook of the pleasantries and convivialities of the table. The friends, who knew his habits, sometimes indulged him with a nap in his arm chair after dinner, which greatly refreshed him; he then would turn about to the company, and pay his club of the conversation, either by anecdote or observation, entirely free from the laws or severities of old age.

In the beginning of December 1797, he set out on a visit to Mrs. Burke, at Beaconsfield, the long frequented seat of friendship and hospitality, where the master spirit of the age he lived in, as well as the master of that mansion, had so often adorned, enlivened, and improved the convivial hour. On proposing this journey, and under so infirm a state as he was in, it was hinted by a friend, whether such a length of way, or the lying out of his own bed, with other little circumstances, might not fatigue him too much; he instantly caught the force of this suggestion, and with his usual placidity replied, "My good friend, I perfectly understand your hint, and am thankful to you for it; but where's the difference whether I die at a friend's house, at an inn, or in a post-chaise? I hope I'm every way prepared for such an event, and perhaps it would be as well to elude the expectation of it." He therefore began his journey the next day, and arrived there the same evening, where he was cordially received by the amiable mistress of the mansion, as well as by Doctors Lawrence and King, who happened to be there on a visit. He remained at Beaconsfield 'till the 11th of December, but recollecting that his nephew Dr. Young was to

* 13th March 1794.

return

return from Cambridge to London on the next day, he inſtantly ſet out for his houſe in town to meet him. On his arrival he found his two nephews, Mr. Beeby and Dr. Young, before him; and he had the ſatisfaction of eating his laſt dinner under his own roof, with his neareſt friends and relations. He ſeemed to feel a particular ſatisfaction at this interview; and, though ſomewhat fatigued from the preceding day's journey, he ſupported himſelf with cheartulneſs, and repeated ſeveral lines from Juvenal (his favourite Author) in the courſe of the evening.

About nine o'clock he deſired to go to bed; but going up ſtairs fatigued him ſo much, that he was obliged to ſit in his chair for ſome time before he felt himſelf ſufficiently at eaſe to be undreſſed. In a little time, however, he recovered himſelf; and, as they were unbuttoning his waiſtcoat, he ſaid to his elder nephew, "What an idle piece of ceremony this buttoning and unbuttoning is to me now!"—When he got into bed he ſeemed perfectly compoſed, and gave orders to his man relative to ſome domeſtic affairs, which were to be executed the next day—that day to him, however, was an eternity; as in about five minutes afterwards he yielded to the gentle gradations of decay, and expired without a groan.

On Monday the 18th of December following he was buried in the Church-yard of St. Clements Danes (according to his own particular requeſt), in the moſt private manner poſſible; blowing no trumpet before his fame, but leaving the ſilent virtues of a good and well ſpent life to be his beſt and only monument.

His fortune, which amounted to near thirty thouſand pounds (after a few legacies to friends and diſtant relations), he has nearly divided between his two nephews, Robert Beeby, Eſq. and Dr. Thomas Young. He in a great meaſure educated them both: the firſt he early ſent out to India, where he arrived to a juridical ſituation, which he filled for ſome years with honour and ability, and now lives upon his eſtate in Suſſex: the other he allowed three hundred pounds per year, to enable him to travel and finiſh his education. He is juſt returned from Groningen, where he has taken his degree, and is now at Cambridge, in order to qualify himſelf for a fellow of the College of Phyſicians, London. He is conſidered as one of the beſt Greek ſcholars of his age; and from his particular attachment to ſtudy, and his ardent ambition to excel in all parts of general knowledge, there is every probability he will reflect great credit on his uncle's judgment and liberality.

Though Dr. Brockleſby had no brother, he had ſeven ſiſters, four of whom died young. One of the ſurviving three was married to Mr. Davis, of Minehead; the other to Robert Beeby, Eſq. a reſpectable merchant in Cork; and the elder, who never married, lived with the Doctor till her death, which happened about eleven years ago. She was a very prudent ſenſible woman, and did the honours of the Doctor's table ſo ſatisfactory to his gueſts and creditable to him, as perhaps was one of the reaſons why he never married. On her death, many hints were thrown out to him *to change his condition*; but the Doctor very prudently replied, "he thought *ſixty-five* too advanced an age to try ſuch an experiment."

As a phyſician Dr. Brockleſby muſt be placed in the firſt *forum*, if he is to be judged by the regularity of his education, his long and extenſive practice, the many noble families who patroniſed him, and his high medical aſſociation. To the knowledge of a phyſician he added that mildneſs of behaviour and benevolence of heart which conciliate eſteem in no one line more than that of the medical profeſſion.

His general literature was reſpectable, and his taſte for it ſtill more ſo, as he not only drew about his table ſome of the firſt characters for learning or genius, but always ſupported the cauſe of art and literature either by his aid to public works, or by his private benevolence to men of genius ſtruggling with diſtreſs.

As a man and a good citizen, no one could fill thoſe duties with more credit; and in his friendſhips he poſſeſſed that *active ſpirit*, which conſidered neither time or aſſiduity any obſtacles to its purſuit. He ſeemed to have a pleaſure in being thus employed, and it may be truly ſaid of him in a moral as well as a medical line, "That he daily went about doing good."

As a companion he was polite, chearful, and entertaining; he often quoted from the beſt authors, antient and modern, with great propriety, and had a fund of agreeable anecdote, which he told with ſimplicity and without intruſion.

In ſhort, take Dr. Brockleſby "for all in all," he was a moſt honourable and uſeful member of ſociety; whether we

eſtimate

estimate him by the *good deeds* he has done, or the *good example* he has left behind him.

The following is a correct list of the Doctor's publications:

(1) Dissertatio. Inaug. de Saliva Sana et Morbosa, Lug. Bat. 4to. 1745.

(2) An Essay concerning the Mortality of the Horned Cattle, 8vo. 1746.

(3) Eulogium Medicum sive Oratio Anniversari Harveiana habita in Theatris Collegii, Regalis Medicorum Londinensium, Die xviii Octobris. 4to. A. D. 1760.

(4) Œconomical and Medical Observations from 1738 to 1763, tending to the Improvement of Medical Hospitals, 8vo. 1764.

(5) An Account of the poisonous Root lately found mixed with Gentian, Phil. Transf. N. 486.

(6) Case of a Lady labouring under a Diabetes, Med. Observ. No. III.

(7) Experiments relative to the Analysis and Virtues of Seltzer Water, *Ibid.* Vol. IV.

(8) Case of an Encysted Tumour in the Orbit of the Eye, cured by Messrs. Bromfield and Ingram, *Ibid.*

(9) A Dissertation on the Music of the Antients.

We do not know the date of this last article, but believe it to be amongst his early literary amusements. When Dr. Young was at Leyden, a Professor, understanding he was a nephew of Dr. Brocklesby's, shewed him a translation of it in the German language.

DROGHEDA,

[WITH A VIEW.]

DROGHEDA, a large populous Town, in the county of Meath, is 23 miles North of Dublin, on the banks of the Boyne, and five from the main sea. It was formerly a place of great strength, being surrounded by a wall that stood the test of many sieges; but during the Common Wealth, Cromwell, in the year 1640, made an attack on the place, and after a most obstinate resistance, it was taken by storm. Whether he designed to strike terror in the other unconquered towns, or owing to the furious brutality of his soldiers, is only surmise, but every person found in arms was slaughtered: amongst the number were the Governor, Sir Arthur Ashton, Sir Edmund Varney, and Colonels Warren, Tempest, and Finglas, with many others of inferior note. Ships of large tonnage can unload at the Key, where is a good Custom-house, an Exchange, three large Inns, and every accommodation in point of travelling that could be wished for. There are several Meeting Houses, a Church lately built in the Gothic stile; one also at the end of the town, in the church-yard of which are, erect against its walls, two figures in stone, about six feet high, said to represent a Nobleman and his wife, who were cast away upon the coast; but more probably as a memento for the giddy and unthinking passenger, to prepare him for that state he sooner or later must change to: these images being in their shrouds, and in the last stage of decay, give rise for the conjecture. Instances of the like are in many places in England; particularly, Bishop Chicheley's, at Canterbury; Fox, at Salisbury, Gloucester, &c. They had a broad inscription of the old text round them, but that is now scarce legible. The Town is governed by a Mayor and Aldermen, returns two Members to Parliament, and carries on an extensive commerce, particularly in Corn and Sheetings: the latter remarkable for their strength. The only Usquebaugh that can be called genuine is made here, and has frequently relieved the most dreadful fits of the gout, even when the patient has been given over. Immediately across the river is Mr. Ogle's domain; the wood from his grounds gives a fine piece of back scenery to the Town, and is described in the annexed Plate.

PROGER'S

Engraved for the European Magazine



Published April 1, 1798 by J. Sewell

DROGHEDA

PROGER's PAPERS.

BY the favour of a Gentleman, in possession of some original papers formerly belonging to Edward Proger, Esq. we are enabled to present to our readers the following Letters from King Charles the Second and other distinguished personages.

The family of PROGER is very ancient. The first traces of them are to be found at a respectable mansion-house, called WERN : DDU, near Abergavenny, in Monmouthshire. They were numerous and widely dispersed, and we find that in 1620 a Philip Proger was one of the equerries to King James the First. He had issue James, who left a son Wroth, who either sold or bequeathed the manor and estate of Gwernvale, near Crickhowell, in Brecknockshire, to Henry Proger, Esq. (afterwards Sir Henry) son to Philip before-named, and one of the equerries to King Charles the Second. Sir Henry Proger dying, left his estate of Gwernvale to Charles Proger, his only son, a Colonel in the foot-guards, who mortgaged it to Samuel Awbrey, coachmaker, at Charing-cross, London; and upon the death of Charles (which happened a few years afterwards), Alice, his widow, sold it to Edward Proger, who had been page of honour to King Charles the First, groom of the bedchamber to King Charles the Second, and ranger of the middle park of Hampton Court, in which office he died, in the reign of King George the First. Edward Proger died towards the end of the year 1713, leaving all his estates, real and personal, to his three daughters Philippa, Catherine, and Frances. In the partition of the property Philippa, the eldest daughter, possessed the estate of Gwernvale, just as Sir Henry left it; and, on her marriage with Samuel Croxall, D. D. (Author of The Fair Circassian and other celebrated works), on his surviving her, this estate, under a settlement made previous to their marriage, became his property. Dr. Croxall died in the year 1751, making a will, and giving his personal estate to a lady who was a distant relation, and since dead, who gave these papers in her life-time to the present possessor.

"Edward Proger, Esq." says the writer of the Notes to the last edition of Grammont's Memoirs, "was, in the year 1669, one of the grooms of the bed-chamber to the King. By a letter from Cowley to Henry Bennet, dated 18 Oct. 1650, Mr. Proger appears to have been then active in his master's service (Brown's Miscellanea Anlica 1702, p. 153). In the lampoons of the times, particularly in those of Andrew Marvell, Mr. Proger is described as one devoted to assist his master's pleasures. In 1660 he was named, says Lord Orford, one of the knights of the Royal Oak, an order the King then intended to institute. By the same authority we are informed that he had permission from the King to build a house in Bushy Park, near Hampton Court, on condition that after his death it should revert to the Crown. This was the house inhabited by the late Earl of Hallifax. Mr. Proger died, says Le Neve, "December 31st, or January 1st, 1713, aged 96, of the anguish cutting teeth; he having cut four new teeth, and had several ready to cut, which so inflamed his gums that he died thereof," (Monumenta Anglicana 1717, p. 273.)

From the papers now before us we learn that Mr. Proger was sworn groom of the bed-chamber to the Prince at Paris in 1646, and in the year 1650 had a warrant made out to him, granting him 2000 acres of land upon the continent of Virginia, next adjoining unto the colonies and plantations then already settled. On the 24th January 1670 he was sworn housekeeper of his Majesty's palace at York. On the 21st of March 1678-9 he had a grant of the office of chief searcher of the port of London, to take effect from the death, surrender, forfeiture, or other determination, of the estates and interests of Peter Percival and William Fowlys, Esq.

At the beginning of the reign of Queen Anne he presented a petition to her Majesty, in which he stated that King Charles the Second, by letters under his sign manual, dated the 27th of August, in the fifteenth year of his reign, had granted to him the sum of five thousand pounds sterling, payable out of the fund given by the adventurers and soldiers of Ireland, to reward such as had served the Crown, of which sum he received only one thousand pounds. This security failing, he received from the King, by letters

letters patent under the Great Seal of Ireland, dated 19th March, in the 29th year of his reign, a pension of 400l. per annum, payable out of the revenue of that kingdom by half yearly payments, until 4000l. should be received. Of this he only received 200l. The petition then states, that at June next he should have served the royal family threescore and nine years, and that he was exposed to more dangers in the time of the rebellion than any reformed officer that had half pay to subsist on. He therefore prayed that such a fund might be settled on him as might preserve him and his family from extreme want. The effect of this petition is unknown.

The following epitaph seems to have been designed to be inscribed on his tomb; but whether executed or not, does not appear.

"Here lies, in hopes of a happy resurrection, the body of EDWARD PROGER, Esq. descended from the PROGERS of Gwernvale, in Monmouthshire. He was page of honour to King Charles the First; and, though very young when the civil wars broke out, behaved himself with so much courage, and acquitted himself of many secret and important employments with so much judgment and fidelity, that that prince, during his imprisonment at Hampton Court, found means to send an order to have him sworn one of the grooms of the bedchamber to his son the then Prince of Wales, afterwards King Charles the Second, in which post he continued during the life of that prince, having served his country seventeen years as a Member of the House of Commons for the county of Brecon: upon the death of King Charles the Second he retired from all public business, spending the remainder of his days in zealous prayer for the good and prosperity of his church and country.

"He was sincere to his friends, affectionately kind to his children, affable and courteous to his servants and inferiors, and good to all people.

"He was born June the 16th 1621, and died December 31st 1713.

"In and near this place lie also the bodies of ELIZABETH PROGER, wife of the said EDWARD PROGER; of Henrietta Proger, Philip Proger, Edward Proger, and Anne Proger, sons and daughters to the said Edward and Elizabeth Proger.

"Also the bodies of Mary, the wife of John Edwards, Gent. daughter of the said Edward and Elizabeth Proger, and of Philip Edwards, son of the said John and Mary Edwards."

A portrait of Mr. Proger is in the last edition of Grammont's Memoirs, p. 231. from an original picture of Sir Peter Lely.

No. I.

SIR,

I HOPE you remember the promise you made to me when you went from hence: my liberty perhaps will not be graunted, yet, methinkes, some enlargement should, and I not be thought to intend my pleasure more than my health in desireing it. You can best judge how far it will be best to proceede in my behalfe. I would have nothing askt that may be thought unfitt, nor any thing that is not so, if likely to displease. This you may be sure of, and therefore not doubt to use your own liberty (without regard to myne) in considering first what is safe, then the satisfaction and benefitt of

Your loveing freind,

H. GLOUCESTER *.

For Antho. Mildmay, Esq. at White Hall.

No.

* Henry Duke of Gloucester, third son of King Charles the First. He died of the small-pox 3d September 1660. "Though mankind," as Mr. Macpherson observes, "are apt to exaggerate the virtues of princes who happen to die in early youth, their praises seem to have done no more than justice to the character of Gloucester. He joined in himself the best qualities of both his brothers: the understanding and good-nature of Charles to the industry and application of James. The facility of the first was in him a judicious moderation. The obstinacy of the latter was in Gloucester a manly firmness of mind. Attached to the religion, and a friend to the constitution of his country, he was most regretted when his family regarded these the least. The vulgar, who croud with eminent virtues and great actions the years which fate denies to their favourites, foresaw future misfortunes in his death; and even the judicious supposed that the measures of Charles might have derived solidity from his judgment and promising parts. The King lamented his death with all the vehemence of an affectionate sorrow. The Duke of York was much affected with the loss of a brother, whose high merit he much admired. 'He was a prince (says James) of the

greatest

No. II.

PROGERS, I wold have you (besides the embrodered sute) bring me a plaine riding suite, with an innocent coate, the suites I have for horsebacke being so spotted and spoild that they are not to be seene out of this island. The lining of the coate and the petit toies are referred to your greate discretion, provided there want nothing when it comes to be put on. I do not remember there was a belt or a hat-band in your directions for the embroidered suite, and those are so necessarie as you must not forget them.

* CHARLES R.

Jearsey, 14th Ja. old stile,
1649.
For Mr. Progers.

No. III.

Oct. 16.
Hardings Cypher.

POGE, I have receaved yours of the 13th of this month, and find that you are in some apprehention that 232 should lessen my good opinion of you, and make me charge you as being one of the chiefe authors in this last unhappie business: for the first, I hope you will be confident that nobody can allter that good opinion I have allwais had of you: to the other, you are in no danger; for I doe not here 232 so much as mention you in it, and you may be assured that I shall not. The Comittie of Estats have voted a generall act of indemnity to all those who have bine in the late rising, and likewise all those who have had a hand in it, upon condition they come and make suplication to me and the Comittie for it; and that none are to be refused it, but are to be in the same condition they were in before. I send you here inclosed two letters to 29. 60. 85. 81. 90. 23. 78. 20. 84. 86. 27. 75. 69. 63. 18. 90. and pray setell a way how my letters may come safe to his hand, and to whome I shall direct my letters to in Holland, and I desire you likewise to lett me have a copie of the pickture you have of 15. 22. 77.

I am,
Your affectionate frind,
CHARLES R.

Directed
For yourselfe.

[*To be continued.*]

TO THE EDITOR OF THE EUROPEAN MAGAZINE.

SIR, *Newbury, March 29th, 1798.*

THE following Letters, I conceive, are of sufficient importance to lay claim to a place in your valuable Miscellany; they are an American production, and an attack on the character and veracity of Mr. Jefferson † as an historian: they will, no doubt, be acceptable to all readers of American history, as well as to lovers of truth in general; and I shall preface them with no other remark than that Mr. Jefferson has not thought proper, at present, to answer them, notwithstanding a twelvemonth has nearly elapsed since their first publication.

I am, Sir, with respect,
Your obliged humble servant,
FRANCIS BAILY.

Baltimore, June 24, 1797.

SIR,

THE letter of which I enclose you a copy, will be delivered to Mr. Jefferson immediately after the rising of Congress. You will greatly oblige me by having the copy published, if possible, on the evening of the day when Congress shall rise.

Your very humble servant,
LUTHER MARTIN.

To Mr. William Cobbett ‡.

greatest hopes, undaunted courage, admirable parts, and a clear understanding." He had a particular talent at languages. Besides the Latin he was master of the French, the Spanish, the Italian, and Low Dutch. He was in short possessed of all the natural qualities, as well as acquired accomplishments, necessary to make a great prince." (Macpherson's History of England, Chap. 1.) Bishop Burnett's character of this young prince is also very favourable. See History of his own Times, Vol. i. p. 238.

* From this letter it seems as though Charles the Second did not wear mourning for a whole year for his father Charles the First, who was executed 30th January, 1648-9.

† Vice President of the United States of America.

‡ Editor of "Porcupine's Gazette," and published in his paper of the 17th of July 1797.

(COPY)

TO THE HONOURABLE THOMAS JEFFERSON, ESQ. VICE-PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES.

Baltimore, June 24, 1797.

SIR,

IN your Notes on Virginia, combating certain sentiments of the celebrated Buffon, you have given us an eulogium *of* the North American savages, and, to establish their eminence in oratory, have introduced the speech of LOGAN (whom *you* have dubbed a Mingo Chief) to Lord Dunmore, when Governor of Virginia; a morsel of eloquence, in your opinion, not to be excelled by any passage in the orations of Demosthenes, Cicero, or of any more eminent orator, if Europe has furnished more eminent. And that your reader might be the better enabled to distinguish all its superiority of lustre, you have given him the following preliminary statement of incidents: "In the spring of the year 1774," you say, "a robbery and murder were committed on an inhabitant of the frontiers of Virginia by two Indians of the Shawanese tribe. The neighbouring whites, according to their custom, undertook to punish this outrage in a summary way. Colonel Cresap, a man *infamous* for the *many murders* he had committed on those much injured people, collected a party and proceeded down the Kanaway in quest of vengeance. Unfortunately a canoe of women and children, with one man only, was seen coming from the opposite shore, unarmed, and unsuspecting an hostile attack from the whites. Cresap and his party concealed themselves on the bank of the river, and the moment the canoe reached the shore, singled out their object, and at one fire killed every person in it. This happened to be the family of Logan, who had long been distinguished as the friend of the whites. This unworthy return provoked his vengeance. He accordingly signalized himself in the war which ensued. In the autumn of the same year a decisive battle was fought at the mouth of the Great Kanaway between the collected forces of the Shawanese, Mingoes, and Delawares; and a detachment of the Virginia militia. The Indians were defeated, and sued for peace. Logan, however, disdained to be seen among the suppliants; but lest the sincerity of a treaty should be distrusted, from which so distinguished a Chief absented himself, he sent, by a messenger, the following speech to be delivered to Lord Dunmore."

This story and *that speech* of Logan, having been selected by Mr. Fennel, in his "Readings and Recitations, Moral, Critical, and Entertaining," induced me to address to that Gentleman a letter on the subject, which perhaps you may not have *seen*, for I know not whether you are in the habit of reading the newspapers; but that you may, if you please, have an opportunity of seeing it, permit me to refer you to the twenty-sixth number of Porcupine's Gazette *, printed in the city of Philadelphia, in which paper a copy of my letter was published.

To the world at large, and to every individual interested, *you*, as an historian, *must* be considered *answerable* that the speech of Logan is *genuine*, *unadulterated*, and not a *fiction*. And as, that the beauty and excellence of that speech might be more clearly perceived, you thought good to enter into a detail of facts; to the world, and to every person interested, *you must*, as an historian, be considered answerable for the *truth* of those facts.

I *first* became acquainted with Colonel Cresap in the year 1772; I was then on a journey to Fort Pitt; Colonel Cresap was at that time living at his seat by Old Town. He was *never* on the West side of the Allegany mountains from that day until his death. Nor was Logan's family killed on the Kanaway, but at the mouth of Yellow Creek, on the East side of the Ohio River, and about forty or fifty miles above Fort Wheelan. And as you have so much mistook the *place* where the transaction happened (which, by the bye, is a little remarkable in an *enlightened* historian, volunteering on events which happened in the state where he lived, and those too of so recent a date), it is not very improbable that you have been equally mistaken in the *person*, or in the *title* of the person, whom you have fixed upon as the principal personage in those transactions. Although the Cresaps all lived within a few hundred yards of your state, and the North branch of the Potomac, one of its boundaries, ran through their possessions. I will therefore take no advantage of any error you may have made in the *designatio personæ*, but will give you full liberty to select out of the *whole family*,

* From which the accompanying letter was extracted.—F.B.

the individual on whom you wish to fix the charge.

And now, Sir, to lay the proper foundation for the further investigation of this subject, permit me to request, and not only to request but to expect, your answer to the following questions:

1st. From what document did you copy the speech of Logan; or, from whom did you receive your information of that speech and its contents?

2d. What person was meant to be designed by the *title* and *name* of Colonel Cresap, as used by *Logan* in his *speech*, and by *yourself* in your *statement of the incidents* necessary for the better understanding that speech?

3d. Whence did you procure your information that Colonel Cresap, or *any person of that name*, was "infamous for the many murders he had committed on the much injured Indians?" When, and where, were those murders committed? And who of those "much injured people were the victims?

It is not in the human heart to feel that I need an apology for proposing to you these questions; but if an apology was wanting, I have it:—In two amiable daughters (a parent may at least be pardoned for thinking them such), who are directly descended from *that man*, whose character your pen, I hope from no worse motive than to support a philosophical hypothesis, has endeavoured to stigmatize with *indelible infamy!* A variety of circumstances have combined to give an *unmerited* celebrity and extensiveness of diffusion to an unfounded calumny. This calumny *I will efface*.

The letter I have written on this subject to Mr Fennel; the letter I now address to you, and all those I shall hereafter address to you on the same subject, I shall transmit to the authors of the Annual Register in Great Britain, by them to be published; and to the Rev. Mr. Morse, to Mr. Lendrum, and to every other author, by whom the speech and story of Logan may have been copied from your *notes*, will I also send *the same*, to be hereafter inserted by them in a republication of their works.

If my directions are complied with, this will be delivered you immediately on the rising of Congress; for I would not wish to take off your attention one single moment from the concerns of the public, while Congress is in session.

With *due* respect, I am, Sir,
Your obedient servant,
LUTHER MARTIN.

Baltimore, March 30, 1797.

MR. FENNELL,

BY the late Philadelphia papers I observe, Sir, that in your "Readings and Recitations, Moral, Critical, and Entertaining," among your other selections, you have introduced "The Story of Logan, the Mingo Chief." In doing this, I am satisfied you were not actuated by a desire to wound the feelings of a respectable family in the United States, or by a wish to give a greater publicity to a groundless calumny.

You found that story and speech in Jefferson's Notes on Virginia: you found it related with such an air of authenticity, that it cannot be surprising that you should not suspect it to be a *fiction*.

But, Sir, philosophers are pretty much the same, from old Shandy, who in support of a system sacrificed his aunt Dinah, to De Warville and Condorcet, who for the same purpose would have sacrificed a world.

Mr. Jefferson is a philosopher; he too had his hypothesis to establish, or what is much the same thing, he had the hypothesis of Buffon to overthrow.

When we see him employed in weighing the rats and the mice of the two worlds, to prove that those of the *new* are not exceeded by those of the *old*. When, to establish that the body of the *American Savage* is not inferior in form or in vigour to the body of an *European*, we find him examining minutely *every part* of their frame, and hear him declare that, though the wrist and the hand of the *former* are smaller than those parts of the *latter*, yet "*ses organes de la generation ne sont plus foibles ou plus petits*;" and that he hath not only as many hairs on his body, but that the same parts, which are productive of hair in the one, if left to themselves, are equally productive of hair in the other.—When we see him so zealous to establish an equality in such trifles, and to prove the *body* of *his* savage to be formed on the same module with "the *Homo sapiens Europæus*;" how much more solicitous may we suppose him to have been to prove that the *mind* of this savage was also formed on the same modula.

Than *the man* whom he has calumniated, he could scarcely have selected a finer example to establish the position that the human race in this western world are not *be-littled* in body or mind; but that unfortunately that man was not born in America.

For

For the want of better materials he was obliged to make use of such as came to his hands; and we may reasonably conclude whatever *story* or *speech* he could pick up, calculated to destroy the hypothesis of Buffon, or to establish his own, especially in so important a point, instead of being scrutinized minutely, would be welcomed with avidity. And great and respectable as the authority of Mr. Jefferson may be thought, or may be in reality, I have no hesitation to declare, that from an examination of the subject I am convinced the charge exhibited by him against Colonel CRESAP is not founded in *truth*; and also that no such specimen of *Indian* oratory was ever exhibited.

That some of Logan's family were killed by the Americans, I doubt not; whether they fell the victims of justice, of mistake, or of cruelty, rests with those by whom they fell. But in their death Colonel *Cresap*, or any of his family, had no share. And in support of this assertion I am ready to enter the lists with the author of the Notes on Virginia.

No man, who really knew the late Colonel Cresap, could have believed the tale. He was too brave to be perfidious or cruel. He was a man of undaunted resolution. A man of whom it might be said, with as much propriety as I believe was ever said of man, "that he knew not fear."

Courage, hospitality, candour, and sincerity, were the prominent features of his character! These also are the leading traits in his descendants.

Immediately after the peace of Aix-la-Chapelle he established himself at Old Town, on the North Branch of the Potomack, only fifteen miles this side of Fort Cumberland, and one hundred and forty miles to the westward of Baltimore town. What must have been the situation of himself and his family on so distant a frontier, during the war which terminated in the year 1763, and during the troubles which preceded that war, may be easily conceived by those who have any knowledge whatever at that time of the settlements of Pennsylvania, Maryland, and Virginia.

After the defeat of General Braddock, a company, raised and commanded by his oldest son, Thomas Cresap, and in a great measure supplied with arms and other necessaries by the Colonel himself, attacked the invading savages, and drove them over the mountains; but this victory was embittered by the loss of their *gallant* leader; he and one of the Indian Chiefs fell by wounds, mutually inflicted, and expired together. Soon after this event Colonel Cresap and his then eldest son raised another company at their own expence, crossed the mountains, and defeated the Indians with considerable slaughter. After the inhabitants of that part of the country where he resided had generally fled from their houses, and retired to the neighbourhood of Conogocheaque, he remained with his family at his house, near Old Town, which he had surrounded with a stockade, for twelve months or upwards; when at last he was induced to withdraw from so dangerous a situation, removing with his books and papers, accompanied by a few of the former inhabitants, who had been in his neighbourhood collecting their cattle, and were driving them down the country, he was attacked by the Indians, who lay in ambush for him, and four of his party were killed on the spot; the Indians were however repulsed with considerable loss, and he had the good fortune to escape unhurt.

That Colonel Cresap and his family were frequently and actively engaged in the conflicts which took place between us and the Indians is well known. That some of the Indians have fallen by their hands is not denied; but those were not in the number of our friends.

To the Indians, who were attached to our cause, his doors were ever open. At his house was their frequent rendezvous; there often they met messengers from the then Governors of Virginia and Maryland: there they were often furnished with arms, with ammunition, and with provisions, and not unfrequently out of his own stores, and at his own expence.

It was to those savages, who were employed by the French nation (before it became our very good friend and ally) to ravage the frontiers and butcher the peaceful inhabitants, that he and his family were *terrible*. And to those they *were* terrible, though not "as the fires of Heaven."

But perhaps it was from the facts which I have here stated that Mr. Jefferson considered himself authorised to say "Colonel Cresap was *infamous* for the many murders he had committed on the much injured Indians." And lest some future philosopher, in some future notes on Virginia, might be tempted to call him also "*infamous for his* many murders of the much injured" Britons, may perhaps have been his motive for

flying

flying with such precipitation from the seat of his Government, not many years since, when the British army invaded that state.

As to Logan; lightly would I tread over the grave even of the untutored savage, but justice obliges me to say, I am well assured that the Logan *of the wilderness*,—the *real* Logan *of nature* had but little, if any more likeness to the *fictitious* Logan *of Jefferson's Notes*, than the brutified Caffree of Africa to the enlightened philosopher of Montecello.

In what wilderness Mr. Jefferson *culled* this fair flower of *aboriginal* eloquence; whether he has *preserved* it in the same state in which he found it, or by *transplanting* it into a more genial soil, and *exposing* it to a kinder sun, he has given it the *embellishments* of *cultivation* I know not.

There are many philosophers so very fond of representing savage nature in the most amiable, and most exalted point of view, that we feel ourselves less surprised when we see them become savages themselves. To some one of this class of philosophers, I doubt not it owes its existence.

Yet, but for Jefferson, "it would have breathed its poisons in the desart air." Whatever was the soil in which it first sprung up, it soon would have withered and died unnoticed or forgotten, had not he *preserved* it in his *collection*. From thence the authors of the Annual Register have given their readers a drawing as large as nature. The Rev. Mr. Morse in his Geography, and Mr. Lendrum in his History of the American Revolution, have followed their example; and you, Sir, are now increasing its celebrity, by exhibiting it to thronging spectators, with all its colouring retouched and heightened by the flowing pencil of a master.

Do you ask me, how *I* am interested in *this subject*?—I answer, The daughter of Michael Cresap *was* the mother of my children. I am influenced also by another motive not less powerful. My much lamented and worthy relation, who died on the expedition against the western insurgents, bequeathed to me as a sacred trust, what had he lived he intended to have performed himself, to rescue his family from this unmerited opprobrium.

Do you ask me, why have I so long neglected this duty? I answer, because for a long time past every feeling of my mind has been too much engrossed by the solicitude, though an unavailing solicitude, of preserving the valuable life of one of that family, to attend to any objects which could bear a postponement. The shock is now past. I begin to recal my scattered thoughts to other subjects; and finding the story of Logan in the catalogue of your readings, it instantly brought me to the recollection of a duty, which I have hastened thus far to fulfil.

And now, Sir, to conclude; I arrogate to myself no authority of prohibiting the story and speech of Logan from being continued in your Readings and Recitations; this I submit to your sentiments of propriety and justice; but from those sentiments I certainly have a right to expect, that on its conclusion you will inform your hearers it is at best but the ingenious fiction of some philosophic brain; and when hereafter you oblige an audience with that story and speech, that with the poison you will dispense the antidote, and by reading to them this letter, also oblige your very humble servant

LUTHER MARTIN.

To Mr. James Fennell.

THOUGHTS ON THE PROVINCIAL COPPER COIN.

BY JOSEPH MOSER, ESQ.

(*Concluded from* Page 237.)

HAVING, in the first part of this Treatise, considered the * Copper Coinage in general, from the earliest antiquity down to modern times; and in the second made an application of such observations as this consideration introduced, both to this kingdom and to Ireland; and, still farther to elucidate the

* It will be understood, that when I speak of the ancient copper money, I mean also the brass. Indeed those two metals, as applied to coinage, have not been by the Medalists very accurately distinguished. They have frequently mentioned coin and medals as of brass, when it is certain that they contain a much greater proportion of copper, and *vice versa*

Through

the ſubject of this diſquiſition, having deſcribed a number of theſe Çoins, ſmall indeed if compared to the vaſt multitude which are in circulation, but ſuch as ſtruck me as being from their publicity, or ſome other particular, moſt worthy of notice: it now becomes neceſſary, in order to proſecute my deſign to its completion, to carry the reader a little out of the track in which we have hitherto travelled; and, before we determine upon the particular inconvenience and the loſs accruing from this ſpecies of fraud upon the revenue, and conſequently upon the public, advert a little to the evils ariſing from baſe and counterfeit copper coin in general.

It is a pleaſing circumſtance to me, in this part of my labour, to find the ground cleared, and the proſpect opened, by a Gentleman whoſe ſuperior experience as a Magiſtrate has made him much better acquainted with the ſubject; and whoſe acute and penetrating mind has led him to thoſe reſearches which have enabled him to trace the evil to its ſource, and to delineate, with perſpicuity and truth, that infamous traffic which has long ſubſiſted, and deluged the land with thoſe baſe metal halfpence, known by the appellation of Birmingham's.

The Provincial Copper Coin I take to be a branch from the ſame ſtream, diverted from its original channel; or, in other words, a fraud more cautiouſly concealed, under the ſpecious form of encouraging the arts, promoting trade and commerce, perpetuating public events and public inſtitutions, and even of elucidating the hiſtory of the country.

The Gentleman to whom I have alluded (Mr. Colquhoun), in his excellent Treatiſe on the Police of the Metropolis, page 110, ſpeaking of the counterfeit copper coin, ſays, "Of the copper money made in imitation of the current coin of this realm, there are many ſorts, ſold at different prices, according to their ſize; but in general they may be divided into two, namely, the ſtamped and the plain halfpence. Of both theſe kinds immenſe quantities have been made in London, and alſo at Birmingham, Bilſton, Wedneſbury, Wolverhampton, &c."

"A ſpecies of counterfeit halfpence, made wholly of lead * has lately been circulated.

"The plain halfpence are generally made at Birmingham, and from their thickneſs afford a wonderful deception. They are ſold, however, at about a farthing each, 100 *per cent.* profit. Theſe dealers are not the *utterers*; but they ſell them again, in pieces, or five ſhilling papers, at the rate of twenty-eight, or thirty-one ſhillings for a guinea, not only to the *ſmaſhers*, but alſo to perſons in different trades, not only in the metropolis, but country towns †, who paſs them, in the courſe of their buſineſs, at the full import value."

To

Through all the northern counties of this kingdom, the cuſtom is to call the copper coin "braſs." "This is good braſs!"—"That is bad braſs!"—are phraſes equally applied to the Tower, Birmingham, or Provincial halfpence, as either may happen to be current in the diſtrict. With reſpect to the two latter ſpecies, they are, generally ſpeaking, nearer the mark; for they are, as I have obſerved on one of them in the beginning of this ſpeculation, of that compoſition which founders denominate *metal*, *i. e.* a mixture of copper and braſs, in which the latter predominates. The ſame may be ſaid of the coin and medals of the ancients: few of them being either of pure copper, which they judged would be too ſoft, or of *pure* braſs, if that term may be applied to it, which would be too hard, and conſequently fly to pieces under the ſtamp. They ſometimes contain alſo a portion of tin.

The well-known ſtory of the origin of Corinthian braſs (a mixture of gold, ſilver, and copper) induced many curious perſons to have ſome of thoſe pieces, ſaid to be compoſed of it, tried by the refiners: but it proved a mere fiction, and hath been long ſince exploded.

* I have one of theſe in my poſſeſſion: it ſeems rather to be of pewter than lead. The impreſſion is from a die better executed than the generality of this rubbiſh; but the curioſity of it is, that it is coloured ſo as exactly to reſemble copper. I am not acquainted with the method of giving it this *Patella*.

† In the month of February 1797 a circumſtance occurred, which, as it will ſhew the mode in which this nefarious traffic is conducted, I ſhall briefly ſtate:

The principal of the Mail Coach Manufactory was informed by the perſon that is appointed to inſpect thoſe machines when they return from their journies, that in rummaging the Goſport coach he had found three parcels of conſiderable weight, which, upon examination, were diſcovered to contain a large quantity of counterfeit halfpence. The Gentleman to whom this was communicated, much to his credit, had the guard arreſted and conveyed to Bow-ſtreet, where the matter underwent ſeveral long and very accurate inveſtigations, in the

courſe

To apply what has been quoted of counterfeit copper coin in general to the provincial halfpence in particular, I must observe, that all the mischiefs, and all the inconvenience which is attached to the reception of base money, operates, with respect to these, in as great a degree, and to as full an extent, as it does from those pieces which have been described as being made to resemble (faintly, I confess) the genuine coin of the country.

If, as many authors have, I had taken up the pen to write a panegyric upon the Provincial Coin, it would have been very easy for me to have selected several that are, it is certain, admirably executed: perhaps there may, among the immense number, be found some that are, in point of workmanship, nearly equal to those of the independant states of Greece, and superior to many of the Roman medals, particularly those of the lower empire. I might also have much enlarged the preceding catalogue, and have selected several as deserving of attention, for bearing the impressions of buildings, either remarkable for their antiquity or their eminence: such as Ipswich Cross, Somerset House, Bigod's Castle, York Minster, Mebron Abby, &c. which will convey the resemblances of those buildings to posterity long after the originals have mouldered into dust: but it was not my intention to write a panegyric upon the subject; for however great my desire may be to see the arts flourish, and the emanations from them extended from the one end of the island to the other; nay, from their centre in this country over the face of the globe; yet I do not conceive, even in this point of view, that any real and permanent advantage can possibly be derived to the arts from the strange and heterogenous jumble of events, systems, characters, opinions, and operations; from portraits, symbols, signs, and inscriptions, which a collection of those pieces exhibit. From this motley mixture of city conceits, town sentiments, and village records, ill formed, ill conducted, and ill applied, I do not conceive, as I have just observed, that any advantage that could be derived can in the smallest degree counterbalance the evils that accrue, when we consider that many of these provincial pieces conceal an imposition upon the public in general, and the lower class of society in particular, under the patriotic and specious pretence of transmitting to posterity those occurrences which, though *highly* important to us who at present exist, would perhaps, without some such mementos, be obliterated, and their remembrance consequently lost to the next generation. How would it be to be *lamented* if there was any reason to suppose that, perhaps a century hence, the world would be in a state of ignorance of some things that have dignified the close of the present; such as, that in the year 1792 an eminent tailor lived in one of the principal streets in Birmingham: that a panorama was to be seen near the same spot: that a large collection of wild beasts was exhibited at Exeter 'Change, London: that it was necessary to strike a medal to announce that tea, coffee, and chocolate, might be purchased in the market-place of one town, and soap and candles in that of another: that the cheapest hats in the world were to be sold in one part of the metropolis; the cheapest books in the world in another: that it was thought necessary to obtain a patent in order to secure to a trusty and well-beloved shoemaker the right to make a pair of boots of a certain construction: that beautiful lace might be purchased in Bond-street: and ribbands at Coventry.

These intimations, engraved on permanent substances; on substances, the *value* of which cannot, as has frequently happened to medals of gold or silver, cause their diminution or dissolution; will be discoveries to those that engage in the numismatic study, perhaps a thousand years hence: though no one will pretend to say that the posterior advantage, which the mind may contemplate from these tokens of our domestic pursuits and avocations, can be of sufficient consequence to us to make us blind to the fraud that is concealed under the specious pretence for the circulation of these and hundreds

course of which it appeared that this fellow, who was appointed to protect the property of the public, and also the persons and effects of passengers, had been long in the habit of carrying on this nefarious traffic. That he had at different times received great quantities of these kind of halfpence, and probably of other goods, from a Jew at Portsmouth, and conveyed them to the hands of some of the same fraternity, either upon the road or in the metropolis, where they are circulated in the manner Mr. Colquhoun has stated.

The weight of the halfpence in question was upwards of seventy pounds.

hundreds of the fame fpecies: for if we do but confider that many of them are made of a fmaller fize, and much thinner in fubftance, than the Tower halfpence; that they are in fact, both with refpect to their metal and their weight, exactly upon a par with thofe counterfeits of the current coin which have been mentioned; that they are fold at the fame price, viz. twenty-eight nominal pounds in Provincial halfpence for fourteen pounds fterling, which is four for a penny, 100 *per cent.* profit: though, I have heard, that when a new mint has been eftablifhed, and there has been a great defire to circulate its produce, five for a penny, and even a difcount for *prompt* upon them, has been allowed: my readers will therefore judge that where the profit has been fo immenfe, the temptation to engage in this nefarious traffic has borne an equal proportion; and that the lofs to the public has been in an exact ratio.

How the vaft multitude of thefe coins are circulated? may now become a queftion: and the evils that attend fuch circulation will then be an object of inquiry. With refpect to the firft, I am forry to obferve that this fpecies of traffic could not be carried on to any great extent, or confequently with any effect, if it had not its rife among, or was countenanced and affifted by, perfons in confiderable bufinefs, and of great opulence, either as manufacturers, tradefmen, fhopkeepers, or thofe engaged in public works, where a number of men are employed.

Thefe perfons, who have in the exifting fcarcity of filver a pretence, though not an excufe, either make or contract for large quantities of thefe Provincial halfpence, at prices feldom higher than thofe I have ftated: and the two firft and the laft difperfe them to their workmen and labourers, in the proportion of five fhillings in filver, and five fhillings *worth* of copper: though it frequently happens that thefe poor mechanics, and the labourers that are, in particular, employed in canals, in which branch of visionary induftry there is *even* now confiderable fpeculations, are paid their ten fhillings per week wholly in thefe kind of tokens*.

The fhopkeepers in provincial cities and country towns, who from farmers receive more gold and filver than circulates through any other medium, pay thefe halfpence in the fmall change for which they fo frequently have occafion; therefore, if they have a confiderable trade, they utter them in fufficient numbers to make this a profitable branch of traffic to themfelves. And that it is fo may be conjectured by the induftry and fedulous anxiety with which they appear to encourage their circulation. The confequence of this has been the depreciation of thofe which ufed to be current, namely, the Birmingham or counterfeit halfpence, which are now called, and will only, in the country, be taken *as farthings*.

It does not to me appear fingular, that one fpecies of fraud fhould wear out and give place to another, becaufe experience has convinced me that it is fo in more inftances than this: but it certainly does feem ftrange, that a *bafe* fhould be preferred to *a genuine* commodity; yet fo it is with refpect to tradefmen's tokens, which are not only held in *double* the eftimation of the counterfeit, but are really preferred to the true Government halfpence in many, perhaps in all the counties north † of the metropolis; where the authorized copper coin of the kingdom is frequently, and certainly illegally, refufed, except it is parted with at lefs than its real value ‡.

With refpect to the authorized copper coin of the country, it is generally known that three Tower halfpence will weigh an ounce: they are very frequently ufed in this way in retail fhops, if the ounce or two-ounce weight happens to be miflaid: therefore the pound of copper (Averdupoize) produces *forty-eight*, which, taken at its medium price of feventeen pence, flatted and in a ftate fit for coining, leaves a profit of feven pence, fubject indeed to the expence of the prefs labour, upon every pound. The very

* Thefe Provincial halfpence are packed up in five fhilling papers, for the convenience of payment. Two of the faid papers are the remuneration for a *week's* labour in the neighbourhood of Chefter, and in many parts of the North. I have frequently obferved large piles of them in the offices for aquatic fpeculations, and have more than once been prefent at their diftribution.

† I have only ftated their circulation in the North, becaufe that part of England has only come within the fcope of my particular obfervation; but I believe the evil is general.

‡ This circumftance I experienced at Chefter, where I offered three genuine Tower halfpence in payment for half an ounce of fnuff. The fhopkeeper refufed them, faying, that he muft have *fix* of thefe, or *three* of the Provincial!

beautiful penny pieces, lately publifhed, are proportionably heavier, and confequently not fo profitable to Government. Many of the Provincial halfpence produce *feventy-two* from a pound of metal, not intrinfically worth, in a ftate fit for coining, more than *elevenpence*, leaving, therefore, a profit of two fhillings and one penny per pound, more than two hundred *per cent.* to the original *founders*; they can, confequently, well afford *a large difcount*; or, in other words, to make the uttering of this bafe and illegal coin a matter of confiderable importance to manufacturers, canal-undertakers, tradefmen, and fhopkeepers, efpecially when to large profit is joined another inducement, which is perhaps, if we even confider them as in fome degree connected, a ftill ftronger ftimulus to the human mind: I mean notoriety, fame, celebrity, avarice, or by whatfoever appellation that paffion, which leads a man to publifh his own works, or his own fhop, is diftinguifhed: it is therefore no wonder that their circulation is immenfe.

Having now confidered our Provincial halfpence in feveral points of view in the former pages, and the particular mode of circulating them in the latter, I fhall conclude this treatife with a few obfervations upon the evils and inconveniences which arife from fuch circulation.

The Drapier, in his Addrefs to the People of Ireland, afks this queftion:

"Do you think that I would give you a yard of tenpenny ftuff for twenty of thefe (Wood's) halfpence?" and then anfwers himfelf, "No! I muft have two hundred at leaft."

So do I! fo does the people of the metropolis fay: that they will not take Provincial tokens at a greater than the intrinfic value of the metal; and that, I have fhewn, is fcarce of any.

But although this drofs is in London exploded, it is ftill current in the country. How current? It has not, I confefs, that unlimited circulation which it had while a novelty: you cannot now pafs at Barnet, nor even at Doncafter, a Provincial halfpenny which you took at York; but ftill it is certainly current in a diftrict, from which local currency arifes a confiderable fraud upon, and a confiderable inconvenience to the indigent part of the public; as, for inftance, fuppofe a poor man is paid his wages as a labourer on the Chefter canal in the Provincials that are the favourites in that city: he is perhaps difcharged, or chufes to remove to another fcene of employment. If he travels to Shrewfbury on the one fide, or Manchefter on the other, or indeed to any town at twenty or thirty miles diftance, he will find more than half the coin which he took at the former city of little ufe to him upon the road, and of none when he gets to the end of his journey. At one place he will learn that they are people of fuch tafte that they will not take a *wig* halfpenny: at another, a *hat* * offends them. In fome towns they diflike the *mottos*, in others the portraits, which thofe pieces exhibit. One man, they fay, has brought fo many children from diftant parts, that he has depreffed the price of labour, and raifed that of provifions, therefore they will have nothing to do with his image. The machinery of another has, they ftate, deprived the poor of employment, therefore they will not fuffer his face to be current amongft them. Of the politics of fome they difapprove, of the principles of others; in fhort, thefe pieces are the fport of caprice, the unconfcious objects of applaufe or of deteftation, fubject to all the various operations of paffion, of intereft, of malevolence, of commercial oppofition, and of party prejudice: all which, if they are even carried no further than to fharpen the invention, and awaken the mental powers, of their circulators or depreciators, are, with refpect to this coin, of ferious confequence to the poor; many of whom, owing to the circumftances juft ftated, have large quantities by them, or have been obliged to fell to the *tinker*, for the mereft trifle, that trafh which they had been weak enough to receive as the reward of induftry and ingenuity.

In the courfe of a tour of near five hundred miles through the Northern counties I experienced the operation of that caprice, with refpect to thefe tokens, which I have juft made a fubject of obfervation. The change, which I had received at one turnpike gate, was very frequently refufed at the next. The Provincial halfpence, which were in one

* The people of this metropolis, before the eftablifhment of the Royal Academy, were not fo antique in their ideas: I have feldom heard any objection made to an equeftrian ftatue, although the head of the hero was adorned with a kaverfkuller: and "Claudfley's wig" has perhaps had more admirers than the chafteft effufions from the chiffel of Roubiliac, Bacon, or my ingenious friend Nollakins.

town of general currency, were in another ſcrupulouſly examined, and perhaps half of them rejected; or only deemed paſſable at a diminiſhed valuation. I remarked the operation of this capricious ſyſtem in many places, particularly in markets, and ſaw that it was productive of conſiderable contention, and conſequently hindrance of buſineſs; of fraud in the original promulgators, and loſs and inconvenience to the poor: I therefore determined, through the medium of THE EUROPEAN MAGAZINE (a vehicle in which they were the moſt likely to attract the attention of the public), to ſtate my thoughts upon the ſubject. This I ſhould much ſooner have done, had not a number of avocations precluded me; but it is not yet too late; the evil ſtill continues, and indeed, as I am informed, increaſes: therefore, although the Legiſlature has not armed the hands of the Magiſtrates with very ſtrong weapons, I ſtill think that they are equal to the ſuppreſſion of this illicit kind of traffic, which, if ſuffered to prevail, muſt not only cauſe a further depreciation of the authorized copper coin of this kingdom, and that too in a moment when, from the exertions of the artiſts concerned, it has acquired an elegance and beauty unknown to that of former ages; but will totally impoveriſh the lower order of the people, to the burthen of their reſpective pariſhes, by inducing them to exchange their commodities, their labour, their time, and talents, for a vile kind of droſs, of no value in itſelf, and ſubject to the capricious eſtimation of thoſe who may, for ſiniſter purpoſes, find it convenient to depreciate in one county or town thoſe tokens, to which they are ſedulouſly endeavouring to give an artificial currency in another. I therefore do ſeriouſly recommend to the ſaid Magiſtrates, in every diſtrict, to pay that attention to the ſuppreſſion of theſe inſtruments of fraud and oppreſſion which their duty demands, and which the public expects from them; convinced at the ſame time, that they only needed the ſlighteſt hint to ſtimulate their activity, eſpecially, as while it will have in view the protection of the revenue, it will alſo be exerted in the ſervice, and for the relief of the poor.

THE WANDERER,

NO. II.

Veſtibulum ante ipſum primiſque in faucibus orci,
Luctus et ultrices poſuêre cubilia curæ:
Pallenteſque habitant morbi, triſtiſque ſenectus,
Et metus, et maleſuada fames, ac turpis egeſtas,
Terribiles viſu formæ; Lethumque, Laborque;
Tum conſanguineus Lethi ſopor, et mala mentis
Gaudia, mortiferumque adverſo in limine bellum,
Ferreique Eumenidum thalami, et Diſcordia demens,
Vipereum crinem vittis innexa cruentis. VIRG.

IMITATED.

Here fleeting phantoms of the heated brain
Swarm forth like locuſts from the preſs of LANE;
Grim-viſaged heroes, claſs'd in martial hoſts,
And walking ſkeletons, and ſheeted ghoſts,
Here hold their court, from German fetters free,
And doom poor common ſenſe to ſlavery.
Ye female ſcribes! who write, without a blot,
"Myſterious Warnings" of—the Lord knows what;
O quit this trade, exert your proper ſkill,
Reſume the needle, and lay down the quill.

LITERATURE, like States and Empires, has its period of proſperity and decay; proſperity which human power has ever been unable to prolong, and decay which no ſagacity can foreſee or prevent. All that human wiſdom can effect, is to conſider the ſtate of learning in remote times; and, by comparing the probable cauſes of its downfall with thoſe appearances that at preſent

present exist, endeavour by analogy to prevent those consequences which history in similar cases has recorded. It has been well observed that a passion for the marvellous is the distinguishing characteristic of a nation emerging from, or sinking into, barbarity; as man, in the opposite extremes of childhood and old age, requires rocking in a cradle. If this statement be true, and history certainly confirms it, the prospects of the present age are of a nature extremely alarming; for perhaps there never was a period, since the days of Charlemagne, that teemed with such extravagant romances. I have, during my peregrinations, watched with some attention the decline and fall of novels in the present age. I remember the time when genuine nature was the taste of the town; when we condescended to be pleased with the transactions of an inn, or a kitchen fire-side, delineated by the masterly pen of a Fielding or a Smollett: wit was then thought a necessary appendage to a writer, and the simple descriptions of real life were perused with avidity and satisfaction. This period, however, vanished; and "Britain, changeful as a child at play," grew so luxurious and dainty, that common life ceased to interest her. Sentimental delicacy succeeded next, and a whole host of sighing swains, with the voluminous Richardson at their head, continued to entangle the town in delicate distresses, errors of innocence, and excessive sensibility. Nature, though thrown in the back ground, was yet not totally deserted; but was occasionally brought forward, like inferior objects in a picture, to increase the effect. It was reserved for the present times to "out-herod Herod," and introduce extravagancies hitherto unheard of, and catastrophies which the most fertile imagination could not have conceived. Not that the sentimental class is totally excluded; we have still a flying squadron (as any one who takes the trouble to peruse Mr. Lane's catalogue may perceive), composed of embarrassed attachments, exalted attachments, errors of sensibility, excessive sensibility, &c. &c. but the main body is put to flight, and in their stead a race of exotics is introduced, incumbered with the Gothic pomp of German armour, which I sincerely hope, for the credit of our nation, will not be long suffered to keep their ground. We have generally and justly been reckoned an honest and upright people; but should a foreigner of ordinary nerves take up a catalogue of our present publications, he would certainly suppose us a set of the most insidious and sanguinary creatures that ever infested the world. The Danish Massacre, The Mysteries of Udolpho, Mysterious Warnings, Phantoms of the Cloisters, or The Mysterious Manuscript, interspersed (as the fair Author kindly informs us) with *beautiful* pieces of Poetry, The Mysteries of the Black Tower, The Sorcerer, with a countless *et cætera* of books of the same tendency, would certainly deprive us of all claims to openness and candour, if the manners and dispositions of a people are to be discovered from the state of Literature among them.

Thus it appears that the Literature of our country has been divided into three classes, the natural, the sentimental, and the marvellous, answering precisely to the periods of prosperity, decline, and fall of the Roman Empire; and perhaps the causes of both may be traced to the same source, namely, an enormous increase of luxury, and the repeated inroads of *Gothic barbarians*.

It is worthy observation, that most of the romances above enumerated are the productions of female pens; and it will be discovered, that Mr. Lane is obliged to the female sex for furnishing at least three-fourths of his ample library, where, to quote his own words, "the soft, tender, sympathetic soul, who wishes poetical amusements, will find solace;" and where, "for his gay, volatile friends, whose desires center in a chearful amusement of their leisure hours, an assiduous collection has been made of *every novel and romance that has ever been published!*" Heavens, what a slough of despond to wade through! how inexpressibly is the world obliged to him for his care and attention! What praises are sufficient to celebrate this Mæcenas of the age; and how much more should we be delighted, if, instead of the present emblematical device in the frontispiece of his catalogue, of Minerva protecting Literature, he had depicted himself, like another Jupiter, sitting in state, with his inferior deities around him, and Minerva issuing from his head.

I was led into this train of thought by a conversation which I lately overheard in the library in Leadenhall-street. I had not been many minutes there, when the appearance of two very pretty women drew my attention, between whom the following conversation passed: "My dear Laura, have you read the new novel

I re-

I recommended to you, The Animated Skeleton? I assure you it is the production of a very young lady, and is her first appearance in that character."—*L.* 'Heaven grant it may be her last! What, a young lady in the character of an animated skeleton? I protest I shudder at the bare idea.'—"Pooh! You will know better soon! To be sure they used to frighten me a little at first, but it is nothing when you are used to it; there is nothing else read now, and for my part I would not give a farthing for a novel that had not something about ghosts, and skeletons, and hobgoblins, and Emily walking alone with a great lamp in her hand through a parcel of damp cellars, in search of something to terrify her to her heart's content."—*L.* 'Well, it is surprising to me what pleasure you can take in such shocking books, that ought to inspire you with horror; for my part I never touch a novel that is not recommended by Captain O'Brien, and he always sends me Disinterested Love, Excessive Sensibility, Delusions of the Heart, and all those charming books that melt my very soul, and make me weep while sitting under the great Oak in our garden.' Here the conversation sunk to so low a whisper that I could not overhear what passed, but retired, convinced of the error of the race of snarling moralists, who find fault with the tendency of those innocent recreations.

To speak seriously, I cannot approve of the present rage for writing that infests our fair countrywomen; the pen in the hands of a woman (when thus applied) is almost as uncouth an instrument as a lance or a musquet; and if, like the Amazons of old, they are determined to wield the arms of men, they will, like those warlike virgins, be obliged to disfigure themselves in order to be qualified for the undertaking. Authorship is at best but an idle trade, and all the private anecdotes I have been able to collect of those females who have devoted themselves to its perils, have not induced me to alter my opinion. The fate of many a female writer may be considered in two points of view. In youth she is perhaps handsome in her person, and possessed of an ardent imagination, strong passions, and weak judgment. She sets out with a determination to distinguish herself in the world, but unluckily is not very nice with regard to the manner. From her eccentricities she is shut out from the few modes by which a woman may render herself independent, and thus at an early age relies on the exertions of her pen for support. If such a woman be any way attractive in her person, she cannot fail to fall a sacrifice to some artful suitor, who, attacking her with her own arguments, persuades her to live with him unshackled by the marriage tie. The consequences of such an union are easily foreseen; a few months of joy, then indifference on the one side, and frantic upbraidings on the other: a separation ensues, and if the lady be a *thorough-bred modern philosopher*, she claims the liberty of doing as she pleases with her own person, and quits the world in a rage. If this event does not take place, she in her eccentric course attaches herself to some man, who, having like her tasted of the fruit of perverted knowledge, is, like her, self-exiled from the paradise of social pleasure. With him she labours in the vineyard of innovation, and rails at her sex for not adopting maxims, which to her have brought nothing but disappointment and misery. Such are her pursuits while youth and beauty in some sort extenuate her foibles; but when old age approaches, that time in which singularities of any sort are less easily tolerated, her situation becomes much worse. She is now negligent in her appearance, slighted by her acquaintance, and ridiculed by the world; and sits like the female Writer of Tragedy, so well described by Smollett, in all the confusion of genius and literary dishabille, "while hens and dogs and hogs are feeding by." Happy the woman who is content with the lot in which Providence has placed her; who can improve herself by the literary labours of others, without wishing to become one of the fraternity; and who, in old age, looks back with transport on her past life, conscious that the well-educated family around her are indebted to her steadiness and prudence for the various advantages they enjoy.

DROSSIANA.

DROSSIANA.

NUMBER CIV.

ANECDOTES OF ILLUSTRIOUS AND EXTRAORDINARY PERSONS, PERHAPS NOT GENERALLY KNOWN.

—— A THING OF SHREDS AND PATCHES! HAMLET.

[*Continued from Page 244.*]

MR. SAMUEL WESTLEY.

PRECOCITY of talents, or of understanding, are not always desirable, as progression of talent and of understanding does not always attend them, and it is too common a complaint, that *primis ultima cedunt*, that the latter efforts bear no proportion to the first *. Mr. Westley is an exception to this rule; he composed an oratorio at the age of eight years, and played well on the organ at five †. Yet his compositions are now much more forcible than they were, and his manner of touching the organ more learned and more varied. His fingers are extremely well managed, and he has all the grand and serious graces which that solemn instrument demands in the highest perfection. He is an exquisite performer for a church, as he contents himself with playing such music as the dignity and sacredness of the place require. He accompanies the voice with the organ with great feeling and delicacy, and supports it without overpowering it. His talents, his manners, and his virtues, shew that he does not degenerate from his family, who have now for nearly a century been distinguished for their genius and their piety, and shew how eminently fitted he is to conduct the music of an Hospital, no less distinguished for the excellence of its charity, than for the honourable and disinterested manner in which it is governed.

Nothing could be conceived more affecting than the countenances of the excellent father and mother of this extraordinary young man, whilst he was eliciting his celestial strains from the organ. Their eyes, nearly suffused in tears, were uplifted to Heaven, and their hands clasped together in pious gratitude and thankfulness to the great Author of every good and perfect gift, for having bestowed upon their son talents so transcending the ordinary qualities of mankind. It made a picture fitted for the pencil of Dominichino himself, that great painter of sentiment and of affection.

ERASMUS.

"In the Convent of St. Antony, near Vienne, in Dauphiné, we saw an original letter of Erasmus, in which he says, that he had rather be hacked in pieces than not believe the real presence of the body and blood of Christ in the Sacrament."—*Voyage Literaire de Deux Benedictins.*

VICTOR AMADEUS, KING OF SARDINIA.

Nearly the last words this unfortunate Prince uttered, whose death was occasioned by disappointment and chagrin at the invasion of his territories by the French Republic, and the faithlessness of his own subjects, were, "How hard is the task of governing now become ‡!" A similar sentence was uttered a few years ago by a learned and excellent Divine, when his friends were lamenting to him that he had not succeeded to the government of a great College in Cambridge.

POPE PIUS VI. BRASCHI.

This unfortunate Pontiff, who has been placed at the head of the Catholic Church in these times of its tribulation and distress, was a native of Cacenna, and was an excellent Canon Lawyer. He was, like his great predecessor Leo X. very dignified in performing the functions of his sacred office. As a temporal

* See Traité de M. Baillet sur les Enfans celebrés par leurs Etudes passim.

† "These airs," said that great musician Dr. Boyce, on hearing the oratorio played, "are some of the prettiest I have seen. This boy unites by *nature* as true a base as I can by rule and study."

‡ "If men," said Antigonus, "were but to know for one day only the miseries of exercising the office of a King, no one would envy a Sovereign the splendour and exaltedness of his situation."

prince,

prince, he has been accused of nepotism, and of favouring too much a nephew of his own name, whom he created a Duke.

His journey to Vienna to see the Emperor Joseph the Second (with whatever wary politeness he might have behaved there) by no means contributed to the splendor and dignity of his high and sacred character. Pasquin said of him on the occasion, in allusion to two parts of the Mass, "Our Pope is gone without Glory to visit a man who has not the Creed;" and our Dr. Johnson was much disgusted and indignant at the peregrination of the Head of the Western Church. Some of his plans were magnificent, particularly that of draining the Pontine marshes, and restoring salubrity to a great tract of territory. It failed by the excessive rainy weather, and from want of money, that sad destroyer of many an excellent project in a State. The Pope was reckoned a man of some vanity, and anxious of distinguishing his Pontificate by erecting buildings, sometimes without necessity, sometimes without taste, and sometimes to the detriment of very beautiful edifices which had been built. His arms are lilies, an eagle, and Boreas blowing, and some stars. Some Latin lines were made upon him, which may be thus translated:

Let Gallia's King his beauteous lilies wear,
Nor from the Pole its glories longer rest;
Restore to Austria's race her plumed crest,
Then for thyself, good Braschi, keep the rest.

Yet what events have happened since these lines were made! Gallia has no longer a King, the proud crest of Austria is cruelly debased, and the Pontiff himself is an exile and a wanderer! With what other disasters the womb of fate teems for Europe is known only to Him in whose almighty hands are the issues of life and of death, the lot of mankind, and the fortune of states and empires.

COUNTESS OF ORMONDE.

"It was my chance," says the learned Sir Thomas Smith, in one of his Orations on the Marriage of Queen Elizabeth, "to be at dinner with the Countess of Ormonde, whom Sir Francis Benyon married. She said she had now borne ten children, and that she was brought to bed not so nicely as the ladies are here in England, but either in a tent or a wide barn, after the manner of her country Ireland: 'and I tell you,' said she, 'that I felt no manner of pain at these births; nor I see no cause why I should make so nice of the matter as you do here in England: we do not so in our country.' Whereat an old Lady was wonderfully offended, and said that they were beasts, and that Lady Ormonde was but a beast to say so. Then Lady Ormonde, as a witty Lady, turned the matter, and said it was a gift which Saint Patrick begged of Our Lady for his countrywomen. But the truth is," adds Sir Thomas, "that all women do not stir about to travail and to labour as they do there, and do not use themselves to rest and to ease, as they can better away with travail because of use, so they bear that travail of childbirth with much more ease, or in manner without pain."—*Sir Thomas Smith's Life*, 8vo. 1718.

CHARLES THE SECOND, KING OF ENGLAND.

Nothing is so bad as the excess of good; it makes the real good to be disliked, and causes persons to find fault with the good itself, and not with the abuse of it. Charles the Second's dislike of religion is supposed to have arisen from his being obliged, when he was in Scotland, to hear six sermons a day, and to spend the whole Sabbath day in his room, without stirring out to take a walk.

The Proclamation respecting the allowance of Sports, made in 1633, restored to our countrymen the salutary use of the Lord's-day, which before that time had been made a day, not of rest, nor of leisure, but a day of mortification, and of too laborious devotion, by the Puritans.

"The inconveniences," says the Proclamation, "that the prohibition of Sports on the Sabbath day occasions, are, that it keepeth the common and meaner sort of people from using such exercise as may make their bodies more able for war; sets up drinking, tipling, and filthy drunkenness, and breeds a number of *idle and discontented speeches* in the ale-houses: for when shall the common *people have leave to exercise*, if not upon Sundays and holidays, seeing that they must apply their labour and win their living on all working days.

"His Majesties pleasure is, that, after the end of divine service, his good people be not disturbed, letted, or discouraged,

couraged, from any lawful exercise *, such as dancing, either men or women, *archery for men*, leaping, vaulting, or any such harmless recreation; nor from having of May-games, Whitsun ales, morrice-dancing, and the setting up of May-poles, and other sports therein usual, so as the same be had in due and convenient time, without impediment or neglect of divine worship."

The Puritans, indeed, had gone so far as to prevent brewing on a Saturday, for fear the beer should *work* on the Sunday afterwards.

Genoa of all the towns in Italy used to be the dullest and the most wicked. "I wish," said the acute Signor Catesia, "that we had as many harlequins as at Venice, we should then have fewer jealousies, fewer intrigues, and fewer assassinations. Idleness is more dangerous than amusement to the peace of the mind, and public amusement less corruptive of its purity than private pleasure."

BEAUMELLE.

The ingenious writer of the 'Memoirs of Madame de Maintenon' wrote a whimsical book, called '*Mes Pensées*,' in which there are these observations respecting England:—"The solidity of English credit," says he, "is such, that the nation procures a source of wealth from a species of borrowing that would ruin a private person. When France borrows (he speaks of Old France), it creates a debt, and often a want: in England, when it borrows, it extinguishes always a want, and at the same time creates a revenue.

"England is a very striking proof, that an eternal and immoveable constitution is an effect that cannot be bought too dear. The constitution of England," concludes he, "must be immortal; for a wise people can never be enslaved by an enemy from without, nor can a free people be ever enslaved by an enemy from within. Rome has perished; and, indeed, could it have subsisted? Its system tended to destroy its greatness, and not to its preservation. England is arrived to that point, that it can never perish, because the revolutions that should have been the destruction of its system have been its establishment."—*Mes Pensées*.

CARDINAL ALBERONI

found the way to the heart of his protector, the Duke of Vendome (who was a great *gourmand*) by the means of his palate. He was continually presenting him with Perigord pies.

WILLIAM THE THIRD, KING OF ENGLAND,

according to Duclos, being once extremely embarrassed about a matter of state, was advised to consult Sir Isaac Newton. "Newton," replied he, "Newton, why he is nothing but a great philosopher!"

"There are never any measures to be kept with the Turk," said this intrepid Prince.

STERNE.

This once popular writer used to declare to his friends, that the motive † for his writing 'Tristram Shandy,' was a desire to expose pedantry and false pretensions to learning. This does not appear very probable, and perhaps he was glad to give some plausible reason for the objectionable parts of his book. When first he came to town, he was extremely *fêté* and caressed by the great and the wits of the metropolis. He was the idol of every company; and Dr. Johnson used to say, that the liveliness of his conversation had made such an impression on Garrick and Reynolds that he removed with some difficulty.

The ingenious Dr. Ferrior, in a paper printed amongst the 'Philosophical and Critical Memoirs,' published by the Literary Society of Manchester, has very fairly proved how much Sterne borrowed from Bishop Hall, Burton's Anatomy, &c.

The following Letter of Sterne to the late Earl of Effingham is by the kindness of the Rev. Dr. Valpy, presented to the Public:

"*Coxwould, near Easingwould*, *May* 29, 1766.

"MY GOOD LORD,

"(For I believe you from my heart to be so, or my pen would not have belied

* Rousseau says prettily, that the nymphs of Diana (who were always exercising themselves in hunting) were never reckoned as votaries of Venus.

† An acute man, when any of his friends were mentioning the motives of their actions to him, used to say, "Give me your *second* reason, not your first; your second is your true one most probably."

my opinion of you: and since I've begun with an article of belief, give me leave to add, that *I believe* you have power to be any thing—but no thanks to you—so I hope you render them to whom they are due, and so God prosper you!) As all this is included in a parenthesis, your Lordship has a right to leave it out—It will not hurt the sense—I mean your own; for as for mine—the point has been long settled by the world—tho', by the by, I intend to puzzle it by some feeble efforts in the work I am about—tho', was I to tell you the subject of the first Sermon I've begun with, you would think it so truly Shandæan, that no after-wit would bring me off—Nothing venture—nothing have: all which being duly perpended and considered by your Lordship, I return you thanks for your subscription; as I do to the *aimable Comtesse votre chere mere*, for the honour of her name, &c.

"Hall left me bleeding to death at York of a small vessel in my lungs—The deuce take these bellows of mine! I must get 'em stopped, or I shall never live to *persifler* Lord Effingham again.—Apropos! will you be at York races? for next to the pleasure of getting my five and forty shillings out of my hands, I know nothing will give me more delight than to see you * * * great Scroope and Blaquiere. In my name present not my brotherly love [but my fraternal pity to ——. What should not such a fool pop into my head? My own vile passions, and that's the truth of the matter—and so I cross it all out *.]

"If the whole letter had been served the same way, it would not have fared the worse with your Lordship; but I should have lost the honour and satisfaction of saying that I am,

"With the highest esteem for your
"character and talents,
"My Lord,
"Your most faithful
"and obliged humble servant,
"L. STERNE.

"*To the Rt. Hon. Ld. Visct. Effingham,*
"*St. James's Coffee-house, London.*"

FREDERIC THE SECOND, KING OF PRUSSIA,

reigned more despotically than any other Prince of Europe of his time; yet he permitted libels to be written against him with the supremest impunity. "My subjects and I," said he, "agree perfectly well together: they write what they please, and I do what I please." A person had once sent him a libel in MS. He sent for his favourite bookseller, and said to him, "Take and print this libel directly; it will put a hundred pounds in your pocket."

He idolized every thing that was French; their table, their manners, their literature, and their country. He said, that the most pleasant dream any Sovereign could have, would be to dream that he was King of France †.

When the sex of the celebrated and the unfortunate Chevaliere D'Eon was discovered, he said, laughingly, to the French Minister at his Court, "What strange kind of folks you Frenchmen are! A man thinks he has to do with a man, and he finds him to be a woman ‡."

LUTHER.

"In the Library of the Abbey of Tongrelo we saw the 'Life of Martin Luther,' in MS. year by year (of whom there is as yet no good Life written). The religious of this Abbey," add they (Two Benedictins), "are not contented with possessing a good library, but they apply it to the use for which it was destined ‖; they are very hard students."—*Voyage Literaire.*

DUKE OF ROHAN

says, in a little book written by him, very little known, intitled "The Interests of States," that the interest of England is to keep itself well united together; "for that country," adds he, "is an enormous animal that can never die but of suicide, never die unless it chuses to destroy itself."

* The enclosed sentence between crotchets is crossed out in the original.

† Cardinal Richlieu used to say, that he had the happiness to govern a kingdom that could in six weeks time raise three hundred thousand foot and fifty thousand horse, and send them into the field ten days afterwards.

‡ The French are at present leading the world into a more serious mistake: we took them to be men, and we find them to be devils. "Je vois des Singes qui deviennent Tigres," says Voltaire to D'Alembert, respecting their countrymen.

‖ "Res ut plurimum proficere ac valere possunt collocari debent."—CICERO.

CHARLES

CHARLES THE FIRST, KING OF ENGLAND,

when he was matriculated at the University of Oxford, subjoined this sentence to his name:

Si vis omnia subjicere, subjice te rationi.

If you wish to subject all things to yourself, begin by subjecting yourself to reason.

He was so observant of the statutes of the University, that wishing to borrow a book from the Bodleian Library, and being told it was contrary to the statutes to lend a book from that collection, he walked to the Bodleian immediately, and read it there.

JOHN CALVIN.

Spisames, Bishop of Revers, became a Protestant, and followed this sour and crabbed Reformer to Geneva, who caused him, like the ingenious Servetus, to die by the hands of the hangman. Converts, indeed, are not often well received by those whose religion they adopt; but that a convert should destroy another convert, seems reserved for Calvin to do *.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE EUROPEAN MAGAZINE.

SIR,

THE following Charge to the Overseers of the Parish of ——, I met with the other day by accident; I think the observations it contains are so just and so humane, that I wish, for the benefit of the Public, it may have a place in your Magazine.

Your humble servant, W. S.

CHARGE

TO THE

OVERSEERS OF THE HUNDRED OF STOKE, BUCKS.

TO —— ——, OVERSEER OF THE POOR FOR THE PARISH OF —— IN THE SAID COUNTY.

SIR,

THE office, to which you are this day appointed, is of no small importance; inasmuch as the welfare of a considerable part of our fellow-subjects depends upon the due execution of it. It is *your* duty, Sir, to be the GUARDIAN AND PROTECTOR OF THE POOR;—and, as such, to provide employment for those who *can* work, and relief and support for those who *cannot*; to place the *young* in a way of obtaining an honest livelihood by their industry, and to enable the *aged* to close their labours and their life in peace and comfort.

In the execution of this office, it is your duty to consider how you may best *improve the situation of the Poor* in your parish, so as to lessen the calls for parochial relief, and thereby to diminish your parish rate. In this respect, much may be done by *occasional* aid and encouragement to parishioners with large families; much, by means of regular employment for children, either at home or in schools of industry, so as to fit them to be placed out in service at an early age; and much, by a judicious management of your poorhouse, if you have one, and by making a proper distinction and separation between the honest and industrious, who are driven thither by age, infirmity, or misfortune, and the idle and profligate, whose loose and vicious habits of life have made them a burthen and a disgrace to their parish.

You are, Sir, within the space of fourteen days, to receive the books of Assessments and of Accounts from your predecessors, together with such money and materials, as shall be in their hands; and, if any balance is due to them, you are to pay it out of the first monies that come to your hands.

In conjunction with the churchwardens of your parish, you are, by a parish rate, to raise money to purchase a sufficient

* Spisames was once giving the Sacrament at his own Cathedral of Revers after the manner of the Catholics: he said, on presenting the consecrated wafer, "*Accipe figuram corporis Christi*," "*Mentiris impudentissime*," exclaimed his Dean.

ficient stock of materials, for setting the poor to work; and to supply competent sums for the relief of the lame, impotent, old, blind, and such among you as are poor and unable to work, and for putting out poor children apprentices.

In making the poor's-rate, it is necessary that a majority of the churchwardens and overseers should concur; and it is your duty to make an equal and impartial rate, without favour or affection, upon every *occupier* of lands, houses, tithes, mines, and saleable underwoods in your parish. When such rate is made, it is to be approved and signed by two justices, dwelling in or near your parish; and, on the Sunday after, published in your parish church.

In case the rates, so made, shall not be regularly paid, you may obtain a summons for the person making default to appear before two neighbouring justices; who may, by warrant, authorize such rates to be raised by distress in your parish; or, if sufficient goods of such person making default be not found in your parish, then, upon application to one justice, to be levied in any other county or district, where the defaulter may have property.

With regard to the *poor's-rate*, we know that there are instances in some parts of England where it has been levied upon *the Poor*: we mean by the poor, those who have not the advantage of any profession, trade, property, or income, nor other means of support, except their daily labour; and who have only a cottage, a little garden, and a few articles of furniture, merely such as are necessary for them and their families; and we think it our duty to observe, that, to charge such poor persons to the rate at all, appears to us to be directly contrary to the authority under which the rate is made; viz. the Statute of Elizabeth, which was passed soon after the dissolution of the monasteries, and intitled "An Act for the '*Relief* of the *Poor*;" an Act, in which if *cottages* had been intended to have been included, they would have been expresly named, as well as *houses*; from which they were then considered as totally different, and distinguishable in point of law.

It is impossible to read that statute, without perceiving that it was never intended to compel the *Poor*, who are frugal and industrious, to support those who are not so; but that there is throughout a distinction made between the class of men, not having income or property, which is to be intitled to relief under it, and those who, from the income of their property, profession, trade, or occupation, are to contribute to that relief: that by the *Poor* are intended the labouring cottagers; who, if out of employment, are under that Act to have work found them; if lame, impotent, old, or blind, and unable to work, are to receive pecuniary or other relief; who, if habitations are wanting, are to have them erected at the charge of the parish; and whose children, if unemployed, are to be set to work, and, at a fit age, to be placed out apprentices in service, or to a trade.

But, whatever may be the opinion as to the *law*, there can be no doubt in point of *prudence*, that while the day labourer, who has children, is exerting himself to maintain his family without parochial aid, it is a dangerous experiment to attempt to make him contribute to the support of your other poor, with the probable, or even a possible, consequence of driving a large family on the parish.

There is, however, one class of labouring men, who have still a superior claim to exemption from parish rates;—the members of Friendly Societies, who are acquiring for themselves, out of the savings of their own industry, an eligible and honourable provision, independent of the poor laws. As these societies, particularly *where they enjoy the advantage of having their rules framed and confirmed according to law*, have the effect of greatly reducing the poor's-rate, it is required of you, as an act not merely of *justice* but of *prudence*, not to *endeavour*, in any case, to compel such labouring men, being members of Friendly Societies established according to law, to contribute to the support of *the other poor* of their own parish.

In applying the rate for the relief of the poor, we request that you will attend to the *permanent improvement* of their condition, rather than to the little expedient or economy of the moment. If a poor man's family is visited by sickness or calamity, it is better for your parish that he should receive a timely supply of medical and other necessary assistance at home, and be re-established in the power of maintaining himself and his family by his labour, than that they should be neglected, until it becomes necessary to move them into the poor-house,

house; where they may probably remain a burthen to the parish for many years! If the poor of your parish want employment, there is more economy in supplying them with instruction, encouragement, spinning-wheels, wool, and other means of earning a livelihood, than in leaving them to be oppressed by poverty, and by that languid and desponding indolence, which is often rather the misfortune than the vice of the Poor; with the consequence of being obliged to maintain the family afterwards, at ten times the expence that would have been incurred at first by a timely supply of relief to themselves. Upon this head we have one earnest request to make: that whatever is made by their labour, they may have the *whole produce* of it, without any deduction, on any pretence whatever. The earnings of the poor should be sacred and inviolate, in order to encourage them to work, and to exempt the character of their employers from the imputation of interested motives.

Upon the authority of the case of the *King and North Shields* (20. Geo. III.) we have, where parents have applied for support for their infant children under seven years of age, ordered them relief at home, without removing the parents or children into the parish workhouse; adopting the humane and judicious sentiments, which Mr. Justice Buller delivered on that occasion:— That it would be injurious to parishes, if, "when *one* of a numerous family wants relief, the *whole* must go to the parish workhouse;" and that it would be very unjust "that the parish should be intitled to the labour of a *whole* family, because *one* of them might want relief." Any difficulties, however, that have remained on this subject, have been removed by the Act (36. Geo. III. cap. 23.), which enables Magistrates to make special orders for the relief of industrious poor persons *at home*.

It is your duty, Sir, to see that there are proper habitations for the poor of your parish; and if, by the decay of cottages, or by the increase of population, more habitations are wanted for them, you are, with the leave of the lord of the manor, to erect cottages for them, at the parish expence, on the waste, or common, within your parish.

After every thing has been done for the encouragement and protection of the deserving poor, there remains another class, which it will be necessary to reform by punishment; I mean those drones of society, *idle* and *disorderly* persons, whom the law has described as *vagrants*, *rogues*, and *vagabonds*. It is due to the honest exertions of the industrious cottager, that, while he receives aid and encouragement, they should not escape correction: that every distinction should be made between him and those who wander about, endeavouring to subsist, without labour, on the industry of others; of whom many have deserted their families, and almost all have quitted the place, or situation, where their services might have been useful, and where they ought to have been employed. In bringing these to punishment, with a view to amendment, it will be prudent for you to apply for directions to this Bench, where you have found regular attendance and assistance from the Magistrates for the space of nine years; and it will be merciful so to select the objects, as that the punishment of few may have its effect in the reform of many.

As in your conduct towards the poor out of the workhouse, so, in respect of those within its walls, there should be a *marked distinction* between the *industrious* and the *idle*, and between the *orderly* and the *profligate*. There is nothing, in the internal regulation of this country, more subversive of its credit, or more inimical to its prosperity, than the uniform and unvaried treatment, which the best and the worst of our fellow-subjects receive in a parish workhouse. In that place, it is of the utmost importance, not merely to the poor persons who are driven thither by the tempest of fortune, but to the very well being of the country itself, that there should be a decisive boundary—a line of separation—drawn between the *industrious* and *honest* poor, who are suffering under a calamity from which neither you nor we can presume to be exempt, and those *vicious* and *abandoned* characters, which are the pests of society, and the objects of punishment.

In administering relief, we inquire into the industry and character of the person who applies. We have found no small benefit in adhering strictly to this rule; and we confidently recommend to you, as an encouragement to the energy and

and good habits of the poor, not to give to the idle and the vicious the same encouragement as is due to the honeſt and induſtrious labourer, ſuffering under ſickneſs or misfortune. If it appears that the perſon who applies has exerted himſelf *honourably* and *diligently* in his ſituation, it is your *duty*, Sir, and it is the *intereſt* of your pariſh, that he be relieved *kindly* and *liberally*.

There is an Act of Parliament which enables you, *if you are ſo diſpoſed*, to farm your workhouſe. It is poſſible, that a *farmed* workhouſe, confided to a deſerving perſon, *like abſolute power in the beſt and moſt virtuous hands*, may be the inſtrument of good; but there is no inſtance whatever, in which the *duty* and *intereſt* of the perſon *intruſted* are ſo completely in oppoſition to each other, as in that of the farmer of a pariſh workhouſe. For, while his duty ſhould direct him to improve the ſtate of the workhouſe, it is his intereſt to keep it in ſuch a condition, as to deter any competitor from offering for it, at the end of the year. The neceſſary conſequence of this is the increaſe of parochial expences: and we find, from the different returns throughout the kingdom, that where workhouſes have been farmed, though there was ſome ſaving at firſt, yet in a few years the expences have thereby been greatly increaſed, and the poor's-rate accumulated to an alarming amount. Where, indeed, a principal land owner, or land occupier, of a pariſh can be induced to contract for the pariſh workhouſe, *he has an intereſt in the permanent improvement of its condition*, and in the diminution of the diſtreſſes of the poor; but where a *vagrant ſpeculating contractor* viſits your pariſh, with a view of making his *incidental* profit by farming your workhouſe, we truſt you will conſider the Chriſtian principle of DOING AS YOU WOULD BE DONE BY; and that you will not confide the poor, whoſe GUARDIAN AND PROTECTOR it is your duty to be, to one, into whoſe hands you would not truſt an acre of your land, or any portion of your own property.

With regard to your workhouſe, we have another obſervation to make, and that reſpects your pariſh children. As you regard your own intereſt and their welfare, we entreat you to educate them *out* of the workhouſe. You can do it with as little, and even leſs, expence to the pariſh; with much leſs annoyance to the old people in the workhouſe, who are too often the ſport of theſe little unthinking, and uneducated creatures; and with much more benefit to the children, who get earlier, and more advantageous ſituations in ſervice, and ſucceed better in life, proceeding from a parochial ſchool, or cottage, than from a workhouſe.

With regard to the removal of labourers belonging to other pariſhes, conſider thoroughly what you may loſe, and what the individual may ſuffer, by the removal, before you apply to us on the ſubject. Where you have had, for a long time, the benefit of labour, and where all that is wanted is a little *temporary* relief, reflect whether, after ſo many years ſpent in your ſervice, this is the *moment* and the *cauſe* for removing them from the ſcene of their daily labour to a diſtant pariſh. There are caſes, in which removals from one pariſh to another are proper and juſtifiable; but in every inſtance, before you apply for an order of removal, conſider whether it is *prudent*, and if prudent, whether it is *juſt*.

Within four days after the appointment of your ſucceſſors, you are to produce your accounts before two of the neighbouring juſtices for examination; and, within fourteen days after ſuch appointment, you are to deliver your books, materials for work, and balance of caſh, to the perſons appointed to ſucceed you. If you ſhall have executed your office duly and conſcientiouſly, you will then quit it with the bleſſings of the poor, the eſteem and reſpect of the other claſſes of ſociety, and the approbation of your own conſcience.

CHAIRMAN.

23*d April*, 1798.

GENERAL

GENERAL WARRANTS.

THE following Letters that passed between Mr. Wilkes and Mr. L. on the subject of a General Warrant issued by Lord Chief Justice Jeffreys, are now, by the kindness of an eminent and able Solicitor, presented to the Public.

COPY OF THE WARRANT.

Angl: Ss. - - WHEREAS I am informed that there are divers ill disposed persons who write, print, and publish, Treasonable, Popish, Seditious, and Scandalous Books, Pamphletts, and Pictures, endeavouring thereby to disturb the minds of his Majesties Subjects, and the Peace of this Kingdome:

THESE are therefore in his Majesties name to charge and command you and every of you, upon sight hereof, to be aiding and assisting to Robert Stephens, his Majesties Messenger for the Press, in making diligent search in all suspected places, and to seize all such Books, Pamphletts, and Pictures, as he shall be informed of in any Booksellers, Printers, Binders Shops or Warehouses, or in any Ship or Vessell, or other place whatsoever, to the end they may be disposed off according to Law. Likewise, if you shall be informed off the Authors, Printers, Publishers, or any other Persons in whose Custody you shall find such Books, Pamphletts, or Pictures, you are to apprehend and bring them before me, or any of his Majesties Justices of the Court of Kings Bench, or some other of his Majesties Justices of the Peace, to be proceeded against according to Law. Hereof fail not at your Perills. Dated the 1st day of September, Anno Dom. 1684.



Geo: Jeffreys.

To all Mayors, Justices, Sheriffs, Bailiffs, Constables, Headboroughs, and all other Officers and Ministers whom these may concern.

To Robert Stephens, Messenger for the Press, and Customhouse Waiter and Searcher.

Monday, 27th August 1781, the Original Warrant was sent to Mr. Wilkes in the following Letter:

SIR,

I HAVE the honour to inclose an Original Warrant of the noted Chief Justice Jeffreys, which it will afford me peculiar pleasure if you shall think curious enough to preserve. I do not recollect to have ever seen any such printed, or indeed taken notice of in any History of England; and therefore imagine they were not looked upon formerly in the same justly odious light they are at present.

The kingdom is certainly much indebted to you, Sir, for the abolition of such vile instruments of power; and I own I never could read the Warrant inclosed without feeling, as an Englishman, my obligations for your conduct in that important business.

I hope Posterity will do justice to your merits in so strenuously opposing the Jeffreys's of the present reign; and that your public services will engage its admiration and respect to the remotest period of time.

I have the honour to be, Sir,
Your obedient and most humble servant,
T. L.

Shaftesbury, Dorsetshire,
Monday, 27 August, 1781.
To John Wilkes, Esq.
Prince's Court, Stories Gate,
Westminster.

MR. WILKES'S ANSWER.

Prince's Court, Westminster,
Wednesday, August 29, 1781.

SIR,

I CANNOT delay a single post acknowledging the distinguished honour I have

have just received by your very polite letter, and the present of a great curiosity with which it was accompanied. To have the warm approbation of the zealous friends of this free Country and Constitution, is one of the highest gratifications I can enjoy. It will ever be my ambition to transmit my name to Posterity as that of a man sincere and honest in the public cause, and inflexible in the defence of our laws and liberties, over which we cannot keep too watchful an eye, when we observe almost all the neighbouring Nations sunk in abject despotism.

The General Warrant of Lord Chief Justice Jeffreys was new historical matter, I confess, to me. I observe that it is issued at a degrading period, when Charles II. was almost absolute, in Sept. 1684, after the City of London, and most of the Corporations, had been tricked out of their charters. It was a very bold step of Jeffreys; for his predecessor, Sir William Scrogs, so lately as in 1680, had been impeached by the House of Commons, for having, "since his being made *Chief Justice* of the Court of *King's Bench*, in an arbitrary manner, granted divers *General Warrants*, for attaching the persons and seizing the goods of his Majesty's subjects, not named or described particularly in the said Warrants."

I should felicitate myself, Sir, if any lucky circumstance might bring you soon to the Capital, and to Prince's Court, to have an opportunity of convincing you with what true regard I am,

Your obliged and very humble servant,

JOHN WILKES.

T. L. Esq.
Shaftesbury.

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QUID SIT PULCHRUM, QUID TURPE, QUID UTILE, QUID NON.

Memoirs of the Life and Administration of Sir Robert Walpole, Earl of Orford; with original Correspondence, and authentic Papers, never before published. In Three Volumes. By William Coxe, M.A. F.R.S. F.A.S. Rector of Bemerton. 4to. 1798. 3l. 15s.

THIS Work, which is not to be read as a mere book of entertainment, contains an important period of the History of England, accurately and impartially written from documents to which no former historian of the times has had access. The Author is well known to the public by his former productions, and the reputation he has acquired will not be diminished by the present performance.

From the preface we learn that Mr. Coxe, having undertaken to write "The Historical and Political State of Europe," in the prosecution of that work, obtained access to various collections of original papers, particularly those of the Earls of Hardwicke, Harrington, and Peterborough, and of Sir Benjamin Keene. He had made such progress in this work that the histories of Spain, Portugal, Austria, the German Constitution, Russia, and part of Prussia and Sweden, were prepared for the press. He had also sketched the histories of the Italian States, Holland, and France; when, finding it impossible to obtain sufficient information in England respecting foreign countries, he visited Germany in 1794, with a view to obtain accurate knowledge of recent events.

On his return to England he went to Wolterton,

Wolterton, to inſpect the papers of Lord Walpole during his embaſſies in France and Holland, in which buſineſs he employed himſelf ſome time, and in the courſe of his occupation traced motives of action unknown to hiſtorians, which placed in a new light the foreign and domeſtic tranſactions of the Cabinet. The French Revolution, and the uncertain poſition of Europe at this period, induced him to forego his deſign until the return of more quiet and favourable times.

He then propoſed to ſelect and arrange ſome of Lord Walpole's papers for the public eye; when, finding ſeveral of Sir Robert Walpole's letters and papers, he became ſolicitous to obtain further information concerning his character and adminiſtration. This led to ſtill further information; he was permitted to ſee the papers of Lord Orford, Lord Townſend, Lord Grantham, Lord Waldegrave, and Mr. Poyntz.

With theſe ſources of information the work gradually expanded; and Sir Robert Walpole, from being a ſecondary, became the principal object. He determined to give the world Memoirs of the Life and Adminiſtration of this great Miniſter, drawn from theſe copious and original ſources, and to illuſtrate, by intereſting and authentic documents, the tranſactions of the buſy and eventful period in which that Miniſter acted a conſpicuous part. In the execution of his plan he alſo obtained the uſe of the Stanhope, Midleton, Melcombe, and Egremont papers.

The plan of the Work is to give an uninterrupted narrative of the life and adminiſtration of Sir Robert Walpole, illuſtrated by original correſpondence and authentic papers; divided into eight periods, comprehending a term of ſixty-nine years, from his birth in 1676 to his death in 1745.

Mr. Coxe then gives an account and character of the materials he has employed in his Work, and adds, "With the aſſiſtance of theſe extenſive ſources of information, I have been enabled to elucidate many parts of ſecret hiſtory either totally unknown or wholly miſrepreſented, and to trace the motives of action which influenced the conduct of the Miniſtry, and directed the conduct of the Britiſh Cabinet. I have not been biaſſed by the prejudices of party hatred or party affection. I have always conſidered the connections and principles of the perſons from whom I derived political information; and, after duly weighing all the circumſtances, have equally avoided the extremes on either ſides."

The firſt period of the Hiſtory is from the year 1676 to 1714, which includes an account of Lord Orford's family. He was the eighteenth male, in a lineal deſcent from the Conqueſt, of a reſpectable family, which took its ſurname from the town of Walpole, in Norfolk. He was the third ſon of Robert Walpole, Eſq. and was born the 26th of Auguſt 1676, at Houghton. He received the firſt rudiments of learning at a private ſeminary at Maſſingham in Norfolk, and completed his education on the foundation at Eton. On the 22d of April 1696 he was admitted a ſcholar of King's College, Cambridge, but reſigned his ſcholarſhip on the 25th of May 1698, on becoming the heir of his father's eſtate by the death of his elder brother. On leaving the Univerſity he returned home, and addicted himſelf to purſuits which had no reference to learning or politics. On the 30th of July 1700, he married the daughter of Sir John Shorter, Lord Mayor of London, a woman of exquiſite beauty and accompliſhed manners; and the amuſements of London ſucceeded the more active employments of the country. Soon after his marriage his father died, and he inherited the family eſtate, the rent-roll of which exceeded 2000l. a year.

On the death of his father he was elected Member for Caſtle Riſing, and ſat for that borough in the two ſhort Parliaments which aſſembled in the two laſt years of the reign of King William. He ſoon became an active Member, particularly in what reſpected the county of Norfolk, and joined himſelf to the Whig party, to which he adhered during life. On the acceſſion of Queen Anne he was again returned for Caſtle Riſing, which he repreſented until he was advanced to the peerage. He now became a conſpicuous figure in the Houſe of Commons, and was noticed by Lord Godolphin and the Duke of Marlborough. In 1705 he with ſeveral of the Whig party was brought into office as one of the Council to Prince George of Denmark, Lord High Admiral of England. In the year 1705 he was inſtrumental in reconciling Lord Godolphin to the Whigs, and in 1708 ſucceeded Sir John, afterwards Lord Bolingbroke, as Secretary at War, on the recommendation of the

the Duke of Marlborough. On the decease of Sir Thomas Lyttelton he was appointed Treasurer of the Navy, which office for a short time he held with that of Secretary at War.

In 1710 he was a manager for the impeachment of Sacheverel, and principally conducted that imprudent business in the House of Commons. The event of this trial was different from what was expected, and the Ministry, in consequence of intrigues and cabals, was soon after dismissed. Mr. Walpole might have continued in his office, to which he was solicited by Harley; but he rejected every advance made to him, and treated with contempt the threats thrown out against him. So unwilling was the new Ministry to come to hostilities with him, that he was suffered to continue in his post of Treasurer of the Navy several months after his friends were completely dismissed.

His opposition to the new Ministry was so violent and determined, that it was thought advisable to silence him by any means whatever; and Bromley, a Tory Member, declared, that his expulsion was the *unum necessarium*, as they could not carry on the business, if he was suffered to continue in the house. "It is no wonder, therefore," says Mr. Coxe, "that his enemies, who could command a majority, should find a plausible pretext. The Commissioners of Public Accounts laid a charge of venality and corruption against him for forage contracts in Scotland, while he was Secretary at War. They accused him of having taken in two contracts, two notes of hand, one for 500 guineas, the other for 500l. the first of which had been paid, and a receipt given in his name, and of the other 400l. was paid. It appeared on examination of the witnesses on oath, that the contractors, rather than admit into their partnership Robert Mann, agent for Walpole, who, according to the tenour of the original agreement, reserved a share for a friend to have a benefit of the fifth part, if not redeemed by the contractors with a sum of money, had preferred paying the 500 guineas and 500l. and that Mann had received the money for the first note, and had obtained the second note as a deposit for the sum specified to be paid.

"In consequence of these reports, Walpole was heard in his own defence, though no particulars of his speech are preserved in the proceedings of Parliament: after he had withdrawn, a warm debate took place, which lasted till past ten at night. His friends on this occasion supported him with so much zeal, that the House was divided four times in the same sitting; and the Ministers, who carried all political questions in this Session with only a trifling opposition, gained the motions for his condemnation and expulsion by a small majority. On the first division, in which Pultney (then his intimate friend, afterwards his most bitter opponent) was teller, to leave out the words "and notorious corruption," was negatived by a majority of 52. The main question passed in the affirmative by 57. The motion for committing him to the Tower by only 12; and his expulsion was decreed by 22. These small majorities sufficiently prove, either that Walpole possessed great personal influence in the House; or, that many of the Tories considered his accusation a scandalous prosecution, and would not give their votes against him. The House however resolved, "That Robert Walpole, Esquire, was guilty of a high breach of trust and notorious corruption; that he should be committed prisoner to the Tower of London;" and on a subsequent motion, which was carried only by a majority of 20 votes, "That he should be expelled."

"On the next morning Walpole surrendered himself a prisoner, and was committed to the Tower. It was expected that he would have petitioned, and submitted himself to the censure of the House; but he refused making any concession, which would imply a consciousness of guilt, and he therefore remained a prisoner until the prorogation of Parliament. In the mean time a new writ being issued for Lynn, he was re-chosen for that borough; but a petition being preferred against the return by Samuel Taylor, the opposing candidate, the Commons resolved, "That having been expelled this House for an high breach of trust in the execution of his office, and notorious corruption, when Secretary at War, he was incapable of being re-elected a member to serve in the present Parliament.

"While he remained a prisoner he was considered as a martyr to the cause of the Whigs, and repeatedly visited by persons of the highest distinction and abilities, particularly by the Duke and Duchess of Marlborough. Godolphin, Sunderland, Somers, and Pultney, and his apartment exhibited the appearance of a crouded levee.

"During

"During his confinement he had sufficient leisure to compose a clear and judicious vindication of himself, which was published under the title of "The Case of Mr. Walpole in a Letter from a Tory Member of Parliament to his Friend in the Country." In this masterly defence he fully justifies himself, and appeals to evidence taken upon oath, from the two principal charges, high breach of trust, and notorious corruption. In regard to high breach of trust, he shews that he had no advantage in the contracts; that he was not the only person concerned in making them; and that they were settled on the best and most advantageous terms to be obtained at the time: in reply to the charge of notorious corruptions, he proves that a share in the contract being given to his friend Robert Mann, the contractors preferred paying him a sum of money in recompence for giving up his share; that the contractor who had negotiated this bargain with Mann dying, the other, not knowing his name, made the note of hand payable to Walpole, or order, for the use of his friend; that the note was indorsed by himself only for form, and the money received by Mann was for his own use and benefit, and that Walpole had not the least interest directly or indirectly in this affair."

The Session was prolonged beyond the usual time for the purpose of retaining him in prison, from whence he was not released until the 8th of July 1713. The remainder of this first period of his life was employed in writing, and otherwise opposing the Ministry, in every way which offered itself.

The next period commences with the accession of George the Second in 1714, and ends with the commencement of the South Sea scheme in 1720. On the elevation of the new Sovereign, the Whigs immediately expelled their opponents, and took their places, and Mr. Walpole was appointed Paymaster of the Forces. The Minister, who at this period took the lead, was Charles Viscount Townsend, of whom Mr. Coxe gives the following account:

"He was the eldest son of Sir Horatio Townsend, who was so highly instrumental in forwarding the Restoration of Charles the Second, that in 1682 he was created a Peer. Charles took his seat in the House of Peers in 1696, and, being of a Tory family, attached himself so strongly to that party, that he signed the protest respecting the impeachment of the Whig Lords. But his zeal for the Tories soon abated, and even took a contrary direction, to which the representations and conduct of his friend Walpole greatly contributed. He then attached himself to Somers, and acted so cordially with the Whigs, that when William formed a new Administration, principally composed of that party, a rumour was confidentially circulated that he was appointed Privy Seal. In 1706 he was nominated one of the Commissioners for settling the union with Scotland; in 1707, Captain of the Yeomen of the Queen's Guard; and, in 1709, accompanied the Duke of Marlborough to Gertruydenberg, as joint Plenipotentiary to open a negotiation for peace with France: he was deputed in the same year Embassador Extraordinary to the States-General, and concluded with them the barrier treaty. Soon after the change of the Whig Administration he resigned his Embassy, was removed from the post of Captain of the Yeomen, and censured by a Tory House of Commons for having signed that treaty. During the early part of the reign of Queen Anne, on account of his youth, he had acted only a subordinate part, and was not considered as one of the great leaders of the Whig interest; but towards the close of that reign, his services and decisive conduct raised his consequence, and he gained great accession of character with his party on being prosecuted at the same time with the Duke of Marlborough.

"Though naturally of slow parts, he had acquired from long experience the talent that rendered him an able man of business, which was the sole object of his ambition: he was rough in manners, impatient of contradiction, of a sanguine disposition, impetuous, and overbearing; though inelegant in language, and often perplexed in argument, yet he spoke sensibly, and with a thorough knowledge of his subject. He was generous, highly disinterested, of unblemished honour; initiated in diplomatic transactions during the Congress at Gertruydenberg and the Hague, he cherished too great an attachment to negotiation; and, fond of visionary schemes, was too apt to propose bold and decisive measures, which the more temperate and pacific disposition of Walpole was continually employed in counteracting."

With this Minister Mr. Walpole acted for two years, and during that busy period was very active against the Ministers of the four last years of Queen Anne.

Anne. He drew up the Report of the Secret Committeé, was the chief manager of the Impeachments, and on the 11th of October 1715, was appointed First Lord Commissioner of the Treasury, and Chancellor of the Exchequer. In the year 1716 the famous septennial bill was passed; a measure which appears to have had the approbation of the great Lord Sommers. The remainder of the time of the administration of Lord Townsend was filled up with the intrigues of the Duchess of Kendal and some Germans who came over with the King, and acted with intolerable rapacity. A coolness and difference of opinion soon took place between Walpole and Townsend, which ended in the dismission of the latter.

(To be continued.)

A Tour in Switzerland; or, A View of the Present State of the Governments and Manners of *those Cantons* *: with Comparative Sketches of the Present State of Paris. By Helen Maria Williams. 2 vols. 8vo. 12s. Robinsons. 1798.

IN this revolutionary age, an Author hazards much who professes to describe the *present state* of a Country on the Continent of Europe: for, in probability, the very System of Government, or of Customs and Manners, which the writer is painfully labouring to analyze and explain, may, by the day of publication, be entirely overthrown; and a state of things have taken place, to no part of which the remarks that are offered to the reader may be applicable.

The subjugation of Switzerland by France, and the imposition by that overbearing power of a new form of Constitution on the Helvetian Republic, are very important circumstances that might indeed have been foreseen, but certainly could not be discussed by our fair Tourist. The Reader of these Volumes, therefore, will bear in mind, that it is Switzerland on the eve of a Great Revolution, and not under its operation, that is the subject of her pen.

Miss Williams in her Preface professes to be aware that the paths which she trod had been trodden before, and the objects on which she gazed with astonishment had been already described: but she adds,

"It is true that the sketch I have pencilled of that sublime scenery, however rude, will be found to be an original drawing, copied from nature and not from books; yet I should scarcely have presumed to obtrude that unfinished outline on the public eye, if the other parts of my journal offered nothing new to its observation. It is the present moral situation of Switzerland that justifies the appearance of these Volumes, in which an attempt is made to trace the important effects which the French Revolution has produced in that country, and which *are about to unfold a new æra in its history*."

To her journal she professes to have endeavoured to give additional interest by connecting the view of the manners and customs of the Swiss towns, with a comparative picture of the present state of Paris.

It will be remembered by many of our Readers, that Miss Williams was, with many other English subjects, imprisoned in Paris under the tyranny of Robespierre †.

"In this situation (says she) an opportunity presented itself of obtaining a passport for Switzerland—A passport!—they who can judge of all the blessedness that word unfolds, are not those who, at a safe distance from the Government of Robespierre, have heard of its terrific influence, but those who were placed within its savage grasp. Alas! at the moment of my escape, how many immured in the dungeons of the tyrant vainly wished to purchase, at the price of all they possessed, the privilege of forsaking a country, composed only of executioners and of victims."

Her readers might have been interested, perhaps, by a relation of the means through which she became liberated from prison, and placed in a situation to demand or to use a passport. As, however, Miss Williams has been silent on this head, her Reviewers cannot be expected to be more explicit.

Two loosely-printed pages transport us from Paris to Basil, in which latter place our Tourist makes some reflections that might naturally enough be excited in

* This is a negligent mode of expression, no *Cantons* having been mentioned before. *The different Cantons of that Republic* would have been more accurate.

† See European Magazine for July 1795, Vol. XXVIII. p. 39.

in her mind, but which are not of sufficient importance to arrest our attention. She finds *interest* to be the *primum mobile* of the burghers of Basil, and that even their hours of recreation are under its influence.

"The men have formed themselves into different societies, called *tabagies*, or smoking-clubs, because all the members smoke most furiously. Each club is composed of nearly the same age, a custom to which the love of equality perhaps gave rise, but which is observed to be extremely prejudicial to the manners of the young men of Basil, by excluding all forms of deference and politeness, as well as all means of improvement. With respect to these things, there is indeed nothing peculiar to the clubs of Basil; since from Brooke's, composed of the honourable members of the British Parliament, to these tabagies, filled with the senators of the laudable Helvetic Body, a man who has long frequented such meetings becomes entirely unfit for all other society; he soon thinks it an hardship to pass an evening elsewhere, and terms all other company constraint, because it wants the ease of a tavern, where tumult is mistaken for gaiety, and familiarity for friendship. But while in other places the taste for clubs is confined to a few persons, Basil is a town of clubbists, containing no less than twelve smoking societies, each composed of about sixty members, who meet every afternoon at an early hour, drink tea amidst the exhilarating fumes of tobacco, discuss the political situation, but far more indefatigably the commercial affairs of the town, calculate the gains and losses of the day, form new schemes of acquiring wealth, and separate at the hour of supper before they have said one word on any subject of taste, or literature.

"The ladies of Basil, abandoned by the men, have recourse to clubs also, and sometimes twenty ladies assemble together without one man being of the party, although to such as present themselves, admittance, far from being refused, is even gratefully accorded; and sometimes a stranger, taking advantage of the posture of affairs at Basil, which leads a coterie of young handsome women to consider his company as a favour, pays his homage to the ladies, while clouds of other incense are rising in every quarter of the town from the tabagies where their absent husbands are convened.

"The female societies of Basil are formed from infancy of children of the same age, and of the same class; and during their childhood, the equality of years is so strictly observed in these societies, that sisters, whose ages differ three or four years, have their separate coteries in the same house. There is something soothing in the idea of these infant associations; it seems forming another barrier for our helpless sex against the future tempests of the world; and no doubt many a fair member of these young societies, when assailed by those storms of misfortune, which often beat with the most pitiless fury against hearts that can least resist their violence, recalls with tender regret the social circle of her childhood; and perhaps finds in the sympathy of some female companion, to whom she is endeared by the charm of those early recollections, a source of consolation and relief. The young unmarried women, and the dowagers, have all their distinct circles, sometimes increased by the admission of sisters-in-law, who become part of the family, and sometimes by the introduction of accidental acquaintances.

"They assemble by invitation successively at each other's houses, usually at three in the afternoon; an hour which, though morning with respect to dinner, and all the busy occupations of life, at London and Paris, finds the day far advanced at Basil; where dinner is served when it is noon by the clocks of that city, which, for several centuries past, have kept the van-guard of time, and for some reason, forgotten in the lapse of ages, probably because not worth being remembered, strike twelve in defiance of common sense and convenience, when the solar shadow points eleven.

"The ladies present themselves at their coteries with their work-bags upon their arms, and work and conversation begin together; the latter turns, as in other uninstructed minds, upon the every day gossip of ordinary life. When the domestic detail of houshold anecdote, and the tattle of town scandal fail, they hasten to cards—what other resource is left? Time cannot be filled up, as it often is in mixed societies, by the flutter of coquetry and the arts of affectation on one side, and by the offices of gallantry or the stare of libertinism on the other.

"Where none admire, 'tis useless to excel;
"Where none are Beaux, 'tis vain to be a Belle."

"At these assemblies the place of honour is at the window, to which, in every

every house at Basil, convex mirrors are fixed, and give a view of all that is passing in the streets to a considerable distance. These mirrors, consulted every moment by the ladies of Basil, not to view themselves but their neighbours, would have furnished Thomson, had he lived in that city, with another image in his Castle of Indolence, of the means of murdering time.

"Tea is brought at four in the afternoon, accompanied by an handsome collation, consisting of pastry, fruits, creams, and sweetmeats, and often of ham, and other cold meats. This substantial kind of refreshment is not found unacceptable after a very copious dinner, and with the perspective of a solid supper; the Swiss in general being possessed of a most powerful appetite, perhaps arising from the keenness of their mountain air. A dull game of commerce drags on the lingering hours till eight in the evening, when the ladies separate, after a profusion of compliments, which they have not yet relinquished for the French mode of gliding out of the room.

"Sometimes their Liege-Lords, the clubbists, make a sacrifice of one dear evening of smoke and stock-jobbing, to the women; on these gala occasions, the card-party concludes with a supper, sufficiently luxurious, but which might be more amusing; and as the law forbids any carriages to roll through the streets after eleven, the company usually separate at that hour.

"Fathers and mothers of families, who have children married, fix one day of the week, which they call *leur jour de famille*, when all their offspring assemble at their house at dinner, sometimes to the fourth, fifth, and even sixth generation; for the women marry very young, and not long since there were not less than six ladies in Basil, whose grandchildren were grandmothers. There is something respectable, and even affecting in these patriarchal meetings; they seem a means of drawing closer those ties of consanguinity which are the best refuge against human ills; in which the purest affections of the heart mingle themselves with the wants and weakness of our nature; guiding with watchful tenderness the wanderings of youth, and supporting with unwearied care the feebleness of age.

"The public amusements of Basil were suspended by the magistrates, we were told, on account of the public calamities; the chief of which was the dearness of provisions: an evil the more easily to be borne, as the town was then reaping an abundant harvest of gold from the calamities of other countries. Once a week indeed, the dulness of a card assembly was permitted to replace that of the coteries; and an occasional concert harmonized the soul; but dancing was a diversion too light for the times, and even a set of dancing-dogs, offending against the statute, were formally expelled by the *Chasse-Coquin*, probably in consequence of the general order of the Commission of Six, instituted at that period for clearing the town of unprofitable strangers."

Miss Williams then draws a comparative view of the Spirit of Commerce in France before and since the Revolution, making some shrewd and sensible remarks on the system of paper-money, which contributed to raise and cherish a new spirit of speculation in that country; and concludes her second Chapter with the following account of female traders, contractors, and negotiators:

"The most trifling purchase or transaction, at that period, had something in it of sounding greatness; a pair of shoes cost a thousand livres, an ell of ribband five hundred; and as the women in France have even more active spirits than the men, every lady who had fifty, or a hundred thousand livres in her pocket-book, considered herself as a sort of capitalist; and hearing incessantly from all parts, and in all directions, that commerce was the infallible road to wealth, immediately set up with those solid funds some species of trade. One lady provided herself with a cargo of pocket handkerchiefs, another with an assortment of shoes; some sold tallow candles, some wax; some dealt in powder, and others in snuff; but all had their little traffic, all were animated by the same restless spirit of gain. This species of commerce, however, was of fleeting duration. Sterne has observed, that Frenchmen conceive, better than they combine; still more justly may this observation be applied to French women; who, when they became adventurers in the new world of traffic, exulted in the rapid augmentation of their wealth; and were astonished to find that the merchandize, which was to replace the stock, could no longer be purchased with the same capital; till at length they discovered, that their magnificent commercial profits were a sort of fairy-gold, which,

which, when touched, turned to sand; and that it was not the merchandize which had increased in price, but the assignats that had diminished in value.

"A few of the most beautiful, and the most intriguing of the fair Parisians, became the agents and emissaries of their friends, lovers, or husbands, in the public offices; and the marine, the war, and the home departments, were filled with female contractors and negociators, who, for the most part, found that Republican Committees made no better defence than polished Courts, against the formidable artillery of bright eyes, gay smiles, lively sallies, and animated graces; artillery which French women know better how to wield, than the women of any other country. Ministers and commissaries felt the energy of arguments uttered by ruby lips, and the claims of a petition offered by a soft hand, of which the naked well shaped arm was gracefully stretched out; and, upon the whole, the women of France, to whom, by the Constitutional Act, all rights have been denied, find that they still hold a tolerably despotic empire over their lords and masters, the sovereign people.

"Of a different class from these female negociators and merchants were those women, who, once possessed of all that rank and fortune could bestow, were now reduced to supply the pressing wants of the moment, by a melancholy species of traffic; by selling various pieces of ornamental needle-work, which they had once been taught to execute as an amusement, or by making a profession of those arts which they had once acquired as the accomplishments of an elegant education. Above all, drawing has proved an useful resource in these circumstances. Many a lady has found in her pencil, a means of subsistence for herself and family; many a finished landscape, destined to grace a crystal *boudoir*, or decorate a gilded pavillion, has served to furnish the fair artist with the crust of bread which, in some lonely garret, she moistens with her tears."

We pass over her Third Chapter, wherein she describes the amusements of Paris; as we recollect to have seen it republished in newspapers and other periodical works; and proceed with her on her road from Basil to Soleure, and thence to Baden and Zurich. Her descriptions always betray the pen and mind of a poet. At Zurich she paid a visit to its first literary ornament LAVATER, of whom we have the following sketch:

"He received us in his library, which was hung thick with portraits and engravings, of which he has a considerable collection, forming a complete study of the ever varying expression of the human face divine. Some very wise men, who admit of no scope to that faculty of the mind called imagination, and are for ever bringing every theory to the square and the compass, consider his system of physiognomy as the fantastic vision of an heated brain; but though it may be difficult, it is surely ingenious and interesting to attempt reducing to rules a science, which seems to be founded in nature. It is surely curious to analyse what it is so easy to feel, the charm of that expression, which is the emanation of moral qualities; that undefinable grace which is not beauty, but something more; without which its enchantments lose their power of fascination, and which can shed an animated glow, a spark of divinity over the features of deformity:

" Mind, mind alone, bear witness earth, and heaven,
" The living fountain in itself contains
" Of beauteous and sublime."

"Lavater is a venerable looking old man, with a sharp long face, high features, and a wrinkled brow: he is tall, thin, and interesting in his figure; when serious he has a look of melancholy, almost of inquietude; but when he smiles, his countenance becomes lighted up with an expression of sweetness and intelligence.

"There is a simple eloquence in his conversation, an effusion of the heart extremely attractive: he speaks French with some difficulty, and whenever he is at a loss for an expression has recourse to German, which I in vain begged a Swiss gentleman, who was of our party, to translate for me: he told me, that for the most part the German words Lavater employed were compound-epithets of his own framing, which had peculiar energy as he used them, but which would be quite vapid and spiritless in translation.

"The great rule of moral conduct, Lavater said, in his opinion, was, next to God, to respect time. Time, he considered as the most valuable of human treasures, and any waste of it as in the highest degree immoral. He rises every morning at the hour of five; and though

it would be agreeable to him to breakfaſt immediately after riſing, makes it an invariable rule to earn that repaſt by ſome previous labour; ſo that if by accident the reſt of the day is ſpent to no uſeful purpoſe, ſome portion of it may at leaſt be ſecured beyond the interruptions of chance.

"Lavater gave us a moſt pleaſing account of morals in Zuric. He had been a preacher of the goſpel, he ſaid, in that town thirty years; and ſo incapable were the citizens of any ſpecies of corruption, that he ſhould have rendered himſelf ridiculous had he ever, during that long period, preached a ſermon againſt it, ſince it was a vice unknown. 'At what a diſtance,' thought I, 'am I arrived from London and Paris.'

"When we took our leave of Lavater, he begged we would write our names and place of abode in a book, which he appropriates to the uſe of inſcribing the long liſt of his foreign viſitors. An hour after my return from his houſe he came to pay me a viſit, which I was taught to conſider as an unuſual compliment, ſince it is his general rule not to return the viſits of ſtrangers. Religion was the theme of his diſcourſe, and he talked of its pleaſures, its conſolations, and its hopes, with a ſolemn ſort of enthuſiaſtic fervor, which ſhewed how much his heart was intereſted in the ſubject, and how warmly his ſenſibility was awake to devotional feelings. Although his zeal was not without knowledge, yet it was ſomewhat difficult to diſcover what was his ſyſtem of belief; whether he was of Paul or Apollos, a follower of Calvin according to the eſtabliſhed creed of the Swiſs church, or whether he was not in ſome ſort the framer of a new doctrine himſelf.

"One of my fellow-travellers, who was anxious to wreſt from the venerable paſtor his confeſſion of faith, brought in review before him the various opinions of the fathers, orthodox and heretic; from Juſtin Martyr and Origin, down to the Biſhop of St. David's and Dr. Prieſtley. But Lavater did not appear to have made polemics his ſtudy; he ſeemed to think right and wrong, in hiſtorical fact, of far leſs importance than right and wrong in religious ſentiment; and above all, in human action. There was more of feeling than of logic in his concluſions; and he appeared to have taken leſs pains to examine religion, than to apply its precepts to the regulation of thoſe frailties and paſſions of the human heart, the traces of which, hidden from others, he had marked with ſuch admirable accuracy in the character and expreſſion of outward forms. For myſelf, I own the ſolemn, meek, affectionate expreſſion of Lavater's pious ſentiments, were peculiarly ſoothing to my feelings, after having been ſo long ſtunned with the cavils of French philoſophers, or rather the impertinent comments of their diſciples, who are ſo proud of their ſcepticiſm, that they are for ever obtruding it in converſation."

[*To be continued.*]

Count Benyowſky; or, The Conſpiracy of Kamtſchatka; a Tragi-Comedy, in Five Acts; tranſlated from the German by the Rev. W. Render, Teacher of the German Language in the Univerſity of Cambridge. 8vo. 1798. Deighton.

THE original Author of this Play is Auguſtus von Kotzebue, Preſident of the Magiſtracy of Ehſtland, who is already known to the Public by the popular play of The Stranger, now acting at Drury Lane; by The Negro Slaves, a dramatic hiſtorical piece; The Beautiful Unknown, a drama, in which the ſcene lies in London; The Virgin of the Sun, an opera; and ſeveral other dramatic performances, beſides ſome novels, and a Tour to Paris in 1790. The Hero of the preſent performance is a real perſon, poſſibly ſtill living, whoſe adventures have already made ſome noiſe in Europe. Theſe, in the year 1790, were printed at London, in two volumes 4to. The piece now under our conſideration deviates but little from the original ſtory; which is rather retold in dialogue, than meriting to be termed a new performance. It is, however, forcibly and pathetically written, is calculated to arreſt attention, and to produce the effects intended by tragical repreſentations. Thoſe who are pleaſed with The Stranger will not be diſſatisfied with the entertainment ſet before them in Count Benyowſky.

The Stranger; a Comedy; freely tranſlated from Kotzebue's German Comedy of Miſanthropy and Repentance. 8vo. 1798. Dilly. 1s. 6d.

This Play is by the ſame Author as the preceding; and, by the exertions of Mrs. Siddons

Siddons and Mr. Kemble, is become a very popular performance. The piece now before us, however, is not that represented on the stage, but another Translation, which had been transmitted to the Managers of Drury Lane Theatre about a year and a half since, and rejected by them as unfit for performance. When we compare the present drama with the play now acting, we cannot but agree with the Translator, that he has reason to complain of the preference given to his rival's production, considering the small variation which appears in the acting play from the present. The slight improvements introduced would with ease have adapted the play now before us to the public taste, and rendered it successful on the stage. The Translator's name, we are informed, is Schink, a Gentleman of the city.

Religious and Philanthropic Tracts: consisting of I. A Discourse on the Principles, the Temper, and Duties of Christians II. An Essay on the State of the Poor, and on the Means of improving it by Friendly Societies. And III. Rules for forming and managing Friendly Societies, with a View to facilitate their general Establishment. By James Cowe, M.A. Vicar of Sunbury, Middlesex. 8vo. Robson. 1797.

These Tracts are calculated to do much service to the Public, and intitle the Author to much praise. The Discourse has been already printed for the use of the Author's parishioners. "In the Essay many of the causes which have combined to depress the understandings, and increase the miseries of the lower classes of society, are stated; proper means of instruction, improvement, and relief, suggested. The beneficial effects of the Friendly Societies at Sunbury in reducing the poor rates, and the importance of such societies to the public as the means of preventing poverty, elucidated. With observations on Female Benefit Clubs." We recommend this useful and benevolent pamphlet to the notice of our readers.

Blank Verse, by Charles Lloyd and Charles Lamb. 12mo. 1798. Arch.

From this blank verse we learn that the first of these Authors is an admirer of the character of Mrs. Godwin, "whose undeserved sufferings (he says) have excited his indignation and pity, and whose virtues, both of heart and mind, have secured his warmest esteem." That a woman with talents like those of Mrs. Godwin should have deviated from the paths of propriety, and put herself on a level with those of her sex who are not intitled to the most respect, is certainly a subject calculated to excite both indignation and pity; but we apprehend those passions would be directed differently from what Mr. Lloyd would hope. We are not much surprized at this Gentleman's attachment to the Lady's memory, when we read that "the individuality of an attachment constitutes its chastity. For this remark (says he), to which I implicitly subscribe, I believe I am indebted to the 'Emma Courtney' of Miss Hays." A very convenient sentiment for ladies of strong passions and loose principles, who, by acting according to it, are very likely to excite at least indignation, if not pity. The laxity of morals of late attempted to be introduced, *a la mode de Francoise*, we trust is too alien from the modesty of the English female character, ever to gain much ground, notwithstanding it may have received the sanction of Miss Hays's approbation, or Mrs. Godwin's example. Of the Poems it may be said, they seldom rise to excellence, are chiefly on domestic subjects, and the verse is sometimes so familiar as scarce to be verse at all. The gratitude and affection both Authors shew to their relatives, however, deserve praise.

THEATRICAL JOURNAL.

APRIL 24.

BLUE DEVILS, a Farce of one Act, taken from the French of Monsieur Patrat, was acted at Covent Garden, for the benefit of Mr. Fawcett. This piece will probably be heard of no more.

27. Mrs. Abington, whose health, spirits, and appearance, have lost none of their former force and attraction, had the SCHOOL FOR SCANDAL; a new piece in one act, taken from *The Somnambule* or *Sleep-walker*, and intitled MATRIMONY; with HIGH LIFE BELOW STAIRS; for her Benefit. In each of these pieces she performed with her accustomed spirit and propriety, and evinced that a few years recess from the stage had not in any manner diminished the powers with which she formerly delighted the audience.

28. HOOLY AND FAIRLY; or, THE HIGHLAND LAD AND LOWLAND LASS; a musical

a musical pastoral Scotch piece, of one act; was acted the first time at Covent Garden for the benefit of Mr. Johnston. This piece comes from Scotland; for the meridian of which country it is better adapted than for England. Mr. Graham, from Edinburgh, appeared in it the first time in London, in the part of the Old Woman.

30. THE ECCENTRIC LOVER, a Comedy, by Mr. Cumberland, was acted the first time at Covent Garden. This play is another instance of the rapidity of Mr. Cumberland's pen, and of imprudence in obtruding such hasty performances before the Public. It is rather a collection of detached scenes than a regular drama. The Eccentric Lover is little distinguished from many other lovers on the English Stage, who are ignorant how far their happiness depends on their mistress's smiles. The rest of the characters are a benevolent Misanthrope, a generous Admiral, a medical Coxcomb, a foolish Husband, a careless Wife, and a young Widow, who gives encouragement to a lover, while she affects to reject his passion. This last character appears the only original one in the piece, but seemed to give but little satisfaction. Some benevolent and some loyal sentiments obtained applause, but the reception of the whole but little encouraging. It was given out for a future representation, which seems to have been prevented by the illness of Mr. Quick. A Prologue was spoken by Mr. Holman, and an Epilogue, in the character of a sprite, by Mrs. Mattocks.

MAY 1. THEY'VE BIT THE OLD ONE; or, THE SCHEMING BUTLER; a piece of one act, was performed first time at Covent Garden, for the benefit of Mrs. Mattocks. This is on the stale subject of a young gallant, aided by an intriguing servant and a willing mistress, outwitting an old and not very sapient father, who, after the deed is done, and cannot be undone, pardons the rashness of his daughter, and receives the happy pair into his good graces.

7. HANNAH HEWIT; or, THE FEMALE CRUSOE; a musical drama, of two acts, by Mr. Dibdin; was acted the first time at Drury Lane, for the benefit of Mr. Bannister, jun. This piece is taken from a novel by the same author, and with the same title; and will owe its success (if it meets with any) more to the music than the writing.

8. BOTHERATION; or, A TEN YEARS' BLUNDER; a Farce; was acted the first time at Covent Garden, for the benefit of Mr. Johnstone; for whose performance of the Irishman it seems to have been principally written. The Ten Years' Blunder arises from a mistake of an Adventurer, in reading a matrimonial advertisement of ten years old for one of the day.

12. VOLUNTARY CONTRIBUTIONS, a dramatic piece, by Mr. Porter, Author of THE CHIMNEY CORNER (See Vol. XXXII. p. 262), was performed the first time at Covent Garden, for the benefit of Mr. Murray. This slight performance is more to be commended for its loyalty than any other merit. Afterwards Miss MURRAY, daughter of Mr. Murray, appeared the first time on the London Stage, in Perdita, in the farce of Florizel and Perdita. She performed the character with great delicacy and propriety, and promises, under the instructions of her father, to become a valuable acquisition to the Theatre.

HACKNEY THEATRICALS.

THE Play of Cymbeline was performed at Mr. Newcome's school on the 7th, 8th, 10th, and 12th of May. The Hackney Plays have long and justly been held amongst the finest specimens of acting, and the last will still add to the reputation of Mr. Newcome and the Gentlemen who performed in it. On a theatre where you can both hear and see; where the speaking is strictly classical; and the greatest attention paid to the minutiæ of the scene; a treat is given to the admirers of the drama, and of Shakspeare in particular, which perhaps cannot any where be exceeded. The Dramatis Personæ was as follows. The Prologue was spoken by Mr. Grey; the Epilogue by Mr. Partridge.

DRAMATIS PERSONÆ.

Cymbeline,	Mr. Gostling.
Cloten,	Mr. Puller.
Leonatus Posthumus,	Mr. Grey.
Belarius,	Mr. Seymer.
Guiderius,	Mr. Freeman.
Arviragus,	Mr. Partridge.
Philario,	Mr. Martin.
Iachimo,	Mr. Thompson.
Caius Lucius,	Mr. Crokatt.
Pisanio,	Mr. Calley.
Cornelius,	Mr. Bird.
French Gentleman,	Mr. Liell.

First

First Lord,	Mr. Redhead.
Second Lord,	Mr. Tonyn.
Third Lord,	Mr. Raitt.
First Gentleman,	Mr. Money.
Second Gentleman,	Mr. Canning.
Roman Captain,	Mr. Brooks.
Queen,	Mr. French.
Imogen,	Mr. Sulivan.
Helen,	Mr. Nailer.

Lords, Soldiers, Messenger, Pages, and Attendants.

PROLOGUE.

WRITTEN BY THE REV. —— PARKINS.

WHEN, on the modern stage, in times like these,
For wit and humour, mimicry can please;
When nothing plain will suit the pamper'd taste,
And gaudy fiction nature has displac'd;
When all is trick, and noise, and vain expense,
And modern dramas nothing want — but sense.
Yet, tho' th' attempt perhaps be rash we own,
We wish to please by Nature's rules alone.
We bring no hideous monsters to your view,
No pale-fac'd *Spectre*, and no *Beard of Blue*:
These like the visions of the night we see,
The head records not what the hands decree.
To hit such palates we have no *ragout*,
We hate French dishes—would the world did too!
Our scenes to-night what Britain was unfold:
Still may the colours live, the likeness hold.
That portrait which from Nature Shakspeare drew,
Like Nature's self shall still continue true.
When Rome's proud legions dar'd insult our land,
And mean submission to her will demand,
Each Briton felt his country's cause his own,
And rally'd, as his standard, round the throne.
Her ancient blood still flows within her veins,
And still submission to a foe disdains:
When danger's nigh, Britons will all unite,
The only contest to be first in fight;
But now with keener edge they point the sword,
The GALLANT SYDNEY * to their arms restor'd.
All will their zeal a ready offering bring,
True to themselves, their Country, and their King.
By acts like these Britannia yet shall be,
Amidst contending nations, great and free.
But yet, methinks, while here so bold I'm standing,
And bid defiance to the Frenchmen's landing,
When this fair circle I around survey,
We still must wear our chains, must still obey.
Yes, with submission pay our tribute too,
But then, fair victors, 'twill be paid to you.
All other claims a British bosom braves,
To none but you, will Britons e'er be slaves.

Music—"Rule Britannia."

EPILOGUE.

BUT why act Plays? some formal *Grey Beard* cries—
I'll answer that, who am not over-wise.
To learn their lessons, and to play the fool,
Are the two chief concerns of boys at school;
And our good Masters, prudently discerning
How much we lean to folly more than learning.
Contriv'd these Plays; by which the veriest dunce
May learn to speak, and play the fool at once.
For Greek and Latin we have small devotion,
Terence himself goes down a sickly potion;
But set us once to acting, never fear us,
Our qualms are gone; 'tis you are sick who hear us.
Ne'er may our actors, when they quit the school,
Tread the great Stage of Life to play the fool:
No partial friends will there our faults conceal,
Should we act characters we cannot feel.
If we act law, are Judges, then are we,
Like Justice, blind?—As counsel, we may see
Enough to know the colour of a fee.
In physic, practice is our best adviser,
The more we're puzzled—we must seem the wiser.
If war's our trade, and we vain, blust'ring, young,
Should, *Thraso*-like, fight battles with our tongue,
Soon 'twould appear how ill these airs became us,
The foe comes on—*Quid nunc?—Quin—Redeamus.*
No *Thrasoes* we.—The parts we've play'd to-night
Teach us how ancient Britons dar'd to fight.

* Sidney Smith, who arrived in London, after his escape from France, on the 6th.

 So

So when, a twelvemonth fince, the Gallic hoft
Pour'd forth her troops upon the Cambrian coaft,
The modern Britons, to their country true,
Rofe in a mafs, and to the conflict flew;
Like us, their arms and menaces defied,
Bound them in chains, and captive led their pride:

And if once more the haughty power of France
Should on this land of freedom dare advance;
Boys tho' we are, we'll rally round the throne,
And for our Sovereign's life expofe our own,
"Think England's peace bought cheaply with our blood,
"And die with pleafure for our country's good."

Mufic—"God fave the King."

POETRY.

METASTASIO'S ODE TO VENUS,

FREELY TRANSLATED.

"Scendi propizia,
"Col tuo fplendore;
"O bella Venere,
"Madre d'amore."

DESCEND, fweet queen of life and love,
In native fplendor fhine;
Thou art the fource by which we move,
And tafte of joys divine.

O beauteous Venus! thou alone
Man's fecret bleffing art;
Where'er his fancy bids him roam,
Still thou fhalt rule his heart.

Yet not to man confined fole,
Is thy refiftlefs power;
The Gods e'en own thy lov'd control,
And feek thy rofeate bower.

Thou, with thy lucid azure eye,
Our inmoft foul doft melt;
All nature gladdens when thou'rt nigh,
For there thy fway is felt.

And when thy fmiling tranquil ftar *
On Heaven's couch reclines;
The rude winds fly at diftance far,
The clouds like tim'rous hinds.

For thee with fhadowy verdure crown'd,
The graffy meadow grows;
And Neptune's fteeds, for noife renown'd,
Lull'd in their feas, repofe.

For thee, the trembling face of Heav'n †
Burfts thro' its mifty veil;
For thee Aurora's charms were given,
And morn's reviving gale.

And when the grateful zephyrs rife,
Spring's lively laughing train;
Ah! how they vent their gentle fighs,
To celebrate thy name.

Then do the warblers of the grove
Salute thee, queen of love;
And in their breaft, where'er they rove,
Let thy foft ardors move.

For thee the timid doves do leave
Their youngling's nefts alone;
While the wild fchoolboys thefe receive,
Without the mother's moan.

For thee renounc'd within their cave,
Behold the favage brood;
Hyrcania's tygers fcorn to fave
The offspring of their blood.

For thee difclos'd, all nature's charms
Lay open to our view;
For thee, the heart to love's alarms
Beats foftly, foftly true.

Ah! with thy dear extatic blifs,
Come fteal each melting fenfe;
Beyond thy power we know no wifh,
No purer bleffing thence.

Defcend, fweet queen of life and love,
In native fplendor fhine;
Thou art the fource by which we move,
And tafte of joys divine.

O beauteous Venus! thou alone
Man's fecret bleffing art;
Where'er his fancy bids him roam,
Still thou fhalt rule his heart.

I. GREAVES.

Portfmouth, April 20, 1798.

THE DILEMMA.

AUT CÆSAR, AUT NULLUS.

WHENE'ER the ftreets with Ned I walk,
He always tires my patience;
Still of himfelf is all the talk,
His friends and great relations.

* The ftar of Venus.
† Alluding to the break of day.

No

No carriage then can pass toll free,
But strait he nods his head;
Coach, curricle, or vis-a-vis,
'Tis all the same to Ned.

Sure one in his exalted station
By far too low must bend,
Thus to desire my conversation,
And chuse me for a friend.

Fain would I probe the boastful youth,
His lofty schemes to try;
Admire him if he speak the truth,
But scorn him if he lie.

Then solve me, Ned, the dubious plea,
And fix the matter true;
Art thou to be ashamed of me,
Or I ashamed of you?

S.

SONG,

BY MR. GRAY,
Author of The Church-yard Elegy:
To an old Air of Geminiani's.
(The Thought from the French).

THYRSIS, when we parted, swore
Ere the spring he would return.
Ah! what means yon violet flower,
And the bud that decks the thorn?
'Twas the lark that upward sprung,
'Twas the nightingale that sung.

II.

Idle notes! untimely green!
Why this unavailing haste?
Western gales and skies serene
Speak not always winter past.
Cease my doubts, my fears to move,
Spare the honour of my love.

SONNET TO LAURA.

SWEET is the murmur of the vernal bee,
Wand'ring so wild the sunny flow'rs among;
And sweet the soft and soothing minstrelsy,
Of the lone Red-breast, in her ev'ning song.

But sweeter far thy voice, dear honour'd Maid!
A voice that lulls my ev'ry pang to rest;
When musing near the dusky wood's cool shade,
Its accents mild upon my poor heart prest.

Dear honour'd Maid! accept this pensive lay,
My bosom melts with warm respect for thee;
Yes, I will journey a long summer's day,
To cull the wild flow'rs sweet of poesy.

The myrtle and the rose together throw,
And weave a fragrant Garland for thy brow.

HORTENSIUS.

Frampton upon Severn,
May 12th.

SONNET TO THE SAME.

HOW dear the hope that soothes the woe-ful hour,
Howe'er so faint, yet my sick bleeding heart
Would not resign the gleam, tho' wealth should pour
In rude exchange its gilded stores of art.

I'll nurse this glimm'ring spark when sore distrest,
When the soul bursts in agonies of care,
It lulls to gentle dreams the hour of rest,
Paints life's sweet prospects fancifully fair.

Yes, fanciful, I fear; but hope is so,
The gay but baseless vision of the brain:
First sunny bright, but ends in clouds of woe,
Its sweet flow'rs crush'd, ne'er spring to life again.

Yet to the last its images will gleam,
Like the moon's ev'ning rays upon the shaded stream.

HORTENSIUS.

Frampton upon Severn,
May 12th.

THE BO-PEEP SQUADRON;

OR,
THE SPANISH ADMIRAL MASSEREDO
TO THE
ENGLISH ADMIRAL LORD ST. VINCENT.

"BO-PEEP!" quoth prudent Masseredo,
As he from Cadiz harbour pops;
"Thou shalt not, great tho' our bravado,
"Entice us to thy channel's chops.

"When thou, Great Vincent! dost appear,
"And from thy Ville de Paris thunder,
"Our crews are paralyz'd with fear,
"Or fixt immoveably with wonder."

So have I seen a cautious rat,
His head thrust thro' a crannied room,
But spying near a watchful cat,
Would peep, but further not presume.

AN AMATEUR.

LATINE REDDITUM EODEM.

E PORTU Hispaniæ quando Masaredo salute
Navigat exultans, Anglicè, "Bo-peep," ait.
"Haud nos allicies, Vincens! tua littora juxta.
"Heu! nautæ exanimes belligerare negent."
"Mus ait haud aliter, vigilat dum callida felis.
"*Inspiciam*"—verùm non licet ire procul.

Cheltenham, May 14th, 1798.

[Masaredo with one *s* for quantity.]

A LOYAL

A LOYAL SONG,

BY CAPTAIN MORRICE;

SET TO MUSIC BY SIR WILLIAM PARSONS,

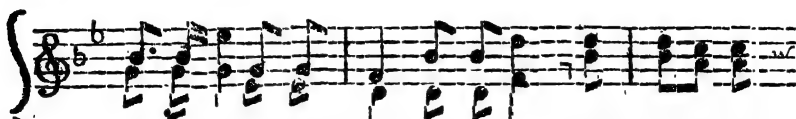
Master and Conductor of his Majesty's Band.

Maestoso, but not too fast.

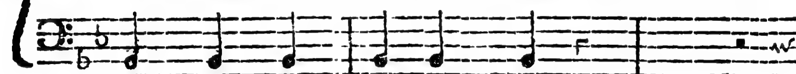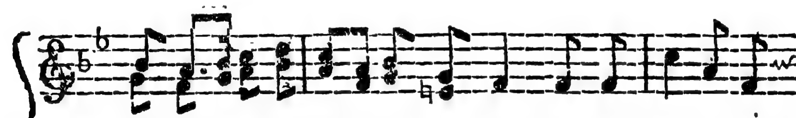


Ye brave Sons of Britain, whose glo – ry hath long sup-plied





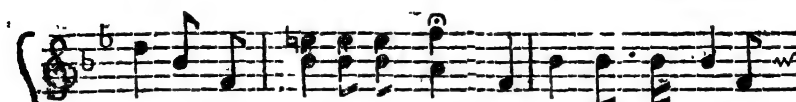
to the poet proud themes for his song, Whose deeds have
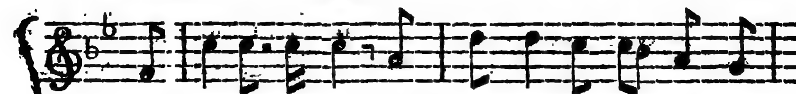




for a——ges a—stonish'd the world, When your standard you've



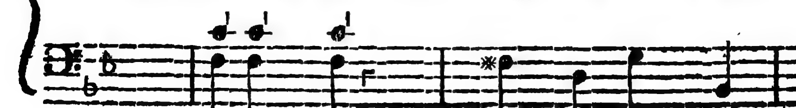


hoisted or sails have un—furl'd, France raging with shame at





your conquering fame, Now threatens your country with



ſlaughter and flame. But let them come on boys on ſea

or on ſhore, We'll work them again as we've work'd them before.

Chorus.

But let them come on boys on ſea or on ſhore, We'll

work them again as we've work'd them before.

II.

Now fluſh'd with the blood of the ſlaves they have ſlain,
Theſe foes we ſtill beat ſwear they'll try us again;
But the more they provoke us, the more they will ſee,
'Tis in vain to forge chains for a Nation that's free:
All their rafts, and their floats, and their flat-bottom'd boats,
Shall not cram their French poiſon down Engliſhmen's throats.

So let them come on, &c.

III.

They hope by their falſhoods, their tricks, and alarms,
To ſplit us in factions, and weaken our arms;
For they know Britiſh hearts, while united and true,
No danger can frighten, no force can ſubdue:
Let 'em try ev'ry tool, ev'ry traitor, and fool,
But England, old England, no Frenchman ſhall rule.

So let 'em come on, &c.

IV.

How theſe ſavage Invaders to Man have behav'd,
We ſee by the countries they've robb'd and enſlav'd;

Where,

Where, maſking their curſe with bleſt Liberty's name,
They have ſtarv'd 'em, and bound 'em in chains and in ſhame;
Then their traps they may ſet, we're aware of the net,
And in England, my hearties, no gudgeons they'll get.
So let them come on, &c.

V.

Ever true to our King, Conſtitution, and Laws,
Ever juſt to ourſelves, ever ſtaunch to our cauſe;
This land of our bleſſings, long guarded with care,
No force ſhall invade, Boys, no craft ſhall enſnare;
United, we'll ſtand firm in heart, firm in hand,
And thoſe we don't ſink, we'll do over at land. So let 'em come on, &c.

A TALE.

BY E. S J.

AUTHOR OF WILLIAM AND ELLEN.

THE weans were playing roun the fire,
The nowte were coming thro the mire,
Up to the weam.
The laſs was juſt gane in the byre,
That fetch'd them hame.
Mirk night was ſpreading out his wings
And darkneſs clad the face of things
Whan at the door
The noiſe o't in my lug ſtill rings
'Twas ſic a ſtaw'r
It drave ſae hard that nought cou'd bide
Baith hail and wind and ſnaw beſide
That through my heart
It gard the piteous feelings glide
And made it ſmart,
While bending o'er the ſpewing reck,
My heart ſae fou I ſcarce coud ſpeak,
We penſive pain;
Three wand'ring beggars lift the ſneck,
And ſtraught eam ben—
They ſat them i' the ingle nook,
When blith and cheerfou grew their look,
And then they telt
A tale that gard my fancy's jook,
Thro' ſorrow's belt—
I ſpeerd o'them when they had done
What made them aye ſae fou o'fun
Wha live by chance?
They gae me then the pleaſant roun,
O' their life's dance.
"We beg aur way from door to door,
"And oft we bear the tempeſt's ſtoure,
"A' the lang day;
"At night we ſpend a pleaſant hour,
"And crack away.
"For ev'ry time we meet together,
"Where aye were weel aquaint wi ither,
"Gaun to the market,
"Or gaun about we ken na whither,
"Unſhod, unſarkit.
"Haw great the jay, how ſweet the bleſſing
"O' friend wi friend in ſweet careſſing
"On pleaſure's wing
"Where ev'ry ane is aye ſae preſſing
"To drink and ſing.
"There we ſit, and there we brauſe,
"The weary night we do carauſe,
"To mony a tale;
"To us the hedge houſe fire ſtill laws,
"Law frae the gale.
"And when our money's gane and ſpent,
"Nae ither uſe o't's ever kent,
"Ye ſcarce wad think it;
"For ſtill we ſay, 'twas only lent,
"To us to chink it.
"Sae when its gane we quit the fair,
"And ſtroll about we ken na where,
"Wi ſtaff and poke;
"We tak the road together mair,
"Wi blithſome look.
"And when we're tir'd we lay us doon,
"Or be it night or be it noon,
"Its juſt the ſame;
"For life and time will hae they're raun,
"And then we're gane.
"Therefore we us't as we think beſt,
"For what is life but juſt a jeſt
"While we can laugh.
"And when wi cares we are oppreſt,
"We fling them off.
"We wander thro' the driving ſhaur,
"And ſing unto the tempeſt's ſtaur,
"Thro' mud and mire;
"At night we ſpend the pleaſant hour,
"At the cotter's fire.
"The toils of life mak reſting ſweet,
"And when we ſtay our weary feet,
"We crack and joke;
"Or in a kiln or byre be't
"Ar ingle nook.
"And ſince aur fortune is but ſma
"It is enough; tho' nought av'a
"The leſs our care;
"We're never plagu'd wi land or law,
"Nor curſt wi lear.
"To me that life ſeem'd beſt of ony
"And ev'ry day to them ſeem'd ſunny,
"There was three o'them,
"I had nae hauſe, I had nae money,
"So I gaed wi them.
"And now I rove wi fancy ſweet,
"And pleaſure that is aye ſo great,
"I dance and ſing,
"And crack wi ev'ry ane I meet,
"'Bout Courts and King."

E. S. J.

JOURNAL

JOURNAL OF THE PROCEEDINGS

OF THE

SECOND SESSION OF THE EIGHTEENTH PARLIAMENT OF GREAT BRITAIN.

[*Continued from Page* 273.]

HOUSE OF LORDS.

MONDAY, MARCH 26.

A NUMBER of private Bills were brought up from the Houſe of Commons and read a firſt time.

The Earl of Moira roſe, and having ſtated that he underſtood a noble Peer then near him had thrown out ſome obſervations tending to controvert what he had ſolemnly aſſerted before their Lordſhips on a former occaſion, relative to the affairs of Ireland, and in ſuch a way, as if it appeared he had it in his power completely to refute it; he had hitherto deſiſted from going farther into the ſubject until he ſaw him in his place: being then preſent, he thought it incumbent upon that noble Lord to come forward and ſpeak explicitly on the ſubject.

The Earl of Hillſborough (Marquis of Downſhire in Ireland) feeling himſelf called upon, roſe and avowed his readineſs to meet the noble Earl fully upon the ſubject in queſtion; and would ſtake his credit upon the iſſue of the diſcuſſion: he would then repeat the tenor of what he advanced on a former night; which was, that whatever caſual exceſſes might have been committed by the army in Ireland, they were never performed by the order of Government, nor did the latter afford its ſanction to them in any ſhape.

Lord Grenville deprecated the farther diſcuſſion of the ſubject.

TUESDAY, MARCH 27.

The various Bills before the Houſe were forwarded in their reſpective ſtages.

WEDNESDAY, MARCH 28.

Several private Bills were brought up from the Houſe of Commons, and read a firſt time.

The Earl of Carliſle roſe, and apologized to their Lordſhips for taking that moment to remark upon a ſubject which was not before the Houſe. After making a few remarks upon the progreſs of the French arms, and the critical ſtate to which the Swiſs were reduced, his Lordſhip expreſſed his hope that in ſome mode or other ſomething might be done, before that free and once independent people were entirely cruſhed. He would then forbear offering any ſpecific propoſition upon the ſubject, but content himſelf with calling their Lordſhips' attention to the circumſtance.

Lord Grenville obſerved, that no ſort of apology was neceſſary on the part of the noble Earl for coming forward as he had done. The ſubject, undoubtedly, was not in a regular manner before Parliament; but he hoped, that on a future day, and that at no very great diſtance, the opportunity would arrive, when the ſubject could be regularly adverted to.

THURSDAY, MARCH 29.

The Earl of Dorcheſter (late Lord Milton) was ſworn, and took his ſeat in conſequence of the deceaſe of his father, the late Earl.

The ſeveral Bills before the Houſe were forwarded in their reſpective ſtages.

MONDAY, APRIL 2.

A Bill to revive certain expiring Laws, together with two private Bills, were preſented from the Houſe of Commons, and read a firſt time.

WEDNESDAY, APRIL 4.

Several Bills were read a third time, and paſſed.

THURSDAY, APRIL 5.

The Royal Aſſent was given by Commiſſion to the Defence of the Realm Bill, and thirty-five public and private Bills.

The various Bills before the Houſe were forwarded in their reſpective ſtages, and, after making ſome amendments with reſpect to the private buſineſs, the Houſe adjourned for the Eaſter Receſs.

FRIDAY, APRIL 20.

Lord Grenville brought down a Meſſage from his Majeſty, which was read by the Chancellor, relative to the increaſed preparation of the enemy, and the meaſures

measures necessary to be taken for the tranquillity and security of the realm.

[For the Message, see the Proceedings of the Commons.]

Lord Grenville then rose and moved, "That an humble Address be presented to his Majesty, to return the thanks of that House for his Majesty's gracious communication, and to assure his Majesty of the most effectual support, in every measure calculated to ensure the security of the Crown, and the independence of the Nation."

The Address was carried *nem. con.* and, upon the motion of Lord Grenville, ordered to be presented to his Majesty.

Lord Grenville then moved the first reading of an Act, to empower his Majesty to secure and detain such persons as his Majesty may suspect of conspiring against his Majesty's Person and Government.

The Bill was then read a first and second time, committed, read a third time and passed, and sent to the Commons for their concurrence.

The Bills on the table then passed through the Committee.

SATURDAY, APRIL 21.

The Royal Assent was given by Commission to the Bill for suspending the *Habeas Corpus* Act.

MONDAY, APRIL 23.

The Duke of Portland delivered a Message from his Majesty.

The Message stated, that his Majesty recommended to the House to enable his Majesty to advance to Ireland, from time to time, any sum or sums not exceeding two millions sterling, provision for the interest and charges of the same being made by Ireland.

His Grace then moved an Address of Thanks to his Majesty, which was agreed to.

Adjourned.

HOUSE OF COMMONS.

MONDAY, MARCH 26.

THE Bill for repealing the Clock and Watch Duty was read a first time. Ordered to be printed, and read a second time to-morrow.

Mr. W. Dundas moved for leave to bring in a Bill to enable his Majesty to call out a part of the militia in Scotland. Leave given.

Mr. Huskison, in the absence of a Right Hon. Friend of his, gave notice, that to-morrow a motion would be made for leave to bring in a Bill to enable his Majesty to direct that measures should be taken to remove cattle, &c. from the sea coast in case of invasion, or for the use of his Majesty's forces.

TUESDAY, MARCH 27.

Mr. Secretary Dundas rose to move for leave to bring in a Bill for making more effectual provision for the security and defence of the realm, and for indemnifying persons who may suffer in their property in case of emergency. In different parts of the country, he said, regulations, similar in principle to those contained in the present measure, had been made by the Sheriffs and Lords Lieutenants of counties; but doubts had been entertained whether they had sufficient power to carry their plan into effect: the object of the Bill he stated to be, to gain information of those who would be ready, in their respective neighbourhoods, to co-operate with the regulars, and be placed in convenient positions; that no persons might be induced to drive away live stock; to indemnify the proprietors for the stock used by the military; to indemnify land-owners for pieces of land appropriated for the erection of batteries; to enrol labourers to act, if necessary, as pioneers; to drive off cattle; to remove from village to village the aged, infirm, and destitute; and to vest in the Lords Lieutenants power similar to those they possess with regard to the regular militia. There were persons, however, in the country, whom it would be unsafe to trust with arms; they must be watched. It was not, he said, his wish to disturb unanimity; but he was sorry to remark, that there were persons (few in number he hoped) who were not only inimical to the Constitution, but who, by a traitorous correspondence, had proved their design to be, to establish their system on a French invasion; he did not say that all who professed themselves to be advocates for Parliamentary Reform wished to favour the schemes of the enemy, but many of those with whom they were associated wished to carry their object by nefarious and treasonable means. He concluded by moving for leave to bring in a Bill for the purposes above-mentioned.

General Tarleton declared his readiness to give his support to any measure that was

was calculated for the better ſecurity of the Country againſt foreign invaſion, at the ſame time he could not refrain from imputing all the dangers and difficulties to which we were expoſed to the miſconduct of Miniſters.

Mr. Nicholls gave it as his opinion, that Peace could not be accompliſhed without uniting Ireland to this country, by abandoning the ſyſtem of coercion and terror which had been adopted by the preſent Adminiſtration.

Mr. Pitt ſaid, during the preſent reign conciliation had been uniformly purſued, but the word was proſtituted, if conceſſion was meant inſtead of vigour, to thoſe who were attempting to ſeparate Ireland from Great Britain, and who were deſirous to eſtabliſh in that country a Jacobin Republic, under the wing and protection of France. Conciliation to Ireland could only be by ſupporting lawful authority againſt the machinations of traitors.

Leave was then given, the Bill brought up, read the firſt time, ordered to be printed, and read a ſecond time to-morrow.

WEDNESDAY, MARCH 28.

The Order of the Day being read for the ſecond reading of the National Defence Bill,

Mr. Pitt ſaid, the object of this meaſure having been ſo generally ſanctioned yeſterday by the Houſe, he ſhould not now enlarge upon the ſubject. If any Gentleman was diſpoſed to ſtate any objections, the Bill had been printed, and an opportunity would occur in the Committee. Expedition was neceſſary, and he ſhould propoſe that the Bill ſhould be referred to a Committee of the whole Houſe to-morrow.

THURSDAY, MARCH 29.

Mr. Secretary Dundas ſtated to the Houſe, that in conſequence of ſuggeſtions from perſons moſt intereſted in the Bill for the better ſecurity of the country, he thought it right to propoſe that the Committee ſhould be poſtponed for one day; in conſequence of which Mr. Wilberforce's motion on the ſlave trade was deferred till Tueſday next.

Mr. Pitt ſaid, on Monday he intended to ſubmit certain propoſitions on a ſubject of great national importance, namely, for the redemption of the land-tax; and, in order that Gentlemen might have time to conſider a meaſure ſo new and important, he ſhould propoſe going into the Committee on Wedneſday, and taking the Report into conſideration on Thurſday, the laſt day before the receſs.

The Solicitor General brought up the Bill for continuing and amending the Alien Act, which was read a firſt time, and ordered to be read a ſecond time to-morrow.

FRIDAY, MARCH 30.

The Houſe having reſolved itſelf into a Committee on the Bill for enabling his Majeſty to provide for the defence of the country, Mr. S. Douglas in the chair,

Mr. Dundas brought up an amendment, propoſing that the perſons ſerving under this Bill ſhould not be under the age of 15, or above that of 60; which was agreed to. Mr. Dundas then brought up a clauſe, empowering his Majeſty to nominate officers, in caſe the Lords Lieutenants ſhould not have appointed a ſufficient number. Agreed to.

The Bill being read through, and agreed to by the Committee, the Report was ordered to be received to-morrow.

SATURDAY, MARCH 31.

Mr. Douglas brought up the Report of the Committee upon the Bill for providing more effectually for the defence of the kingdom.

Several new clauſes were propoſed by the Solicitor General and Mr. Dundas, which were agreed to.

MONDAY, APRIL 2.

The National Defence Bill was read a third time and paſſed.

The Houſe having reſolved itſelf into a Committee, to conſider the Land Tax Bill,

Mr. Pitt ſaid, though much labour had been beſtowed upon the ſubject which he was about to introduce, yet it was not his intention now to call upon the Committee for an ultimate deciſion on the ſubject. With reſpect to the object of the meaſure, it was to invigorate public credit, to facilitate the means whereby we were to continue the ſtruggle with an implacable enemy, and to animate the ſpirits of the people, by ſhewing the extent of our reſources. His propoſition was to convert the Land Tax into a perpetual annuity, which ſhould be equally deſtined to the public ſervice, and in making this converſion to produce a large pecuniary advantage to the public. It was not, however, on this point that he ſhould lay the principal ſtreſs. He wiſhed, by diminiſhing the quantity of ſtock in the market, to remove the preſſure which of all others was moſt deeply felt.

His first object was therefore to do away the depreciation of the public funds. This was, in his opinion, a clear and substantial measure of policy. On this principle Parliament had acted, in confining a large proportion of our supplies within the year. The expediency of that measure had been admitted. The resolutions he should propose were merely for the sanction of the Committee. He adverted to the æra of the Revolution, and stated, that the produce of the Land Tax had continued at the same rate of assessment for a century. The annual amount was about two millions sterling, which sum he proposed to commute for 80 millions at 3 per cent. stock, by selling the produce of the tax at 20 years purchase, and receiving stock in payment for it at par, instead of money. The stock being transferred, the interest on 80 millions, at 3 per cent. would produce 2,400,000l. Thus the present amount of the tax would be replaced with an increase of one fifth, or 400,000l. a year, as a saving to the public.

He then enumerated the various modes of redemption, observing a due proportion between landed and funded property. With respect to the landholders the case would be this: If a person bought stock at the present price of 50l. it would cost 2000l. and he would thus have redeemed his tax at twenty years purchase. Should he pay 52½ per cent. for the stock, it would cost 2100l. or twenty-one years purchase, his profit would be 900l.; at 55, twenty-two years purchase; 57½, twenty-three years purchase; 60, twenty-four years purchase; and so on, even to 75, which would be thirty years purchase. It would be, Gentlemen would perceive, optional to the landholders to redeem their tax at twenty years purchase, delivering stock in payment for it at 50l.

Having gone through the scale with much perspicuity, the Right Hon. Gentleman stated the question to be, whether 20 years purchase was a sufficient temptation to purchase, and next, whether the proportions were fairly made out. To him twenty years purchase appeared a very desirable bargain. After going very much into detail upon collateral points, he concluded by moving a string of Resolutions founded on his statement.

Lord Sheffield gave it as his opinion, that the present was the most unjust and oppressive measure that ever was brought into that House. His Lordship asked how it was possible for persons to redeem the Land Tax, when he could with difficulty raise money to pay the assessed taxes.

Mr. Tierney objected to several parts of the measure, and particularly to the making annual taxes perpetual, and permanent taxes annual. He also objected to the measure as unconstitutional.

After a few more remarks the House resumed, the Chairman reported progress, and asked leave to sit again on Wednesday; and the Resolutions were, on motion, ordered to be printed.

TUESDAY, APRIL 3.

Mr. Wilberforce, in pursuance of notice, rose to move for leave to bring in a Bill "for the Abolition of the Slave Trade, at a time to be limited." Notwithstanding the numerous attempts he had made to accomplish this object, and the ill success that had attended his exertions, he came once more to call most solemnly upon the House to be faithful to its own Resolution of the 3d of May 1792, which was, "That *from* and *after* the 1st of May 1796, the Slave Trade should be abolished." This was not a hasty decision; it was the result of ample discussion and mature deliberation; and though every principle of justice, humanity, and policy concurred, that Resolution never had been carried into effect. Having enlarged upon the state of slavery in the West Indies, he proceeded to remark upon the dreadful atrocities perpetrated in Africa, in order to secure a sufficient supply for the West Indies, where, he was sorry to say, these enormities were regarded merely as mercantile transactions. He concluded by moving for leave to bring in a Bill for abolishing the Slave Trade at a period to be limited, and also that the House do now resolve itself into a Committee to consider the said question.

The motion being read from the chair,

Mr. Pitt, in a short and energetic speech, supported the motion.

Sir W. Young and Mr. Henniker Major opposed the motion.

Mr. Fox made a very eloquent and argumentative speech in favour of the motion.

A division took place:—For Mr. Wilberforce's motion, 83; against it, 87. Majority, 4.

WEDNESDAY, APRIL 4.

The Attorney General moved for leave to bring in a Bill for preventing the mischief arising from the printing and pub-

lishing of newspapers, and for regulating the printing in other respects. One object was the better to prevent the printing of newspapers on unstamped paper. 2. To prevent the exportation of unstamped papers. And 3. To prohibit the exportation of stamped papers to countries with which we are at war.

Mr. Sheridan said, in this measure he could foresee the commencement, or rather the continuance of a system that had been acted upon for some time past. He wished to be understood that he viewed any invasion of the liberty of the Press of this kind with great jealousy, and should reserve himself to a future opportunity to state his objections at large.

Mr. Pitt gave notice of his intention to open the Budget on the 20th of April.

The Order of the Day being read for the House to consider in a Committee the Resolution on the Land Tax Redemption Bill, after a debate of some length a division took place on the motion for the Speaker's leaving the chair, when there appeared for it 105; against it 13.

Mr. Pitt moved that the Chairman should report progress, with a view to meeting at an early hour to-morrow, and going through the business.

The motion was agreed to.

THURSDAY, APRIL 5.

The Order of the Day being read for the House to resolve itself into a Committee on the Resolutions respecting the Redemption of the Land Tax,

Mr. Pitt said, he rose merely to propose the reading of the several Resolutions, and to propose that the Report should be received as soon as possible after the recess; he mentioned Monday se'nnight as the day for the consideration of the Report.

After a great deal of repetition and desultory arguments, the Report was brought up, and ordered to be taken into further consideration on Monday se'nnight.

Mr. Wilberforce brought up the Bill for allowing Costs in cases of Misdemeanour, which was read a first time, and ordered to be read a second time on Tuesday fortnight.

The Report of the Bill for abolishing certain Offices in the Customs was brought up, and the Bill ordered to be read a third time on Monday se'nnight.

MONDAY, APRIL 16.

The Ship Owners' Relief Bill was read a second time, and ordered to be committed.

The Order of the Day being read for considering the Report of the Committee respecting the Redemption of the Land Tax, the several Resolutions were read the first, and on the question being put for their being read the second time,

Mr. Hobhouse said, if this measure was likely to produce a sum of importance for the exigency of the country, exceptionable as it was in principle, he should agree to it; but when he considered that it was calculated to produce much mischief, and comparatively no good, he was determined to give it his decided negative. Its effect, if he might judge from the Resolutions, would not, till the expiration of five years, produce more than four hundred thousand pounds a year; a sum which might be exceeded by the abolition of certain sinecure places and pensions.

Mr. Pitt remarked, that the opposition of the Hon. Gentleman proceeded from his ignorance of the Resolutions. Besides the pecuniary aid, the measure, he stated at the opening, would be the means of raising the price of stocks, and retrieving our resources. If it succeeded, it would furnish us with fresh and progressive resources, as long as the contest might be continued by the obstinacy of the enemy. He stated the impropriety of proposing to prevent discussion, by opposing the present stage of the Resolutions, and concluded by expressing a wish that Gentlemen would not throw any obstacles in the way, at a moment when we ought to use every effort to relieve our embarrassments, and repel the common enemy.

Mr. Hobhouse said, his objections went so much to the principle of the measure, that it was not susceptible of any alterations or modifications that could remove them. He contended that by making the Land Tax permanent instead of annual, was relinquishing the constitutional check of Parliament against the encroachments of the Crown.

Mr. Ryder defended the measure with much warmth.

Sir W. Pulteney objected to the Resolutions being read a second time. The price of the funds, he argued, must always depend upon the whole money in the country, and any attempts to raise the funds, without increasing that, would be ineffectual. In a constitutional point of view he deprecated the measure, and contended, that it required the Commons to give up a real for a nominal controul on the Executive Government.

The

The Resolutions were then read a second time, and a Bill or Bills ordered to be brought in, in pursuance thereto.

TUESDAY, APRIL 17.

The Report of the amended Amendments on the Assessed Tax Bill was brought up. Several additional amendments were proposed and adopted; the principal of which was, that horses used in voluntary corps shall not be liable to the duty. It was proposed, that horses not *used* should also be exempt from the duty, which was opposed by the Chancellor of the Exchequer, who urged the necessity of extending, at the present conjuncture, rather than diminishing the operation of this measure. The Report was received, and the Bill ordered to be read a third time.

Mr. Rose moved, "That the consideration of the Report of the Committee of Finance should be deferred to this day se'nnight."

Mr. Hobhouse remarked, that this subject had been repeatedly postponed, and desired to know the reason.

Mr. Rose assured the Hon. Gentleman that the subject had been repeatedly postponed on account of the Spirits' and Hawkers' Bills not being ready; there was no reluctance on the part of the Ministers to meet the discussion; the delay proceeded from a wish to ascertain whether the regulations respecting Spirits and Hawkers ought to be persisted in, or not.

WEDNESDAY, APRIL 18.

A variety of accounts were presented from the Custom-House relative to the Slave Trade, which were ordered to be printed.

The House proceeded to take into further consideration the Report of the Consolidated Tax Bill.

The amendments were read, and several additional ones proposed.

The clause enjoining that no goods shall be seized under an execution by any creditor, without a previous undertaking to pay the duties to the Crown, produced a conversation of some length.

Sir W. Pulteney, Mr. Jolliffe, and Sir M. W. Ridley, maintained that this provision precluded the right of the landlord, and so far changed the existing law of the land.

It was argued on the other side, that it was necessary to prevent collusion, that the principle was recognized already, and that at a period when the nation was threatened with invasion, it was not unreasonable to give the claims of the State a preference to those of individuals.

On the question that the clause stand part of the Bill, a division took place; for the clause 40; against it 33. Majority 7.

Mr. Jolliffe proposed as an addition, "Provided that the landlord shall not be prevented from his right of distraining," which was agreed to.

The Bill was ordered to be read a third time on Friday next.

The Chancellor of the Exchequer gave notice that he should defer the opening of the Budget in the Committee of Ways and Means, from Friday to this day se'nnight.

Mr. Secretary Dundas gave notice of his intention to bring forward to-morrow a motion for the augmentation of officers in the militia, in consequence of the drafts from the Supplementary corps; and also to propose some regulations respecting the yeomanry cavalry.

THURSDAY, APRIL 19.

Mr. Secretary Dundas, in conformity to notice, rose to move for leave to bring in a Bill for the better dividing the different militia corps into regiments, battalions, and companies; for augmenting the number of field and other officers; and for making other arrangements in the militia and supplementary militia. In opening the provisions of this Bill, Mr. Dundas adverted to the Act of the present session, for enabling persons enrolled in the supplementary corps to enlist in the regular regiments; whence it was in the power of the Lord Lieutenant to reclaim many of them, from their having enlisted before the Bill passed. As they were usefully employed, however, where they were, it was his intention to propose that they should continue in their present situation. In order to augment the number of officers, who, from the late levies, bore no proportion to the men, he should give officers who had served in the East India Company's service an opportunity of contributing to the general defence of the country. He then moved as above, and leave was given, and a Bill ordered.

Mr. Pitt brought up the Land Tax Redemption Bill, which was read the first, and ordered to be read the second time on Monday next.

On the question, that the Consolidated Assessed Taxes Bill be now read a third time,

Sir W. Pulteney urged the propriety of

of delay. The Bill, he ſaid, would produce ſo much litigation, and ſubject every houſeholder in the kingdom to ſo many penalties, that it would require a profeſſional education to avoid them.

Mr. Roſe ſaid, it had been diſcovered that ſuch groſs and palpable evaſions had been practiſed in the returns of the Horſe Duty, that not half the horſes in ſome counties had been returned. In conſequence of thoſe evaſions, and to facilitate the collection by parochial officers, penalties had been ſuperadded, ſimilar to thoſe under the management of the Commiſſioners of Exciſe.

Sir W. Pulteney moved, that inſtead of *now*, "Tueſday next" ſhould be inſerted.

Mr. Pitt, wiſhing the meaſure to be thoroughly underſtood, profeſſed his readineſs to ſecond the motion, and ſuggeſted the propriety of printing the Bill.

The motion was agreed to, as was the motion for printing the Bill.

The Solicitor General moved, "That the order for the commitment of the Alien Bill ſhould be poſtponed to Tueſday next."

Mr. Jones deprecated the delay. The Houſe, he ſaid, would recollect what he ſaid ſome time ago on the ſuſpicious conduct of the Emigrants, and the danger of delaying the adoption of ſtrong meaſures reſpecting them.

The Solicitor General ſaid, the delay was occaſioned by the importance of the ſubject, and the neceſſity of procuring proper information. It muſt be obvious that in providing for our own ſecurity, it was our duty not to injure others.

On the report of a Committee of the whole Houſe, a Bill was ordered for the encouragement of the Britiſh herring fiſhery.

FRIDAY, APRIL 20.

Mr. Secretary Dundas brought down a Meſſage from his Majeſty, which, after alluding to the avowed deſign of the enemy to attempt the invaſion of his Majeſty's dominions, and adverting to the correſpondence with our enemies, carried on by traitors in this country, ſtates it to be his Majeſty's intention to call out the whole of the proviſional cavalry and ſupplementary militia, and recommends the adoption of ſuch further meaſures as may enable the Executive Government to defeat the wicked machinations of the diſaffected.

The Addreſs being read, which was, as uſual, an affirmation of the Meſſage, and the queſtion being put,

Mr. Sheridan ſaid, it was impoſſible for any one, who conſidered the preſent alarming ſituation of the country, to ſuppoſe that he roſe for the purpoſe of oppoſing the motion. Whatever meaſure was brought forwards, which had for its object to render our ſituation more ſecure, and enable us to repel, with greater facility, the attempts of our enemy, would meet with his warmeſt ſupport, and in ſo acting, he conceived he did but do his duty. The times demanded the moſt animated exertions. He rejoiced to ſee that that ſpirit was at length riſing, and he wiſhed, if he could, to awaken and rouſe it to its utmoſt extent. He allowed he was the political enemy of the Hon. Gentleman (Mr. Pitt). He had as unalterable an attachment to his Hon. Friend (Mr. Fox): but he ſhould think himſelf the meaneſt of wretches, if, either from motives of enmity, of prejudice, or of apprehenſion, he was for a moment to heſitate to lend his beſt aſſiſtance to repel any foreign enemy from our ſhores.

The Speaker then put the queſtion upon the Addreſs, which was agreed to *nem. con.*

The Solicitor General moved for leave to bring in a Bill for preventing the payment of any debts, &c. to perſons reſiding in Switzerland, and for various other purpoſes. Leave was given.

A Meſſage from the Lords was delivered, ſtating that their Lordſhips had agreed to a Bill to arreſt and detain ſuch perſons as his Majeſty may ſuſpect of conſpiring againſt his Perſon and Government.

Mr. Dundas moved that the Bill be read a firſt time.

Mr. Sheridan ſaid, he was extremely ſorry, after what he had ſaid, to be under the neceſſity of oppoſing this meaſure. If the ſuſpenſion of the Habeas Corpus was juſtified merely upon the ground of the threatened invaſion, he ſhould not have oppoſed it; but when they put it upon the ground of Traitorous Societies exiſting in this country, he could not agree to it without more ſpecific proof.

The Houſe then divided: for the motion 183; againſt it 5. Majority 178.

The Houſe then reſolved itſelf into a Committee, Lord Hawkeſbury in the chair, on the duration of the ſuſpenſion.

Mr. Tierney moved to leave out the words

words "the 1ſt of February," and to inſert the words "the 1ſt of November, or within 10 days after the meeting of the next Seſſion of Parliament."

The Committee then divided: for the amendment 14; againſt it 113. Majority 99.

The Bill then went through the Committee, was read a third time, and paſſed.

SATURDAY, APRIL 21.

The Black Rod ſummoned the attendance of the Houſe in the Houſe of Peers, to hear the Commiſſion read for giving the Royal Aſſent to ſuch Bills as had paſſed both Houſes. The Speaker, accompanied by the Members preſent, went accordingly. On their return, the Speaker acquainted the Houſe, that the Royal Aſſent had been given to the Bill for the Suſpenſion of the Habeas Corpus Act, and to an Incloſure Bill.

The Bill to prevent the Tranſmiſſion of Money to Switzerland during the preſent War was committed for Monday.

MONDAY, APRIL 23.

The Houſe reſolved itſelf into a Committee of Supply to conſider various accounts from the public offices.

The Secretary at War moved, that a ſum not exceeding 1,351,391l. 19s. 3d. ſhould be granted to his Majeſty, for the Extraordinaries of the Army, from December 24, 1796, to December 24, 1797, and not provided for by Parliament.

Several other ſums were likewiſe voted, after which the ſeveral Reſolutions were read and agreed to, and the Report ordered to be received to-morrow.

The Order of the Day being read, that the Land Tax Redemption Bill be now read a ſecond time,

Mr. Jolliffe oppoſed the principle of the Bill; and, in order to give more time for conſideration, moved, that inſtead of *now, this day fortnight* ſhould be inſerted.

A diviſion took place, when there appeared for the original motion, ayes 153; noes 38.

The Bill was then read a ſecond time and ordered to be committed.

TUESDAY, APRIL 24.

The Houſe having reſolved itſelf into a Committee on the Alien Bill,

The Solicitor General explained the nature of the clauſes he meant to bring up. One was to oblige perſons taking in foreigners to lodge, to return a liſt of their names, &c. 2. To give the power of taking ſuch aliens into cuſtody, as it might be deemed dangerous to ſend out of the country. And 3. To prevent their landing without previous permiſſion.

The duration of the Bill was fixed to the 1ſt of Auguſt 1800, and to the end of the then next Seſſion of Parliament.

The Report was brought up, ordered to be further conſidered on Friday, and in the interval to be printed.

Mr. Pitt brought up a Meſſage from the King, ſimilar to the one delivered to the Houſe of Lords on April 23d.

Ordered to be referred to the Committee of Supply.

WEDNESDAY, APRIL 25.

The Houſe having reſolved itſelf into a Committee of Ways and Means to conſider of the Supply,

The following ſums were voted on the motion of the Secretary at War, viz.

	£.	s.	d.
For the maintenance of Chelſea hoſpital	216,167	4	3
For the out-penſioners of ditto	26,547	17	6
For penſions to the widows of commiſſioned officers	12,904	15	3
For military roads in Scotland	4,500	0	0
For the Proviſional Cavalry	130,000	0	0
For the Volunteer Corps	350,000	0	0
Supplementary Militia	2,323,708	0	0
For the expences of the Barrack-Maſter General's department	520,717	0	0
For Foreign Corps	226,083	0	0
Convicts at home	3,338	0	0
Printing journals, &c.	1,250	0	0
Supplies before voted, with additions.			
Navy	13,448,000	0	0
Army (excluſive of the above)	10,112,000	0	0
Extraordinaries	271,000	0	0
Ordnance	1,393,000	0	0
Miſcellaneous	680,000	0	0

THE BUDGET.

The Chancellor of the Exchequer, alluding to his ſtatement before Chriſtmas, ſaid it would probably be in the recollection of the Committee, that he then eſtimated the probable expences at twenty-five million and a half. It was a great ſatisfaction to ſtate, that what he had now to lay before the Committee was ſo plain and intelligible, that he ſhould not occupy much time in explaining the difference between this and the former ſtatement. After a period of ſix months a ſum of 28,490,000l. was found requiſite for the ſupplies of the year, differing

differing about three million beyond the original estimate, the greater part of which difference had been occasioned and rendered unavoidable by the increased activity of the enemy.

WAYS AND MEANS.

Mr. Pitt said, the sum which was the loan of this country, and for which taxes were to be devised, was	£. 15,000,000
The interest to be provided was	763,000
The sum total to be provided for was	28,140,000

He then stated his Ways and Means to provide for this as follows:

Land and Malt	£. 2,750,000
Assessed Taxes, including the sum reserved for the deficiency of grants of last year, and the voluntary contributions	7,500,000
Lottery	200,000
From the Bank, by Exchequer Bills	3,000,000
Loan	15,000,000
Total	£. 28,490,000

The next topic to which he called the attention of the Committee was the terms of the Loan. The favourable terms on which the Loan had been negotiated, he attributed to the sale of the Land Tax, and the confidence the people of England placed in themselves, and their determination to be safe from the attempts of the enemy. The total he stated to be 8l. 5s. for every 100l.

Having taken a review of the Unfunded Debt from the commencement of the War to the present period, he said he saw no necessity for funding the Navy Debt Bill till the moment of Peace.—And proceeded to state

THE NEW TAXES.

The first article was the imposition of an additional 2s. 6d. per bushel on salt. The pressure on the lower order of the people, he conceived, would be very little felt, as he understood the consumption in a poor family did not exceed half a bushel a year. When they considered how particularly they had been exempted from the operation of other taxes, and how heavily they pressed upon the higher, who, perhaps, did not enjoy a greater portion of domestic comfort, and above all, how much they were interested to keep out the French, who had uniformly duped and plundered the lower orders, they would not, he was persuaded, think they were harshly treated. The produce he took at 502,000l. The second article was a duty of 5 per cent. on the *higher* kinds of tea. This, he said, would exempt the lower sort of people, as it was not intended that the additional duty should attach on any which sold *below* 2s. 6d. per lb. The produce he estimated at 111,000l. The third was not an article of consumption; it was interwoven with the habits of men, not a necessary of life, and he could not properly call it a luxury; it was a tax on the use of armorial bearings. He was afraid he should incur the censure of having become a convert to the levelling system, but he was persuaded that it would rather be felt that he set a real value on those devices, and so far from thinking them a reproach, he considered them as the most important link in the chain of society. Viewing them in this light, he hoped no person would object to pay a tax to oppose an enemy who would destroy those family distinctions.

He proposed that every housekeeper, having armorial bearings painted on a carriage, should pay an annual tax of two guineas; a person not keeping a carriage, but being a housekeeper, having arms on a seal or plate, should pay one guinea; and a person not being a housekeeper, for using family arms on a seal, should pay half a guinea. This he calculated would produce 150,000l. which added to the former sums, would amount to 763,000l. the sum required.

He then took a summary review of the whole statement; hoped the taxes would be adequate, and founded on such a plan as would give reason to suppose they would be productive. If they proved satisfactory, the House would perform their duty by acceding to the Resolutions which he read.

Sir M. W. Ridley, Mr. Pitt, Sir W. Pulteney, Mr. Tierney, and Mr. Jolliffe, said each a few words, after which the Resolutions were agreed to, and the Report ordered to be received on Thursday.

Adjourned.

FOREIGN INTELLIGENCE.

[FROM THE LONDON GAZETTES.]

ADMIRALTY-OFFICE, APRIL 2.

A LETTER, of which the following is a copy, from Captain Sir J. B. Warren, of his Majesty's ship Canada, to Admiral Lord Bridport, K. B. Commander in Chief, &c. has been received at this office.

Canada, Plymouth Sound, March 30.

MY LORD,

I BEG leave to inform your Lordship, that on the 22d inst. at seven A.M. the Anson having discovered a sail in the East quarter, which appeared a large frigate, I made the signal for a general chace, and continued the pursuit, with variable winds, until half past twelve at midnight, when Captain Stopford, in the Phaeton, brought her to action. The enemy endeavoured to escape into the river Garonne, but struck upon the Olive Rocks, near the Cordovan Light House; she was left by most of her crew who had previously thrown her guns overboard. The ship being bilged, and having otherwise suffered much, it is probable, from the situation she remained in, it will not be easy to get her off.

I have the honour to be, &c.

JOHN WARREN.

Extract of a Letter from Vice-Admiral Sir Hyde Parker, Knt. Commander in Chief of his Majesty's Ships and Vessels at Jamaica, to Evan Nepean, Esq. dated Queen, in Port Royal Harbour, Jan. 6, 1798.

SIR,

HAVING yesterday received a letter from Captain Ricketts, of his Majesty's ship Magicienne, giving an account of his having, with the ships under his command, attacked and captured the vessels therein mentioned, in Guadilla Bay, in the Island of Porto Rico, and under the protection of the enemy's forts, I transmit herewith a copy of the said letter for the information of the Right Hon. the Lords Commissioners of the Admiralty, who I am confident will with me highly approve of his gallant conduct, as well as that of the Captains, Officers, seamen, and marines, under his command.

I am, &c.

H. PARKER.

La Magicienne, off the Isle of Zachu, Dec. 28, 1797.

SIR,

HAVING received information that several brigs and schooners belonging to the enemy were in Guadilla Bay, in the Island of Porto Rico, I proceeded there with the King's ships La Magicienne, Regulus, and Diligence. On the 27th, at noon, we anchored close abreast of the forts, and, after an hour and a half cannonading, captured every vessel under their protection. To Captain Carthew I am indebted for the gallant and able support that I on this occasion met with, as well as upon many others since the Regulus has been under my orders. Captain Mends, who commanded the boats that took possession of the vessels, executed that service much to his honour and highly to my approbation. Indeed every officer and man belonging to the squadron is fully entitled to my best thanks and praises.

I have the honour to be, &c.

W. H. RICKETTS.

[Then follows a list of six wounded; a list of vessels captured, amounting to one privateer of 9 guns, one ship, three brigs, and one schooner; and another Letter from Vice-Admiral Parker, stating the capture of a French corvette, of 14 guns and 110 men, by his Majesty's ships Severn and Pelican.]

ADMIRALTY-OFFICE, APRIL 10.

Extract of a Letter from Captain Gunter, of his Majesty's Sloop Nautilus, to Evan Nepean, Esq. dated at Sea, April 4, 1798.

I BEG you will be pleased to acquaint the Lords Commissioners of the Admiralty, that at noon this day, 12 leagues to the eastward of Scarborough, with the convoy and Narcissus cutter in company, I fell in with two French privateers, a brig and a schooner, and, after chace of six hours, I came up with and captured the brig, which proves to be the Legere, three days from Dunkirk, with 10 guns on board, pierced for 16, and 60 men. On my getting near them they parted, when I made the Narcissus's signal to chace the schooner, but without success, as she escaped by superior sailing.

Extract of a Letter from Sir Edward Pellew, Captain of his Majesty's Ship Indefatigable, to Evan Nepean, Esq. dated Falmouth, April 7, 1798.

I HAVE the honour to inform you, that his Majesty's ship Cleopatra arrived here this day. By the inclosed letter from Captain Pellew, their Lordships will be informed of his having captured L'Emilie, of 16 guns and 110 men.

Cleopatra, Falmouth, April 6.

SIR,

I HAVE to request you will inform the Right Hon. the Lords Commissioners of the Admiralty, that, after separation from Sir Edward Pellew, agreeable to his orders, I had the good fortune, on the 26th ult. at half past two in the morning, to discover a ship standing to the northward, and immediately gave chace, and in an hour and a half came along-side, and after giving her all our larboard guns, she struck, and proved to be the Emilie French ship privateer, en razée; a very fast sailer, from L'Orient, mounting 16 six pounders, and two brass twelves, manned with 110 men, out 39 days.

I have the honour to be, &c.

ISRAEL PELLEW.

Sir Edward Pellew, Bart. &c.

Copy of a Letter from Captain Sir Edward Pellew, Bart. of his Majesty's Ship Indefatigable, to Evan Nepean, Esq. dated Falmouth, April 5.

I HAVE the honour to inform you, that his Majesty's ship Cambrian anchored in this port to-day, blown in by the late gales.

I have the pleasure to inclose a letter from Captain Legg, giving an account of his having captured two privateers, and retaken an American ship.

Cambrian, at Sea, March 27.

SIR,

I HAVE the honour to inform you, that I have this day captured Le Cæsar, a French ship privateer, of 16 guns and 80 men, belonging to St. Maloes, and 35 days from Brest.

On the 21st, in company with his Majesty's ship Cleopatra, I recaptured the William Penn, of Philadelphia.

I remain, &c.

ARTHUR K. LEGGE.

Sir Edward Pellew, Bart. &c.

Cambrian, at Sea, March 30.

SIR,

I HAVE the honour to inform you, that I have this day captured Le Pont de Lodi, French ship privateer, of 16 guns and 102 men; she was five days from Bourdeaux, on her first cruize (being quite a new vessel) and had not taken any thing.

I remain, Sir, &c. &c. &c.

ARTHUR LEGGE.

Sir Edward Pellew, Bart. &c.

Prince of Wales, Carlisle Bay, Barbadoes, Dec. 15, 1797.

SIR,

I HAVE to acquaint you, for the information of their Lordships, that Captain Western, in his Majesty's ship Tamer, has captured the under-mentioned privateers belonging to Guadaloupe, and sent them into this Bay. The first was taken the 4th inst. the latter the 7th, a few leagues to windward of Barbadoes.

Le Dragon schooner, of 12 guns and 80 men.

Le Dix-huit de Fructidor sloop, of 10 guns and 75 men.

These vessels are fast sailers, and were well equipped; the former had taken an American brig, which was recaptured by the Tamer. The latter had been out five days and taken nothing.

I have the honour to be, &c.

HENRY HARVEY.

Evan Nepean, Esq.

Prince of Wales, Fort Royal Bay, Martinique, Jan. 4, 1798.

SIR,

I AM to acquaint you, for the information of their Lordships, that Captain Potty, in his Majesty's ship Alfred, captured the 16th ult. off Martinique, La Decidée, French privateer schooner, belonging to Guadaloupe, of 10 guns and 89 men, which he sent to this Bay. She had been out three days, but had not taken any thing.

I have the honour to be, &c.

HENRY HARVEY.

Evan Nepean, Esq.

Prince of Wales, Fort Royal Bay, Martinique, Feb. 9, 1798.

SIR,

I HEREWITH enclose, for the information of their Lordships, a letter addressed to me from Captain Mainwaring, of his Majesty's ship La Babet, relative to the capture of the French privateer schooner La Desirée, by the boats of that ship, under the direction of Lieutenant Samuel Pym, who performed

formed the service with great gallantry and good conduct.

I have the honour to be, &c.

HENRY HARVEY.

Evan Nepean, Esq.

His Majesty's Ship Babet, off Fort Royal Bay, Martinique, Jan. 17, 1798.

SIR,

IT is with great pleasure I acquaint you, that Lieutenant Pym, of his Majesty's ship under my command, yesterday afternoon captured (in the pinnace the launch following), after a most desperate resistance, the French Republican schooner La Desirée, mounting six carriage guns, and having on board 46 men. I discovered her in the morning, half way between Martinique and Dominique, standing towards me; soon after the wind died away, and she, having made us out distinctly, took to her sweeps, and rowed off, which Lieutenant Pym observing, in the handsomest manner volunteered attacking her in the boats. To this I alone consented, from the knowledge I had of his resolution and good conduct on former occasions. I hope you will be of opinion that he merited the confidence placed in him, with every encomium I can bestow, when you know that the two boats contained but 24 men; that he was three leagues from the ship, and had been rowing four hours before he got within reach of their cannon, from which they kept up an incessant firing till he boarded. He reports, that the Officers and men under him behaved with the greatest coolness and intrepidity. I am sorry to add, that we lost a very valuable seaman, and had five wounded; amongst the latter, a Mr. Aslinhurst, a young Gentleman of very promising expectations, and a volunteer on the occasion. The enemy had three killed and 15 badly wounded. She had been out six days from Guadaloupe, had taken one American brig from St. Vincent bound to Boston.

I have the honour to be, &c. &c.

JEM. MAINWARING.

Henry Harvey, Esq. Rear-Admiral of the Red, &c.

Prince of Wales, Fort Royal Bay, Martinique, Feb. 19, 1798.

SIR,

I AM to acquaint you, for the information of their Lordships, that his Majesty's ship Matilda, Captain Mitford, captured the 19th ult. off Antigua, La Ceres, a French ship privateer, pierced for 14 guns, but mounting only 2, bound to Guadaloupe from St. Bartholomew's for her further equipment, with a cargo of pitch and tar, completely furnished, except in men and guns, having only 45 of the former on board when taken.

You will also be pleased to acquaint their Lordships, that his Majesty's sloop Zephyr, Captain Champion, captured the 8th inst. off Deseada, L'Espoire French privateer sloop belonging to Guadaloupe, of 8 guns and 66 men. She had been out 16 days, but had not made any captures.

I have the honour to be, &c.

H. HARVEY.

Prince of Wales, Fort Royal Bay, Martinique, Feb. 19, 1798.

SIR,

I HAVE the pleasure to acquaint you, for the information of their Lordships, that his Majesty's ship Alfred, Captain Totty, on the 16th inst. captured off Guadaloupe Le Scipion French national corvette of 20 guns and 160 men. She was taken near the road of Basse Terre, within fire of the enemies batteries, which they opened on the Alfred, both with shot and shells; but by the exertions and good conduct of Captain Totty, she was brought off, and without any damage to the ships.

This corvette has been for a considerable time about these Islands, and a very active cruizer, to the great annoyance of our trade.

I have the honour to be, &c.

HENRY HARVEY.

Prince of Wales, Fort Royal Bay, Martinique, Feb. 9, 1798.

SIR,

I HAVE to acquaint you, for the information of their Lordships, that the undermentioned French privateers belonging to Guadaloupe, have been captured and sent into the different Islands, at the periods, and by the ships and vessels of his Majesty's squadron under my command, as against their several names expressed, and I have the pleasure to add without having made any captures.

By La Concorde, Captain Barton, January 3, 1798, off St. Bartholomew's, La Caye du Pont schooner, of 16 guns and 129 men; failed from Guadaloupe the 1st with troops, for St. Martin's and St. Eustatia—January 8, 1798, off Montserratt, La Proserpine schooner, of 8 guns and 82 men.

By

By the Lapwing, Captain Harvey, January 9, off Martinique, L'Intrique sloop, of 6 guns and 64 men.

By the Alfred, Captain Totty, January 20, 1798, to windward of Dominica, La Rencontre sloop, of 6 guns and 49 men.

By the Amphitrite, Captain Ekins, February 2, 1798, off St. Lucia, Le Battren Republican sloop, of 4 guns and 38 men.

Four small row-boats, armed with swivels, &c. have likewise been captured under the Islands, by the several cruizers, and sent into port.

I have the honour, &c.

(Signed) HENRY HARVEY.

Evan Nepean, Esq.

[Another Letter from Rear-Admiral Harvey encloses a list of fourteen merchant ships captured, re-captured, or detained, by his Majesty's cruizers.]

Copy of a Letter from Admiral Earl St. Vincent, to Evan Nepean, Esq. dated Ville de Paris, in the Tagus, March 9, 1798.

SIR,

I ENCLOSE a letter from Lord Henry Paulett, Captain of his Majesty's ship Thalia, acquainting me with his having captured a brig and schooner, Spanish privateers; another from Captain Hood, of the Zealous, giving an account of his taking the Dragon (formerly a French frigate), from Buenos Ayres, with a valuable cargo; and I desire you will acquaint the Lords Commissioners of the Admiralty, that El Pid, a ship with a similar lading, which sailed in company with the last-mentioned, was captured on the 20th ult. by Lieutenant Worth, of his Majesty's hired cutter the Stag.

I am, Sir, &c.

ST. VINCENT.

Thalia, March 6, 1798.

MY LORD,

I HAVE the honour to inform you, that on the 27th of February, being 40 leagues N. W. of Lisbon, after a chace of six hours, I captured the Spanish schooner San Josef, mounting six guns and ten swivels, with 40 men on board: she sailed from Villa Nuova the 15th of February, and had taken nothing. And on the 4th of March, at sun-rise, being off the rock of Lisbon, I discovered a brig in shore, which I gave chace to, and at nine arrived up with her, when she proved to be the Victoria Spanish brig, of 14 guns and 10 swivels: she took an English brig in ballast the day before off St. Ube's, and sent her into that port.

I am, &c.

H. PAULETT.

To the Right Hon. Earl St. Vincent, &c.

Zealous, off the Tagus,
MY LORD, *March 5, 1798.*

I LOST sight of the Culloden on the 27th ult. off Cape St. Vincent, by chacing a cutter to the N. W. The following day, standing to the Southward, a sail was discovered West by South; on the 1st instant, made her sail out to be suspicious; in the evening it became almost calm, and a possibility of her escape if it came on bad weather or foggy. I sent the launch and barge with the First and Second Lieutenants of the Zealous towards her, she having before dark hoisted Spanish colours. By the judicious attack of the boats in the night, they obliged her to strike before the Zealous came within shot. She proved to be a Spanish merchant ship, named the Dragon, of 600 tons, 8 guns, and 45 men, four months from Monte Video, for Cadiz, with a valuable cargo. Her being a bad sailer, and the wind holding to the East, I thought it my duty to see her safe to the Bar of Lisbon.

SAM. HOOD.

Earl St. Vincent, &c.

Copy of a Letter from Admiral Earl St. Vincent, Commander in Chief of his Majesty's Ships and Vessels employed on the Coast of Portugal, to Evan Nepean, Esq. dated on board the Ville de Paris, in the Tagus, March 22, 1798.

SIR,

I ENCLOSE, for the information of the Lords Commissioners of the Admiralty, letters from the Commanders of his Majesty's sloops Speedy and King's Fisher, acquainting me with their further success in capturing separately two of the enemy's privateers, Le Lynx, a French ship, pierced for eighteen guns, by the latter, and San José Spanish lugger, by the former.*

I am, &c.

ST. VINCENT.

Speedy, River Tagus, March 18,

MY LORD,

I HAVE the honour to acquaint you, that his Majesty's sloop Speedy captured, on the 15th inst. 20 leagues West of Cape Mondego, the San José, alias El Gavelan, Spanish lugger privateer, of

of 6 carriage guns and 48 men; out from Vigo three days; not made any ures.

I have the honour to be, &c.

H. DOWNMAN.

Right Hon. Earl St. Vincent, K. B.

King's Fisher, in the Tagus,
MY LORD, *March 18.*

I HAVE the honour to inform your Lordfhip, that, on the 15th inftant, Oporto bearing S. E. by E. diftant forty leagues, I fell in with, and after a chace of three hours captured, Le Lynx, copper-bottomed fhip privateer, pierced for 18, but mounting only 10 guns, four pounders, and 70 men: fhe had been fix days from Rochelle, but had not made any capture.

I have the honour to be, &c.

CHA. H. PIERREPONT.

Admiral Earl St. Vincent, K. B.

ADMIRALTY-OFFICE, APRIL 14.

[This Gazette contains a letter from Vice-Admiral Kingfmill, ftating the capture of two French privateers; a letter from Admiral Peyton, ftating the capture of one French privateer; and a letter from Captain Thomas Campbell, ftating the capture of one French privateer, and re-capture of three brigs.]

ADMIRALTY-OFFICE, APRIL 16.

[This Gazette contains a letter from Captain Sir Henry Trollope, ftating the burning of a fmall French brig, and capture of a French privateer.]

ADMIRALTY-OFFICE, APRIL 24.

[This Gazette contains a letter from Vice-Admiral Sir Hyde Parker, inclofing a lift of eleven armed veffels, with feveral fchooner-rigged row-boats, taken and deftroyed by his Majefty's cruizers.]

ADMIRALTY-OFFICE, APRIL 28.

Extract of a Letter from the Right Hon. Lord Bridport, K. B. to Evan Nepean, Efq. dated on board the Royal George, at Sea, the 22d inft.

SIR,

I HAVE the fatisfaction to acquaint you, for their Lordfhips' information, that L'Hercule, of 74 guns, was taken by his Majefty's fhip Mars laft night.

The inclofed copy of a letter from Lieutenant Butterfield will beft fhew to their Lordfhips the fpirit and judgment manifefted on this occafion. No praife of mine can add one ray of brilliancy to the diftinguifhed valour of Captain Alexander Hood, who carried his fhip nobly into battle, and who died of the wounds he received in fupporting the juft caufe of his country. It is impoffible for me not to fincerely lament his lofs, as he was an honour to the fervice, and univerfally beloved; he has fallen glorioufly, as well as all thofe who are fo handfomely fpoken of by Lieutenant Butterfield. I have appointed him to the command of L'Hercule, to carry her into port, and I have given a temporary appointment to Captain James George Shirley to command the Mars, and Lieutenant George White, Firft of the Royal George, to command the Megæra. Lieutenant Henry Combe, the Second, will deliver to you this difpatch.

I have the honour to be, &c.

BRIDPORT.

Mars, at Sea, April 22.
MY LORD,

I BEG leave to acquaint your Lordfhip, that the fhip chafed by his Majefty's fhip Mars yefterday, per fignal, endeavoured to efcape through the Paffage du Raz, but the tide proving contrary, and the wind eafterly, obliged her to anchor at the mouth of that Paffage, which afforded Captain Hood the opportunity of attacking her, by laying her fo clofe alongfide as to unhinge fome of the lower deck ports, continuing a very bloody action for an hour and a half, when fhe furrendered.

I lament being under the neceffity of informing your Lordfhip, that his Majefty has, on this occafion, loft that truly brave man, Captain Hood, who was wounded in the thigh late in the conflict, and expired juft as the enemy's fhip had ftruck her colours. This fhip proves to be L'Hercule, of 74 guns and 700 men, her firft time at fea, from L'Orient, to join the Breft fleet.

I cannot fufficiently commend the bravery and good conduct of the furviving officers and men, who merit my warmeft thanks: I muft particularly recommend to your Lordfhip's notice Mr. Southey, the fignal midfhipman.

Lieutenant Argles and Ford are the only officers wounded. Captain Hood, and Captain White of the Marines, are killed. Lieutenant Argles, though badly wounded, never quitted the deck.

From a number of the people being with

with Lieutenant Bowker, in charge of the prize, I cannot at present inform your Lordſhip the exact number of killed and wounded; but from the beſt information circumſtances afford, I think about 30 killed, and as many wounded, moſt of them dangerouſly.

I have the honour to be, &c.

W. BUTTERFIELD.

Right Hon. Lord Bridport, K. B.

[It appears alſo, by a letter from Admiral Lord Bridport of the 21ſt inſt. that his Majeſty's ſhip Jaſon had captured, on the preceding day, a new gun brig, named L'Arrogant, carrying 6 long 24 pounders and 92 men.]

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[FROM OTHER PAPERS.]

VIENNA.

THE conduct of the Republican General Bernadotte, as well as thoſe attached to his ſuite, had been marked by an uncommon degree of inſolence ever ſince they arrived at Vienna. Their general language reſpecting the Emperor and the Auſtrian Government was indecent and undiſguiſed. Soon after Bernadotte's arrival at Vienna, he imitated the conduct of Buonaparte at Rome, by demanding that the quarter of the city wherein he reſided ſhould be free, and that all Frenchmen living in Vienna ſhould be amenable to him only for their conduct. But the Auſtrian Government, leſs acquieſcing than the weak and pliant Government of the Pope, repeatedly refuſed this application.

On the 13th of April 1796, the maſs of the population of Vienna had voluntarily arrayed themſelves in arms, to defend their city, and the palace and perſon of their Monarch againſt the attack of the French army, then ſuppoſed to be on its full march towards Vienna. The Emperor had received it with gratitude and delight—it had been acknowledged and recorded in the public acts of the Government, and its anniverſary was to be celebrated with ceremonies of civil pomp and religious ſolemnity.

On the evening of this day, and during the ferment of theſe ſentiments among the populace, for the firſt time was the *tri coloured Flag* diſplayed in triumph on the balcony of the *French Ambaſſador's* hotel.

The flag was hoiſted a little before ſunſet; and the report of this circumſtance ſuddenly ſpreading, produced murmurs of diſcontent among the populace, and occaſioned their aſſembling in ſmall groups in the different ſtreets. One of the Chief Commiſſioners of the Police immediately waited upon the Ambaſſador, and preſſed him to order the flag to be removed, declaring that the people were ſo exaſperated, that it was impoſſible to anſwer for the conſequences, if it were ſuffered to remain. The Ambaſſador received him with great haughtineſs, and putting his hand upon his ſword, announced his determination to defend the flag, which was hoiſted in conſequence of orders from the Directory, to the laſt extremity.

The populace, in the mean time, were approaching in great crouds to the houſe of the Ambaſſador. They demanded, by loud and repeated cries, that it ſhould be taken down, and at length proceeded to aſſail the houſe with ſtones, by which all the windows were ſoon deſtroyed. The loudeſt acclamations of loyalty and attachment to the Emperor were heard on all ſides, accompanied with the ſtrongeſt expreſſions of execration and deteſtation of the French. A ſmall picket of cavalry, with ſome infantry, ſoon arrived, but they were unable to overcome the violence of the people. A boy, aſſiſted by thoſe who were next to the hotel, mounted to the balcony, and pulled down the flag, which was inſtantly torn, and the ſtandard, to which it was attached, was burnt.

The reſentment of the people, however, put in motion, did not ſtop here. They burſt open the gate of the hotel, threatening in the moſt violent language to ſacrifice the Ambaſſador and all his Suite to their vengeance. They demoliſhed every thing that they found on the ground floor of the hotel. They laid hold of two of the Ambaſſador's carriages, and dragged them, the one to a neighbouring ſquare, and the other to the court of the palace, and broke them in pieces. While they were thus employed, a conſiderable detachment of military arrived, and availing themſelves of the abſence of the mob, occupied the entrances into the ſtreet in which the Ambaſſador's houſe is ſituated, and prevented their return.

Early in the evening M. Bernadotte wrote to Baron Thugut, to inform him of the inſult offered to him, and to demand protection. M. de Degelmann was immediately diſpatched to him, with orders to expreſs the concern with which the Auſtrian Government had learned the diſturbance that had taken place, and to aſſure him, that an adequate number of

of troops was already detached to protect him.

In the beginning of the tumult, the Ambaſſador invited the Miniſters of the Powers in alliance with France, to viſit him at his houſe. The Spaniſh Ambaſſador and Dutch Miniſter, the former by his ſecretary, the latter in writing, expreſſed their concern that the ſtate of their health did not permit them to leave their rooms at ſo late an hour.

In the morning they both waited upon him, when he declared his intention to quit Vienna. Shortly after, his firſt ſecretary was diſpatched with a letter to the Emperor, containing the following requiſitions as conditions of his continuing at Vienna:

1ſt, The diſmiſſal of the Miniſter Thugut.

2dly, The immediate and exemplary puniſhment of the Chief of the Police, and of the Commanding Officer of the Military.

3dly, The eſtabliſhment of the Privileged Quarter in the City of Vienna (already required and refuſed) for the French Miſſion, and its Compatriots.

4thly, That the Emperor ſhould repair, at his own expence, the flag and flagſtaff, and the picture of the French arms.

It is hardly neceſſary to obſerve, that the whole of theſe demands were peremptorily refuſed. Upon which Bernadotte quitted Vienna, denouncing vengeance againſt the Auſtrians, and threatening to return, and puniſh upon the ſpot, the outrage upon the dignity of the GREAT NATION!!!

AMERICA.

March 19. The Preſident of the United States laid before the Congreſs the papers received on the 4th of that month from the Commiſſioners in France, accompanied by the following meſſage:

"*Gentlemen of the Senate, and*

"*Gentlemen of the Houſe of Repreſentatives,*

"The diſpatches from the Envoys Extraordinary of the United States to the French Republic, which were mentioned in my Meſſage to both Houſes of Congreſs of the 5th inſt, have been examined and maturely conſidered.

"While I feel a ſatisfaction in informing you, that their exertions for the adjuſtment of the differences between the two nations have been ſincere and unremitted, it is incumbent on me to declare, that I perceive no ground of expectation that the objects of their miſſion can be accompliſhed on terms compatible with the ſafety, honour, or the eſſential intereſts of the nation.

"The reſult cannot with juſtice be attributed to any want of moderation on the part of this Government, or to any indiſpoſition to forego ſecondary intereſts for the preſervation of peace. Knowing it to be my duty, and believing it to be your wiſh, as well as that of the great body of the people, to avoid, by all reaſonable conceſſions, any participation in the contentions of Europe, the powers veſted in our Envoys were commenſurate with a liberal and pacific policy, and that high confidence which might juſtly be repoſed in the abilities, patriotiſm, and integrity of the characters to whom the negotiation was committed.

"After a careful review of the whole ſubject, with the aid of all the information I have received, I can diſcern nothing which could have inſured or contributed to ſucceſs, that has been omitted on my part: and nothing further which can be attempted, conſiſtently with maxims for which our country has contended, at every hazard, and which conſtitute the baſis of our national Sovereignty.

"Under theſe circumſtances I cannot forbear to reiterate the recommendations which have been formerly made; and to exhort you to adopt with promptitude, deciſion, and unanimity, ſuch meaſures as the ample reſources of the country afford, for the protection of our ſeafaring and commercial citizens; for the defence of any expoſed portions of our territory; for repleniſhing our arſenals, eſtabliſhing founderies and military manufactures; and to provide ſuch efficient revenue, as will be neceſſary to defray extraordinary expences, and ſupply the deficiencies, which may be occaſioned by depredations on our commerce.

"The preſent ſtate of things is ſo eſſentially different from that in which inſtructions were given to Collectors to reſtrain veſſels of the United States from ſailing in an armed condition, that the principle on which thoſe orders were iſſued has ceaſed to exiſt. I therefore deem it proper to inform Congreſs, that I no longer conceive myſelf juſtifiable in continuing them, unleſs in particular caſes, where there may be reaſonable ground of ſuſpicion that ſuch veſſels are intended to be employed contrary to law.

"In all your proceedings it will be important to manifeſt a zeal, vigour, and concert, in defence of the national rights, pro-

proportioned to the danger with which they are threatened.

"JOHN ADAMS.

"United States, 19th March, 1798."

By letters from New York of the 12th ult. we are informed, that the Congress of the United States have agreed to adopt all the measures of defence recommended by the President, in consequence of the hostile intentions of the French Republic towards that country. The proposition for arming their ships was carried only by a majority of four; but all the other questions, which related merely to defensive operations, were carried unanimously. Our advices add, that the mercantile interest of America, confiding in the protection of Great Britain, entertain little or no apprehension from the hostility of the common enemy. The demands of the Executive Directory appear to have been of the most exorbitant nature. They insisted in the first place, through their agents (for they never condescended to give the American Ministers an audience), that all commercial connections between Great Britain and America should be broken off, secondly, that the United States should pay to the French Republic the sum of 500 000l. previously to any negotiation being entered into; and thirdly, that America should grant a loan of 2,000,000l. sterling to France. To these extravagant demands the Ministers replied, that their instructions did not empower them to agree to any such terms, and that the justice of their cause had led them to expect more equitable and honourable conditions for their country. The rejoinder was, that the French Republic could treat on no other terms; in consequence of which one of the American Ministers left France, and the other has since received an order to quit the territories of the Republic.

The President of the United States has been induced from the present gloomy and threatening aspect of affairs, to issue a Proclamation, recommending a General Fast. This Proclamation bears date the 23d of March, and states, that "As the United States of America are at present placed in an hazardous and afflictive situation, by the unfriendly disposition, conduct, and demands, of a Foreign Power, evinced by repeated insults, in refusing to receive our messengers of reconciliation and peace, by depredations on our commerce, and the infliction of injuries on very many of our fellow-citizens while engaged in their lawful business on the seas;" he has thought it a duty to recommend to the people the 9th of May, to be set apart for "solemn humiliation fasting, and prayer, in order that Christians of all denominations may (in the way they think most suitable and proper) implore the protection of the Divine Being, and beseech him to avert the impending calamities which threaten them as a Nation." Similar Proclamations have been issued by several of the Governors of the individual States.

The Senate of the United States, on the 26th March, brought forward a string of Resolutions, which had for their object these several points:--To lay an embargo—to complete and garrison the fortifications—to raise a provisional army—and to provide for the supply of arms and military stores. These Resolutions were not decided on when the accounts came away, except the first, which was negatived

The papers have been since published, and contain the letters of credence to Messrs. Pinkney, Marshall, and Gerry; then come their full powers as Ambassadors, to restore a good understanding. The President of the United States explains that he substitutes initials, and omits passages, that might discover the persons alluded to, who negotiated with the Ministers; but these, he assures Congress, he knows by the key established with the Ambassadors.

The first letter from the Ambassadors to the President, is dated October 22: and after giving an account of the refusal the Ministers met with in their attempt to be received by the Directory, it begins:—

"On the morning of October 18, Mr. W*** of the house **** called on General Pinckney, and informed him, that a Mr. X. who was in Paris, and whom the General had seen, *** was a gentleman of considerable credit and reputation, *** and that he might place good reliance on him. ***

"In the evening of the same day, Mr. X. called on General Pinckney; and after having sate some time, *** whispered him, that he had a message from M. Talleyrand, to communicate when he was at leisure. General Pinckney immediately withdrew with him into another room; and when they were alone, Mr. X. said, that he was charged with a business in which he was a novice; that he had been acquainted with M. Talleyrand,

rand, *** and that he was sure he had a great regard for America and its citizens, and was very desirous that a reconciliation should be brought about with France; that to effectuate that end, he was ready (if it was thought proper) to suggest a plan confidentially, that M. Talleyrand expected would answer the purpose.—General Pinckney said, he should be glad to hear it. Mr. X. replied, that the Directory, and particularly two of the Members of it, were exceedingly irritated at some passages of the President's speech, and desired that they should be softened, and that this step would be necessary previous to our reception; that besides this, a sum of money was required for the pocket of the Directory and Ministers, which would be at the disposal of M. Talleyrand; and that a Loan would also be insisted on. Mr. X. said, if we acceded to these measures, M. Talleyrand had no doubt that all our differences with France might be accommodated. On enquiry, Mr. X. could not point out the particular passages of the speech that had given offence, nor the quantum of the Loan; but mentioned that the douceur for the pocket was twelve hundred thousand livres, about 50,000l. sterling. Gen. Pinckney told him, his colleagues and himself, from the time of their arrival here, had been treated with great slight and disrespect; that they earnestly wished for peace and reconciliation with France, and had been entrusted by their country with very great powers to obtain those ends on HONOURABLE TERMS; that with regard to the propositions made, he could not even consider of them before he had communicated them to his colleagues: that after he had done so, he should hear from him. After communication and consultation had, it was agreed that Gen. Pinckney should call on Mr. X. and request him to make his propositions to us all; and, for fear of mistakes and misapprehensions, that he should be requested to reduce the heads into writing. He said, his communication was not immediately with M. Talleyrand, but through another gentleman in whom M. Talleyrand had great confidence; this proved afterwards to be Mr. Y———."

[It appears, that several meetings took place on the subject, the following is a brief statement.]

"*October* 29.

"M. X. again called on us. He said M. Talleyrand was extremely anxious to be of service to us, and requested that one more effort should be made to enable him to be so. A great deal of the same conversation was repeated. We were told that the destruction of England was inevitable, and that the wealth and arts of that nation would naturally pass over to America, if that event should find us in peace." [Here follows the answer; after which the account proceeds as follows]:—"The sum of his proposition was, that if we would pay, by way of fees (that was his expression), the sum of money demanded for private use, the Directory would not receive us, but would permit us to remain in Paris as we now were, until one of us could go to America, and consult our Government on the subject of a Loan. These were the circumstances, he said, under which the Minister of Portugal had treated. We asked, if in the mean time the Directory would order the American property, not yet passed into the hands of privateers' men, to be restored? He said explicitly, that they would not. We asked him, whether they would suspend further depredations on our commerce? He said they would not. But M. Talleyrand observed, that on this subject we could not sustain much additional injury, as the winter season was approaching, when few additional captures would be made." [Here follows the answer of the Envoys, in which they complain of the hostile proceedings of the French, and state,] "That they would not give a shilling, unless American property, unjustly captured, was previously restored, and further hostilities suspended; and that, without this, they would not even consult their Government concerning a Loan." "He said, that without this money we should be obliged to quit Paris, and that we ought to consider the consequences; the property of the Americans would be confiscated, and their vessels in port embargoed." Here follows the answer, which thus concludes: "We told him it was a subject on which we had considered maturely, and on which we were immoveable. He parted with us, saying, if this was the case, it would not be worth while for M. Y. to come; but in the evening M. Y. and M. X. called, and were invited by M. Gerry to breakfast with us next morning."

"*October* 30.

"After breakfast M. Y. renewed the subject, saying, what he had to offer had not the sanction of the Directory. But Talleyrand had acquired such firmness in his

his situation by the peace with the Emperor, he was so intimate with Buonaparte and the officers of the Army of Italy, that he would probably be Minister six months, and could now undertake what he could not venture upon before. M. Y. then called our attention to our inability to defend ourselves against the power France could bring against us. The fate of Venice was one which might befall the United States. But he proceeded to observe, it was probable we might rely on forming a league with England. If we had such a reliance, it would fail us. The situation of England was such as to compel Mr. Pitt to make peace on the terms of France. A variety of causes were in operation which made such an effect absolutely certain. To say nothing of the opposition in England to the Minister, and to the war: an opposition which the fears of the nation would increase: to say nothing of a war against England, which was preparing in the North: an army of 150,000 men, under the command of Buonaparte, spread upon the coast of France, and aided by all the vast resources of his genius, would most probably be enabled to invade England; in which event their Government would be overturned. But should this invasion not be absolutely effected, yet the alarm it would spread through the nation, the enormous expence it would produce, would infallibly ruin them if it was to be continued, and would drive them to save themselves by peace: that, independent of this, France possessed the means which would infallibly destroy their Bank, and their whole paper system. He said he knew very well it was generally conjectured that Buonaparte would not leave Italy and the army which had conquered under him, and which adored him; he assured us that nothing could be more unfounded than the conjecture. He said that Pitt himself was so confident of the necessity of peace, that after the naval victory over the Dutch, he had signified his readiness to treat on the same terms which he had offered before that action: we could not then rely on the assistance of England. What, he asked, would be our situation, if peace should be made with England before our differences with France were accommodated? He then stated the advantages of the influx of wealth that would be the consequence to America of the destruction of England; and repeated, that all these propositions were to be considered as coming from us. M. Y. continued, you imagine the unreasonableness of these demands will unite America against us. You are mistaken, said he; you ought to know, that the diplomatic skill of France, and the means she possesses in your country, are sufficient to enable her, with the French party in America, to throw the blame which will attend the rupture of the negotiations on the Federalists, as you term yourselves, but on the British party, as France terms you; and you may assure yourselves this will be done. We then urged the injustice of this proceeding, representing that America had been the only power that had remained friendly to France, when all Europe was against her: that America had sent the Messengers of Peace; but instead of being received, a demand was made for money, and America threatened to be erased, like Venice, from the list of nations: it was threatened to destroy the only free Republic on earth which had shewn real friendship to France. To give money would only encourage further demands. We had no regard to our situation with Britain, but we were determined to support American Independence. France miscalculated on the parties in America: all would unite against her. M. X. said, Talleyrand would not lay our propositions before the Directory, unless he previously received the 50,000l. or the greatest part of it. Y. left his propositions, and we gave our answer in writing."

The next papers are copies of the written propositions, interchanged by the parties; some of public letters that passed, of no consequence; and fresh requests of money made, one on the 20th December, by a lady, an acquaintance of Talleyrand's, and others again made by Y. in which all the former arguments were renewed. In an interview with Talleyrand, he, in writing, proposed that America should advance 16 millions on Dutch rescriptions. This writing he immediately burnt. Y. proposed, that if America would allow the claims of Beaumarchais on Virginia, amounting to 150,000l. he (Beaumarchais) would pay 50,000l. to Talleyrand for the Directory. The last of these papers is dated the 8th of January, when, in consequence of the decrees of France against all neutral ships with English goods, the negotiations appear to have terminated.

 IRELAND.

IRELAND.

APRIL 14. John Hay and Timothy Hickey were tried before Mr. Serjeant Stanley, at Cork, for the murder of the late Colonel Manfeigh St. George and Jafper Uniacke, Efq. and after a long trial, which lafted from morning until eleven o'clock on Saturday night, were convicted by the Jury without leaving the box. The evidence of Mrs Uniacke, the widow of the deceafed Mr. Uniacke, and of her fon, a boy of 12 years old, was the moft affecting narrative that ever was difclofed in a Court of Juftice. The picture fhe gave of the tragical fcene wounded the feelings of every man who heard it. Her evidence as to the identity of the prifoners was clear, ftrong, and confiftent. The learned Judge, after a pathetic exhortation from the Bench paffed fentence of death upon the prifoners very late on Saturday night, and ordered them to be executed on Monday morning at Kilworth, near where the barbarous murder was committed.

21. This afternoon the Lord Chancellor finifhed his vifitation of the College of Dublin. Dr. Stokes is fufpended for three years, that is to fay, he cannot be admitted to the rank of a Senior Fellow, if vacancies fhould arife during that period. The pupils he has at prefent are ordered from him, and he is not permitted to receive any more. If, on the expiration of three years, any improper conduct fhould attach to his character, then to be expelled. It was clearly proved upon his examination, that Lord Moira had received the information, upon which he founded his ftatements, chiefly from this Gentleman. Nineteen ftudents, fcholars, and fizers, have been expelled; and of that number, it is faid, four are to be profecuted for feditious practices. They are all either Roman Catholics or young men from Belfaft, and that part of the country.

DUBLIN, MAY 4. In confequence of the troubles in the fifter kingdom, all perfons of property are deferting their homes, and taking fhelter in the great towns. The Queen's County, as well as the County of Tipperary, has been almoft totally deferted; and this emigration has come to fuch a height, that in the latter the High Sheriff has lately iffued a Proclamation, charging perfons with cowardice for leaving their houfes, defiring "*fuch Emigrants*" to return in 48 hours; to which is added the following poftfcript:

"N B. The High Sheriff thinks it his duty to return his warmeft thanks to Mrs. Bunbury, who, with the affiftance of two men fervants, fo gallantly defended her houfe, and compelled the rebels to retire, though they had broken into the houfe, and were in poffeffion of the hall; and he hopes that fuch heroic conduct of a lady of fuch high diftinction, eminent for beauty and elegance of manners, will raife the crimfon blufh of fhame on the pallid cheeks of thofe heroes who fo difgracefully and cowardly furrendered large quantities of well-loaded arms to the rebels on their firft approach, without having *fpunk* enough to fire even a fingle fhot."

DOMESTIC INTELLIGENCE.

MAY 6.

SIR William Sydney Smith, who was taken prifoner the 18th of April 1796, arrived in London; having effected his efcape from Paris the 24th of April.

8. At twelve o'clock, the remains of the gallant Captain Hood were brought on fhore at Plymouth, for the purpofe of being conveyed to his place of refidence in Somerfetfhire, there to be interred. The corpfe, on its being landed, was met by all the Captains and other officers of his Majefty's fhips at Plymouth, and a Field Officer's Guard of Marines; when a proceffion was formed in the following order:

Field Officer's Guard, compofed of Marines.

Mufic playing the Dead March in Saul.

Englifh Colours under which the Mars fought.

Clergyman and Surgeons.

Two Captains of the Navy, as Chief Mourners.

Three Captains Pall-bearers. { *Corpfe* } Three Captains Pall-bearers.

Officers of the Mars.

Captains of the Royal Navy.

Generals, Officers of the Army, off Duty.

Colours taken from the Enemy, trailing on the Ground.

The

The whole proceeded through the principal streets, lined by all the troops in the garrison. A sincere regret appeared manifest amongst all descriptions of people, who, whilst they reflected upon the late heroic firmness of his conduct, sympathized with every feeling heart upon the loss their country had sustained.

This gallant officer died shortly after he received his mortal wound, having repeatedly exclaimed, "Why was I brought below!—Why was I not suffered to die at my post!"—He stretched out his hand, received the sword of his vanquished enemy, and instantly expired.

The meeting of the Whig Club, at the Freemason's Tavern, was remarkable on account of Mr. Fox's avowal of some bold and extraordinary sentiments; who said,

"I'll give you a toast, than which I think there cannot be a better, according to the principles of this Club; *I mean the Sovereignty of the People of Great Britain.*"

He then, in a speech fully declaratory of his sentiments in these critical times, condemned Ministers in the most pointed manner for the measures adopted in Ireland, and which measures they certainly intended should soon be enforced in England. Mr. Fox, however, said, that he would be one of the first to aid in repelling any foreign enemy, under whatever Government England might be. He compared the Ministry with the Directory of France; affirmed that he was resolved upon retirement; but that he would be happy to come forward whenever the country demanded his services. He entertained no apprehensions of an invasion; and was fully persuaded, that should the enemy be rash enough to land even with a formidable force, that the spirit of the people would soon rout them, and destroy the invaders.

In consequence of this extraordinary conduct, Mr. Fox has since been struck out of the list of Privy Councillors.

21. James O'Coigley, Arthur O'Connor, John Favey, John Binns, John Allen, and Jeremiah Leary, were brought to the bar at Maidstone, on a charge of High Treason; when, after a trial of two days, the Jury declared the first Guilty, and acquitted the rest. He accordingly had sentence of death passed on him

MARRIAGES.

APRIL 30.

WILLIAM Stanley Clarke, esq commander of The True Briton East Indiaman, to Miss Charlotte Raikes, of Gloucester.

MAY 1. The Rev. Daniel Veysie, rector of Plymtree, Devonshire, to Miss Arnold, of Queen's square.

8. At Goodhurst, Mr. Hingeston, apothecary, of Cheapside, to Miss Milles, of Combwell, Kent.

John Opie, esq. R. A. of Berners-street, to Miss Alderson, only daughter of Dr. Alderson, of Norwich

11. James Wake, esq. of Lincoln's inn, to Miss Smith, daughter of the Rev. Dr. Smith, prebendary of Westminster.

18 At St Lawrence's church, Southampton, the Earl of Yarmouth to Mademoiselle Fagniani

MONTHLY OBITUARY.

APRIL 9.

AT Shrewsbury, in his 65th year, Isaac Stephenson, esq.

12. At Harrow Weald Common, Mr. Geo. Stanway, attorney at law.

At Doncaster, aged 69, Roger Crole, esq. late of Fryston, near Ferrybridge.

13. Mr. David Willison, late merchant in Edinburgh, in his 86th year.

17. At Chelmsford, W. Reynolds, esq.

cne

one of the coroners for the county of Eſſex.

Aged 38 years, Captain Francis Cole, of his Majeſty's ſhip La Revolutionnaire, in whom the public has loſt a moſt excellent officer, and his friends a truly amiable man. His manners were attractive to a degree ſcarcely credible, when it is conſidered that he entered the ſervice at ten years old, and remained on board a ſhip of war till the age of twenty-three, almoſt without intermiſſion; being thereby deprived of thoſe advantages, which are in general deemed neceſſary to the acquiſition of accompliſhments, which he however attained in an eminent degree. He ſtood deſervedly high in the eſtimation of his brother officers, and to him they looked with a very general expectation that he would become one of the moſt diſtinguiſhed ornaments of his profeſſion.

In the year 1779 he was made a lieutenant, and appointed to the Bedford, commanded by that able and diſcerning officer Captain (afterwards Sir Edmund) Affleck, who ſoon diſcovered his merit, and ſtrongly recommended him to Admiral Digby, to ſerve with Prince William, as an officer well adapted to exhibit to the royal youth a pattern of profeſſional talents, combined with the moſt exemplary virtues. He was immediately appointed with Mr. (now Captain) Keats to the watch on board the Prince George, in which his Royal Highneſs ſerved, and from that moment to the time of his death was honoured with peculiar marks of his Royal Highneſs's regard. In 1782 he was made maſter and commander by Admiral Digby, and in 1790 was raiſed to the rank of poſt captain by the intereſt of his Royal Highneſs the Duke of Clarence. At the commencement of the preſent war he was appointed, by the recommendation of his old meſſ mate and dear friend Lord Hugh Seymour, to the command of the Eurydice, and about two years afterwards, by the ſame intereſt, to that of La Revolutionnaire, which he commanded with equal honour to himſelf, and ſatisfaction to the ſhip's company, who, at the time of the mutiny, and on other occaſions, gave uncommon proofs of perſonal attachment to their commander: for although he was ſtrict to all points of diſcipline, he was conſidered by them as a father and friend.

He died, as might be expected from the habitual virtues of his life, with a magnanimity ſo dignified as to diſplay at once the fortitude of which he was poſſeſſed as a man, and the hope of which he was full as a chriſtian. Agreeably to his expreſs directions, he was buried without parade at the church of St. Hillary in Cornwall, near the wife whom he had loved with the tendereſt affection, and whoſe death he moſt deeply lamented as long as he ſurvived her.

[The preceding character is from a Correſpondent.]

18. At Great Bookham, Surry, Mr. Edward Bennett, farmer, in his 80th year.

At Walworth, Captain Thomas Dyſon, of his Majeſty's royal navy.

George Omalley, eſq. of Caſtlebar, in the county of Mayo, Ireland.

Mr. Thomas Parry, one of the aldermen of Welſh pool.

Lately, the Rev. Dr. Hunter, rector of Tankerſley and Hutton Buſhell, Yorkſhire.

21. Thomas Davenant, eſq. formerly a juſtice of peace for Shropſhire.

23. At Hackney, James Chauvel, eſq. lieutenant colonel of the firſt regiment of Tower Hamlets militia.

Lately, in Queen Anne-ſtreet eaſt, Parker Hatley, eſq.

Lately, in Lower College Green, Briſtol, Thos. Rothley, eſq.

24 At Camberwell, Mr. Richard Kemp, a partner in the houſe of Meſſrs. Baxter, Kemp, and Noble, St. Mary at Hill.

25 John Cockſhutt, eſq of Huthwaite, in the Weſt Riding of Yorkſhire.

Lately, at Liverpool, Mr. Thomas Pindleton, painter.

At the ſame place, Mr. Edward Loxham, in his 75th year.

26. Mr. Coles Child, of Camberwell, aged 60.

27. Thomas Jewer, eſq. late of Bath, and formerly of Jamaica.

Mrs. Kettle relict of Tilly Kettle, eſq.

At Biſhop's Down Grove, Tunbridge Wells, Martin Yorke, eſq.

Lately, in Dean's Yard, Weſtminſter, Redmond Kelly, eſq. late lieutenant-colonel of the Devonſhire militia.

28. Mr James Jennings, at Hammerſmith, aged 62 years.

29. At Bramcote, in Northamptonſhire, Geo Robinſon, eſq. aged 86 years.

At Huldon Houſe, near Exeter, Sir Robert Palk, bart. many years repreſentative for Aſhburton, in his 83d year.

Mr. Jeremiah Baker, banker, of Briſtol.

The Rev. Richard Wright, rector of Eaſt Harling, in Norfolk.

30. At Forfar, in his 89th year, John Ure, ſheriff clerk of Forfar.

At Edinburgh, Mr. Hugh Bell, brewer.

Lately, Richard King, eſq. of Alkerton, near Froceſter, Glouceſter.

Lately,

Lately, David Jenkins, esq. barrister at law, of Birmingham.

MAY 1. At Bath, Parson Fenner, esq. of Bryanstone-street, Portman square.

At William's-Town, near Dublin, Lieutenant-General James Stewart.

2. At Caistor, near Peterborough, Mr. Howgrave, formerly printer of the Stamford Mercury.

3. Mr. Thomas Holcombe, brewer, in the Maze, Southwark.

At Swansea, Lieutenant Richard Littleworth, of the royal navy. He received his commission for his gallant conduct at Quebec, on the attack of Montgomery.

Mrs. Dalton, relict of the late Richard Dalton, esq.

At Chester, aged 53, Edward Castrell, esq. who on account of a pecuniary disappointment secluded himself from society for 28 years.

4. Mr. Thomas Atkinson, of York, architect, aged 70.

At Bath, the Rev. Thomas Postlethwaite, D. D. master of Trinity College, Cambridge, and rector of Hamerton in Huntingdonshire. He was admitted B. A. in 1753, M. A. in 1756, B. D. 1768, and D. D. 1789, in which year he succeeded Bishop Hinchliffe as master of the college. He was the author of two Discourses preached at Cambridge on Isaiah vii.—14—16. 4to 1781.

The Hon. Augustus Windsor, youngest son of the Earl of Plymouth.

The Rev. Richard Stainsby, more than 40 years lecturer of St. Mary le Strand.

5. At Windsor, Mr. Cox, many years gunner and keeper of the Round Tower.

Lately, at Hunt Fold, in Tottingham, Lancashire, Mr. Richard Hamer, aged 102 years.

6. At Epsom, Mrs. Mary Graham, widow of John Graham, esq. formerly of the council of Calcutta.

At Wolverhampton, Mr. John Turnpenny Altree, aged 63, son of the late Dr. Altree.

Lately, at Colney, Bucks, Mrs. Anne Barry, widow of the late celebrated actor Spranger Barry.

Lately, in York-street, Dublin, William Robnett, esq. many years a proctor in the courts of admiralty and prerogative.

7. Mr. Lawrence Archer, of Hatton.

8. At Upper Tooting, Surry, George Wilson, esq.

At Badsworth, the Rev. Mr. Rawlinson.

In Grosvenor-row, Chelsea, Mr. John Poulain.

The Rev. John Morris, B. D. rector of Milton Bryant, Bedfordshire, formerly fellow of St. John's, Cambridge, and chaplain to the late duke of Bedford when embassador France.

At Bristol Hot Well, Archibald John Macdonnel, esq. lieutenant colonel commandant of the late 115th regiment of foot.

9. Thomas Lock esq. of Devizes.

At the Bell inn, Derby, Mr. L. Bird, of Manchester.

10. At Wanstead, Essex, John P ris, esq.

Samuel Price, esq. of Lincoln's-inn, barrister at law.

At Petersham, Captain Geo. Vancouver, of the royal navy.

At Melvill House, Scotland, the Countess of Leven and Melvill.

Mr. Henry West, alderman of Worcester.

11. At Reading, in his 66th year, William Blandy, esq senior alderman of that borough.

Thomas Saunders, esq. Upper James-street, Golden square.

At Skelton, near York, Mr. Edward Waterson, surveyor, aged near 80 years.

Lately, Mr. Joseph Hedges, aged 60, formerly brewer of Oxford.

Lately, Mr. John Webb, attorney at law, of Bromsgrove, Worcestershire.

12. Mr John Bullen, brandy merchant, Morgan's-lane, Tooley-street

13 At Croydon, Mr Joseph Sharpe, of King-street, Golden square.

At Cheyney-walk, Chelsea, —— Duffill, esq.

14. William Myddleton, esq. at his chambers in the Temple, aged 76.

15. At Bath, James Rees, jun. esq. B. L. of Cambridge.

Mrs. Ann Bowles, widow of Mr. Carrington Bowles.

At Bath, David Godfrey, esq.

Lady Sophia Augusta Lambert, youngest daughter of the earl of Cavan.

Mr. Henry Jaffray, apothecary to his Majesty's forces at St. Domingo.

16. Mrs. Brewer, widow of the late Rev. Samuel Brewer, of Stepney.

In Upper John street, Fitzroy-square, Mr. John Danby, professor of music.

Lately, in Norton street, Portland-place, Sir Philip Houghton Clarke, bart.

Lately, the Rev. Joshua Stephenson, rector of Barton, Seagrave, and Cranford St. Andrew, Northamptonshire.

DEATHS ABROAD.

MARCH 18. At St. Helena, on his passage home from Bengal, Charles Fordyce, esq. son of John Fordyce, esq. M P. Whitehall.

At Hanover, Sir John O'Carroll, bart.



EACH DAY's PRICE OF STOCKS FOR MAY 1798.

Days	Bank Stock	3perCt Reduc.	3 per Ct. Consols	3perCt Scrip.	4perCt 1777.	5perCt Ann.	Long Ann.	Ditto, 1778.	S. Sea Stock.	Old Ann.	New Ann.	3perCt 1751.	India Stock.	India Scrip.	India Bonds.	New Navy.	Exche. Bills.	English Lott. Tick.	Irish Ditto.
24	116¾	47½	48¼ a ⅜	—	58¾	71½	13⅛	—	—	—	—	—	147	—	—	—	—	—	—
25	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
26	116¾	47⅜	48⅛ a ¼	—	58½	71½	13⅛	6	—	—	—	—	148	—	—	—	—	—	—
27	116¾	47¼	48⅛ a ¼	—	58½	72	13⅛	—	—	—	—	—	147½	—	—	—	—	—	—
28	—	47¼	48⅛ a ¼	—	58⅜	72	13¼	6 1-16	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
29	Sunday																		
30	—	47½	48¼ a ½	—	59	73	13 5-16	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
2	116¾	47⅜	48¼ a ⅜	—	59	72⅞	13 5-16	6 1-16	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
3	118	47⅜	48¼ a ½	—	59	73	13⅜	6 1-16	—	—	—	—	148¾	—	—	—	—	—	—
4	117¼	47⅜	48¼ a ½	—	59⅜	74⅜	13⅜	6 1-16	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
5	—	47¼	48⅛ a ¼	—	59	73¼	13 5-16	6 1-16	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
6	Sunday																		
7	—	47¼	48⅛	—	59	73⅛	13⅜	6 1-16	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
8	117½	47¼	48 a ¼	—	59¼	73¼	13⅜	6 1-16	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
9	—	47⅛	48 a ⅛	—	59¼	73⅜	13 5-16	6 1-16	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
10	117¾	47⅛	48 a ⅛	—	59¼	73⅜	13⅜	6 1-16	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
11	—	47¼	48⅛ a ¼	—	59⅜	74⅛	13 7-16	6⅛	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
12	—	47¼	48⅛ a ¼	—	59⅜	74⅛	13 7-16	—	—	—	—	—	149	—	—	—	—	—	—
13	Sunday																		
14	117½	47¼	48¼	—	59¾	74¼	13 7-16	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
15	—	47⅜	48¼ a ⅜	—	60	74⅜	13 7-16	6 3-16	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
16	—	47½	48⅜ a ½	—	60	74¼	13 7-16	6 3-16	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
17	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
18	119	47½	48⅜ a ½	—	60⅛	75⅛	13½	6 3-16	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
19	119	47⅜	48⅜	—	60⅛	75⅛	13 7-16	6 3-16	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
20	Sunday																		
21	—	47⅜	48¼ a ⅜	—	60⅛	75¼	13 7-16	6⅛	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
22	118¼	47⅜	48 a ¼	—	60⅛	75	13 7-16	6 3-16	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
23	117¾	47⅜	48⅛	—	60⅛	74⅞	13 7-16	6⅛	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
24	118	47⅜	48 a ¼	—	60	74½	13 7-16	—	—	—	—	—	148½	—	—	—	—	—	—

N. B. In the 3 per Cent. Consols the highest and lowest Price of each Day is given; in the other Stocks the highest Price only.

THE

European Magazine,

For JUNE 1798.

[Embellished with, 1. A PORTRAIT of JOHN REEVES, ESQ. And, 2. A VIEW of SAINT MARY'S CHURCH, DOVER.]

CONTAINING,

LONDON:
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and J. DEBRETT, Piccadilly.

ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS TO CORRESPONDENTS.

The Postscript to Mr. T. Enort's last Communication is totally unintelligible to us. We know nothing of the Work he refers to.

William and Molly, the Legendary Tale, in our next.

The Gentleman from Norwich, who sent us an Account of a Book published there, should have sent the Book itself, that we might have examined whether his praises of it were well founded. We suspect the Paper to come from the Author; but whether so or not, as the Work appears from the Extracts to deserve notice, we have no objection to perusing it, and affording it such consideration as it may be found to merit. The Paper is left with our Publisher.

AVERAGE PRICES of CORN, from May 19, to June 16, 1798.

	Wheat s.	d.	Rye s.	d.	Barl. s.	d.	Oats s.	d.	Beans s.	d.
London	00	0	00	0	00	0	00	0	00	0

INLAND COUNTIES.

	Wheat s.	d.	Rye s.	d.	Barl. s.	d.	Oats s.	d.	Beans s.	d.
Middlesex	48	7	26	0	28	3	25	0	28	0
Surry	51	2	24	0	27	0	25	0	31	0
Hertford	46	6	00	0	27	3	24	0	29	4
Bedford	43	8	26	8	26	7	21	7	28	0
Hunting.	44	8	00	0	25	6	20	8	22	3
Northam.	42	8	26	0	25	4	20	8	25	6
Rutland	47	6	26	0	28	0	21	0	26	0
Leicester	48	10	00	0	29	9	21	8	28	8
Nottingh.	54	9	29	0	31	6	23	0	33	0
Derby	57	2	00	0	00	0	22	8	33	3
Stafford	55	2	00	0	31	10	24	11	1	8
Salop	53	8	39	2	32	0	25	6	37	4
Hereford	47	8	40	0	36	8	23	0	31	6
Worcest.	49	6	24	4	30	3	25	2	29	2
Warwick	52	2	00	0	31	0	25	2	35	2
Wilts	46	0	00	0	27	8	23	10	37	0
Berks	46	0	00	0	23	10	25	6	28	6
Oxford	47	6	00	0	26	10	23	0	27	8
Bucks	46	4	00	0	24	3	23	2	26	11

COUNTIES upon the COAST.

	Wheat s.	d.	Rye s.	d.	Barley s.	d.	Oats s.	d.	Beans s.	d.
Essex	47	6	25	6	23	3	22	10	25	9
Kent	50	6	00	0	26	0	21	4	26	1
Sussex	46	10	00	0	00	0	24	0	00	0
Suffolk	45	6	22	0	26	6	21	3	24	8
Cambrid.	38	6	00	0	23	4	16	10	25	8
Norfolk	45	1	21	0	24	10	21	6	25	0
Lincoln	45	5	31	0	24	7	18	4	24	6
York	49	4	29	8	00	0	20	8	27	3
Durham	54	3	31	6	36	0	25	0	00	0
Northum.	44	11	32	0	23	10	22	4	00	0
Cumberl.	52	8	38	5	26	11	23	6	00	0
Westmor.	60	2	39	4	30	4	24	2	00	0
Lancash.	53	11	00	0	26	4	23	4	31	9
Cheshire	50	10	00	0	33	8	24	2	00	0
Gloucest.	50	1	00	0	26	10	21	1	30	4
Somerset	54	2	00	0	31	0	17	6	28	0
Monmou.	50	0	00	0	24	6	00	0	00	0
Devon	64	4	00	0	34	4	20	8	00	0
Cornwall	56	11	00	0	34	2	18	5	00	0
Dorset	50	5	00	0	00	0	20	0	34	6
Hants	47	10	00	0	27	6	22	7	30	10

WALES.

	Wheat s.	d.	Rye s.	d.	Barley s.	d.	Oats s.	d.	Beans s.	d.
N. Wales	56	8	34	0	29	0	14	4	36	0
S. Wales	54	2	00	0	33	4	13	4	00	0

STATE of the BAROMETER and THERMOMETER.

Day.	Barom.	Thermom.	Wind.
MAY.			
26	30.21	60	N.E.
27	30.19	57	N.
28	30.16	55	N.
29	30.18	54	N.
30	30.12	56	S.E.
31	30.09	57	S.
JUNE.			
1	30.00	54	S.E.
2	29.91	56	S.
3	29.87	54	S.W.
4	30.20	56	S.W.
5	30.32	60	S.S.W.
6	30.34	66	E.
7	30.30	71	N.N.W.
8	30.33	67	N.E.
9	30.37	62	E.
10	30.38	64	E.
11	30.40	62	E.
12	30.36	62	E.
13	30.27	68	N.
14	30.24	70	E.S.E.
15	30.07	68	E.S.E.
16	30.02	67	E.
17	29.97	68	E.
18	29.95	68	E.
19	29.82	67	S.W.
20	29.70	66	N.W.
21	29.75	64	N.W.
22	30.01	61	N.W.
23	30.21	64	S.S.W.



John Reeves, Esqr.

ublished by John Sewell [illegible] Cornhill 1st July 1798

THE

EUROPEAN MAGAZINE,

AND

LONDON REVIEW;

FOR JUNE 1798.

JOHN REEVES, ESQ.

(WITH A PORTRAIT.)

THE present moment is not the time in which this Gentleman is to expect to be spoken of without some party bias. Political rancour and political partiality are too much awake to permit a dispassionate review of his merits or demerits. By one party he will be viewed with resentment for his exertions in favour of Government; by the other he will be considered as entitled to the utmost respect for his successful support of the interests of Religion and Order at an important crisis. We believe the latter sentiment most universally prevails.

Mr. Reeves was born about the year 1753, and received his education on the foundation at Eton; but failing in his expectation of succeeding to King's College, Cambridge, he entered himself of Merton College,* Oxford, where he took the degree of Batchelor of Arts. From thence he was elected to a scholarship at Queen's, became a fellow there, and took the degree of Master of Arts May 21, 1778. Determining to engage in the profession of the law, he became a member of the Middle Temple, and about the year 1780 was called to the bar.

His first publication was in the year 1779, of a Chart of Penal Law, exhibiting by lines and colours an historical view of crimes and punishments, according to the law of England, in which, the several offences being distributed under separate columns, the origin and progress of the laws respecting each offence are shewn in chronological order, and the degree of guilt specified by a peculiar colour assigned to each. This was engraved on two sheets.

By this publication his character as a lawyer was placed in a very favourable point of view. He was appointed a Commissioner of Bankrupts, and in 1783 produced the first volume of his History of the Common Law, from the Saxons to the end of the Reign of Edward the First, a work which Mr. Reeves informs his readers he was induced to undertake from the hint thrown out in the Chapter at the end of Sir William Blackstone's Commentaries. "It seems," says he, "that after a perusal of that excellent performance, the student's curiosity is naturally led to enquire further into the origin of the law, with its progress to the state in which it now is. These sentiments operating upon a mind that had been much in the habits of application and research, induced me to attempt something of the kind as an exercise which I thought more conducive to the end of study than general reading, however well conducted, without a determinate object." A second volume, [illegible] the end of the reign of Henry VII. was published in 1784, and in 1787 appeared a second edition of the Work, in four volumes 8vo. continuing the same to the end of the reign of Philip and Mary. This performance exhibits proofs of vigilance and sagacity, and is recommended to the perusal of students after Blackstone's Commentaries, and before they enter upon Coke upon Littleton, to which

work it may be considered as a preparation and introduction.

In the year 1791 a Court of Judicature was instituted at Newfoundland, and Mr. Reeves was appointed Chief Justice, and went there to execute the duties of his office. On his return to England, in the autumn of 1792, he found the public mind much agitated by the practices of incendiaries, and many well-meaning persons desponding at the gloomy prospect then exhibited to the world. To counteract the destructive designs then meditated, and to infuse confidence into the well intentioned, he summoned to The Crown and Anchor, on the 20th November 1792, a set of respectable persons, who formed themselves into a Society, announcing the principles on which they met, and concluding with the following declaration of their design:

"We do as private men, unconnected with any party or description of persons at home, taking no concern in the struggles at this moment making abroad, but most seriously anxious to preserve the true liberty and unexampled prosperity we happily enjoy in this kingdom, think it expedient and necessary to form ourselves into an ASSOCIATION for the purpose of discouraging, in every way that lies in our power, the progress of such nefarious designs as are meditated by the wicked and senseless Reformers of the present time, and we do hereby resolve and declare as follows:

"First—That the persons present at this meeting do become a Society for discouraging and suppressing seditious publications, tending to disturb the peace of this kingdom, and for supporting a due execution of the laws made for the protection of persons and property.

"Secondly—That this Society do use its best endeavours occasionally to explain those topics of public discussion, which have been so perverted by evil designing men; and to shew, by irrefragable proof, that they are not applicable to the state of this country, that they can produce no good, and certainly must produce great evil.

"Thirdly—That this Society will receive with great thanks all communications that shall be made to it for the above purpose.

"Fourthly—That it be recommended to all those who are friends to the established law and to peaceable society, to form themselves in their different neighbourhoods into similar societies for promoting the same laudable purposes."

The effect of this plan became apparent immediately: associations were formed all over the kingdom, and the spirit of loyalty appeared so universal, that the few promoters of anarchy and republicanism were compelled to conceal their sentiments and shrink into obscurity. The Society continued to meet for some time, and many excellent defences of the Constitution were circulated at a small expence to enlighten the people, until at length, the object of the Association being effected, and no danger appearing, the members ceased to meet, and the Society dissolved itself.

In 1792 Mr. Reeves published "A History of the Law of Shipping and Navigation," 8vo. which includes in it the history of the different branches of foreign and domestic trade; and of the fisheries carried on either upon our coasts or abroad. The Work is divided into three parts: the first contains the earliest laws enacted on the subject down to and including the Act of Navigation passed in 1651. The second begins with the famous Act of Navigation passed in the 12th year of the reign of King Charles the Second, and contains an account of all the laws from that period to the making of the peace in 1783. The third commences after the peace, and states and examines the laws made, down to the year 1792. The different cases determined in the Courts of Law are also added, and the work may be truly called a valuable one.

The next year (1793) Mr. Reeves published "History of the Government of the Island of Newfoundland, with an Appendix, containing the Acts of Parliament made respecting the Trade and Fishery," 8vo. In this work is contained much useful and entertaining information both to the lawyer and the general reader. The profits of this publication were appropriated to the suffering French Clergy.

In 1795 a pamphlet was published, entitled "Thoughts on the English Government. Addressed to the quiet good Sense of the People of England. In a Series of Letters. Letter I." 8vo. which almost immediately became the object of animad-

animadversion in both Houses of Parliament. A complaint was made against it in the House of Commons, and a Committee appointed to enquire who was the Author. On the Report that it was the production of Mr. Reeves, the Attorney General was ordered to prosecute him for a libel, and the information was tried on the 20th of May 1796. The result of the whole, to use the words of the foreman of the Jury, was, "That the pamphlet which had been proved to have been written by John Reeves, Esq. is a very improper publication; but being of opinion that his motives were not such as laid in the information, they found him Not Guilty.

Mr. Reeves, since this event, has not appeared very conspicuously in public matters; though we do not doubt, but if the times require it, he will again step forwards against the enemies of his country, and we hope with equal success to his exertions as formerly.

MAJOR RENNELL'S AND MR. EDWARDS'S REPORT

TO THE

AFRICAN ASSOCIATION.

UNTIL Mr. Park's Journal is published by himself, the following notices from Major Rennell and Mr. Bryan Edwards, printed for the satisfaction of the African Association, may be considered as matters equally curious and important.

The discoveries of Park give a new face to the physical geography of Western Africa. They ascertain the sources of the Gambia, the Senegal, and the Niger; and prove, by the courses of these great rivers, that a belt of mountains, running from West to East, occupies the parallels between 10 and 11 degrees of N. L. and at least between the 2d and 10th degrees of W. L. from Greenwich. The highest part of this chain of mountains is situated between the 6th and 10th degrees of W. L. since within this space are found the sources of the Gambia and the Senegal, which run to the North West; and also the source of the Joliba, or Niger, which runs to the North East. The head of the principal branch of the Senegal is 80 geographical miles to the West of the Niger; and the head of the Gambia is 100 West of the Senegal.

Mr. Park first discovered the Niger at the town of Sego, situate near the 14th degree of Northern latitude, and 2 and a half degrees West longitude from Greenwich; and therefore above 14 degrees from the Western coast of Africa, from whence he began his travels; which were continued from Sego to Silla, 70 miles in the direction of N. E. along the banks of the river.

The vast continent which he had traversed, Mr. P. found to be every where divided into petty states, inhabited by Negroes or by Moors: the former kind and hospitable; the latter the most perfidious of the human race, combining in their character the blind superstition of the African Negro with the savage treachery of the Arab, and all of them taught to regard the Christian name with inconceivable abhorrence, and to consider it nearly as lawful to murder a European as it would be to kill a dog. By these Moors, Mr. P. was kept in merciless and insulting durance upwards of two months, at Benown, situate in 15 degrees N. L. and 7 W. L.

Finding that it was in contemplation to deprive him of life, or put out his eyes, he determined, rather than remain longer among such monsters, whose tenderest mercies were cruelty, to risk perishing in the woods by hunger, or the fury of wild beasts. He fortunately procured at his departure his horse and his pocket compass; which last he had, during his confinement, concealed in the sand. He rode forwards without stopping the whole of the first day. His horse grew tired; he experienced the torments of thirst. Whenever he came to a tree, he climbed it, in hopes of discovering a watering place; he chewed the leaves, but found them all bitter. Towards the evening of the second day, he must inevitably have perished, had he not lighted upon a few scattered huts of Foulah Shepherds. Perceiving an aged negro woman among them who gazed on him, he tendered her his

his handkerchief, and requested in exchange a little corn. She kindly invited him into her hut, and produced a large wooden bowl of kouscous, or boiled corn; procuring him at the same time corn and water for his horse.

In this manner, obtaining eleemosynary support from the most wretched of human beings, he wandered for the space of 15 days, directing his course nearly East South East, in the accomplishment of his mission. At length, in the morning of the 16th day, having been joined by some Mandingo Negroes who were travelling to Sego, he had the inexpressible satisfaction to behold the great object of his wishes—the long sought majestic Niger, glittering to the morning sun, as broad as the Thames at Westminster, flowing with slow majesty from West to East, through the middle of a very extensive town, which his fellow-travellers told him was Sego, the capital of the great kingdom of Bambara.

His emotions were exquisite: and it were unjust not to give them in his own words—"I hastened to the brink of the river, and having drank of the water, lifted up my fervent thanks in prayer to the great Ruler of all things, for having thus far crowned my endeavours with success."

The houses of Sego are of clay, with flat roofs; many of them two stories high, and white washed. Moorish mosques are seen in every quarter of the city, which contains about 30,000 inhabitants. The boats on the river are numerous, and the surrounding country well cultivated. Sego is the residence of Manfong, King of Bambara, a Negro; who, fearful of the malignant cruelty of the Moorish inhabitants towards a Christian stranger, sent to desire Park to quit his dominions, giving him 5000 cowries to defray the expences of his journey. An hundred of these cowries, or little shells, will maintain a man and his horse 24 hours in Bambara.

After leaving Sego, the first town of note at which Mr P. arrived, in the direction of N. E. was Kabba, situated in the midst of a beautiful and highly cultivated country. It was the season of the Shea harvest; which consists in gathering the fruit producing the tree-butter. The tree itself resembles the American oak; and the nut, from the kernel of which the butter is prepared, resembles a Spanish olive. The butter, obtained by simply boiling this kernel in water, is whiter, firmer, and has a finer flavour than any that can be made from cows' milk, and has also the advantage of keeping without salt.

Mr. P. proceeded two days journey to Silla, and intended from thence to have advanced to Jenné, Tombucto, and Housa, the principal cities on the Niger; but was deterred by the information that the two first places were wholly under the influence of the Moors. In returning homeward, Mr. P. followed the banks of the Niger, and traced back that great river nearly to its source. During the course of this peregrination, he encountered the tropical rains in all their violence; and was chiefly indebted for his support to the Doody, or chief man in each place; one part of whose duty it is, to provide for the necessitous traveller. To suffer the King's stranger to depart hungry (such is the phrase), is an offence of a very heinous nature.—The generosity of the Negroes often made them refuse cowries in payment, but their superstition made them earnest after *saphies* or charms. These *saphies* are scraps of paper, with a sentence of the Koran, sold by the Moors to the poor Negroes; who, being furnished with this merchandise, no longer dread the lurking serpent or the prowling tyger. They observed, however, "that if a Moor's saphie is good, a white man's must need be better." Mr. P. indulged this fancy, and sometimes gave them the Lord's prayer. His pen was a reed; charcoal and gum-water supplied him with ink; a thin board served the purpose of paper. At Kamalia, which is 500 miles from any friendly country on the Gambia, Mr. P. was detained one month by a dangerous fever, and five months more, waiting for the first caravan of slaves, the company of which was necessary to his journey through the desert. The chief director of the caravan resided at Kamalia; to him our traveller applied; and for the value of one slave, to be paid on his safe arrival at the Gambia, this worthy Negro undertook to conduct him safe back to Pisania, and also offered him the accommodation of his house until the time of the caravan's departure. During the long and unexpected delay of six months, not a murmur escaped the lips of Karfa (this was the Negro's name), or those of any of his wives, at the

the trouble and expence which their inmate brought upon them. To the tender ſolicitude, the chearful aſſiduity, and flowing hoſpitality, of theſe poor Pagans, Mr. P. declares himſelf indebted for his ſafe return to Great Britain, and the preſervation of his life.

In April 1797, the caravan being completed, and our traveller's health re-eſtabliſhed, he ſet out from Kamalia in company with ſeventy perſons, under the direction of Karfa. In nine days they came to Maana, bordering on the branch of the Senegal. In ten days more, they reached the ſmall but fertile State of Dentilla, and croſſed in their journey ſome of the ſtreams that contribute to the great river of the Gambia. On the 4th of June they fell in with that river two days' journey above the falls of Baraconda. On the 10th of June Mr. P. to his infinite ſatisfaction, entered the hoſpitable manſion of Dr. Laidley, from which he had ſet out 18 months before. On the 15th he embarked in a ſlave ſhip bound to America; which being driven by ſtreſs of weather into Antigua, Mr. P. took his paſſage from thence to London, where he arrived on the 25th of December 1797.

In his extenſive peregrinations, one of the greateſt curioſities he met with is the Lotus, a plant of ancient renown, rather a thorny ſhrub than a tree, abounding in all the countries he traverſed, but flouriſhing moſt in a ſandy ſoil. Its fruit is a ſmall farinaceous berry, which being pounded and dried in the ſun, is made into excellent cakes, reſembling in colour and flavour, the ſweeteſt gingerbread. A liquor alſo is prepared from it, deliciouſly ſweet; the ſame, perhaps, which is fabled to have produced ſuch extraordinary effects on the companions of Ulyſſes.

A new and important circumſtance brought to light by Mr. P. is, that the Moors, thoſe merciles bigots, whoſe territories extend in a narrow belt from the mouth of the Senegal to the confines of Abyſſinia, do not, as has been hitherto univerſally believed, truſt ſolely to the ſword for the propagation of their tenets. They have introduced among the Pagans of Africa a ſyſtem of proſelytiſm much more efficacious and extenſive. By eſtabliſhing Schools wherever it is practicable, in which the Negro children are taught to read, and inſtructed in the tenets of the Koran, they fix a bias on the minds of their diſciples, which no accidents in life can ever afterwards remove.

Mr. P. ſaw many of thoſe ſchools in his progreſs, and could not but lament that none of the European Governments (Sierra Leone being a private concern), have introduced a ſimilar ſyſtem among theſe poor people, for inculcating the doctrines of Chriſtianity; a meaſure which, in his opinion, many circumſtances concur to render practicable.

RECEIPT

TO MAKE

A MODERN PHILOSOPHICAL WRITER.

CHOOSE for the ſubject of your diſquiſition an opinion as contrary to the general as poſſible: let it be as revolting as it may, it will but the more excite the curioſity of your reader, and that is all you want. Fear not to ſhock his reaſon and common ſenſe; if he has any of the ſpirit of this modern philoſophy in him, or would wiſh to be thought ſuperior to vulgar prejudices, he will only have an higher opinion of your abilities and courage, in advancing theſe *bold truths*; the name you muſt give, according to the modern phraſe, to your ſceptical aſſertions.

Begin by obſerving, that "a *ſpirit of inquiry* had led you to reflect on the diſproportion of, &c." no matter what. From thence, in order to fix the attention of your reader, whoſe curioſity you have already excited, advance ſome bold paradoxes of an irreligious tendency. No matter how offenſive and irreconcileable to nature, to reaſon, or to chriſtianity, they may be, you will have the more merit in reſolving them, which you may eaſily do; for your reader, already prepoſſeſſed by your audacity, with a high idea of the ſubtilty and acuteneſs of your genius, is ready to believe implicitly your

your arguments: the fallacy and absurdity of which you may dexterously conceal under technical terms, and metaphysical phrases, intermixed with those powerful expressions *light of reason, spirit of philosophy, lamp of truth*, &c.

By these means you will prove to him as clear as the day that our unhappy progenitors were totally in the dark; truth (for reasons best known to herself) having closely concealed herself from them, in spite of all their researches, till towards the close of the eighteenth century, when she condescended to appear all at once to the individual author of the essay. Thus in the sacred robe of truth, like the ass in the lion's skin, but with infinitely better success, you may usurp all her rights without fear of detection. For your style, which though last, is not least to be considered, that too may be acquired with facility enough with a little attention: so it be florid, sounding, and verbose, it is sufficient.

Whenever at a loss, from the scantiness of your knowledge of your own language, for the choice of an expression, adopt one of the first that occurs, from a modern or dead one, according as your erudition enables you. Let it be ever so unmeaning, you must affect to believe it conveys your sense infinitely more powerfully than any one in your own tongue.

This artifice will have a happy effect on the generality of your readers, who ever attach a higher meaning to that they do not comprehend. Let your chief care be to seize the boldest and most paradoxical expressions. Above all, cast away every fear but that of being *unnoticed*, and you will possess the true spirit of a *modern Philosopher*.

PROBATUM EST.

SAINT MARY'S CHURCH, DOVER.

[WITH A VIEW.]

THIS Structure, venerable from its age, is one of the two remaining Churches in the Town of Dover. Formerly there were no less than seven, but at present this and St. James's are all that exist. In the Church-yard is the following wretched inscription, which commemorates the sepulture of a Poet, who from his genius deserved a better epitaph:

In Memory
Of the late celebrated Poet
MR. CHARLES CHURCHILL,
Who died, at Boulogne in France,
Nov. 1764.

The rich and great no sooner gone,
But lo! a monumental stone,
Inscrib'd with panegyric lays,
Such fulsome undeserved praise,
The living blush, the conscious dead,
Themselves appall'd that truth is fled,
And can it be that worth like thine,
" Thou great high priest of all the nine,"
Should moulder, undistinguish'd sleep?
Even at the thought the Muses weep.
Forbid it, gratitude and love!
O! for a flow like his, to prove
How much regretted!—Honest bard,
Accept this shadow of regard.

T. UNDERWOOD, THE IMPARTIALIST.

Erected June 1769,
At the sole Expence
Of the above T. UNDERWOOD.

Mr. Churchill was buried in a little square ancient burial place, apparently separate from any Church, near the market place at Dover, formerly belonging to the Collegiate Church of St. Martin. The particular spot about the middle of the place. It was fenced in with a mound of earth, and a head-stone, upon which was the following inscription:

1764.
Here lie the Remains
Of the celebrated
C. CHURCHILL.

" Life to the last enjoy'd, here
" CHURCHILL lies."—*Candidate*.

TO



Drawn & Engrav'd by S. Rawle

VIEW of ST MARY'S CHURCH & DOVER CASTLE.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE EUROPEAN MAGAZINE.

SIR,

THE following Piece of Humour was put into my hands lately as the production of a Clergyman now deceased, to whom the Public were indebted for other performances contributing to the innocent mirth of his day. It has never been printed, and will, I doubt not, be acceptable to your Readers.

I am, &c. T. P.

Harwich, 23d May 1798.

ON THE SINGING PSALMS.

TO MR. SUFFOLK.

GOOD SIR,

I HAVE had the honour of being a doorkeeper in the house of my God 35 years, come next Easter Town-meeting; and have said, and also sung, the Psalms of David, and eke of Mr. Sternhold and Mr. Hopkins, to the satisfaction of a large congregation; I won't say *edification*, that's none of my business; I leave that to my good master, who has always been esteemed as honest a man, and as thoroudox a preacher, as ever ascended the stairs of a pulpit. But oh, Mr. Mr. how 'fraid I am he is falling away, and going to desert the Church's cause! The last Sunday that ever was, he preached a vehement sermon against our Psalms, and was no sooner out of the pulpit but he distributed a large number of a new sort of Psalm books, which none of us ever saw, or heard of before. A Presbyterian neighbour of mine tells me, they are not the Psalms that are sung in their meeting house; so 'tis plain, he says, they must be taken out of the mass-book.

Now my master, Sir, has given me strict orders to sing these, and no other; and will direct me, he says, every Sunday, what Psalm, and what verses, he thinks proper to be sung. I durst not be so bold as to dispute with him before all the people, but I could not forbear following him to the parsonage, where Mrs. Betty never fails to treat me with a sober pint of ale, and the perusal of the , if my master has done with it; and I tell her in return, I'll say a hearty Amen at her wedding, and it sha'nt cost her a farthing.

So as my master sometimes condescends to discourse with me on religious matters, I was resolved to change a word with him, before I submitted to his new orders; therefore e'en ask't him downright, whether he was in earnest about the new Psalms. You are loth, I perceive, said he, to part with your old acquaintance Sternhold and Hopkins; but if you may have better Psalms in their stead, won't you be satisfied? Better! said I, what better than those that are in our bibles and prayer-books? They are bound up, says he, with our bibles and common prayer-books, but they have no business there; and have been sung in our churches 200 years, without any order, or authoritative allowance, either of Church or State. Now, thinks I to myself, and smiled, I shall certainly be too hard for my master: so stepping into the kitchen, I snatched Mrs. Betty's prayer-book off the pewter shelf, and turning to the title page of the Psalms, Sir, said I, begging your pardon, I can't help shewing you your mistake here in print: "Set forth and allowed to be sung in all Churches, &c." and so I read the whole stave to him; but he woudn't be convinced for all that: he ask't me *when* and *by whom* they were allowed; and, because I was not scholar enough to answer such questions, he woudn't believe his own eyes. To be sure, I never knew my master talk so like an unbeliever in all my life: but I guess where the shoe pinched: he didn't care it should be said, he was worsted by his own clerk; so I thought it became me, in modesty, to say no more as to that point. But then, continued I, don't you think it very hard, Sir, that the poor clerk here, who has served the Church duly and truly for so many years, is not allowed to have wit enough, after all, to chuse his own Psalm? Why parish clerks, said my master, are apt to make mistakes now and then; witness the 30th of January, when you know who began with

O Lord, how joyful is the King!

Here

Here my master thought he was up with me for shewing him his error a little before. But, replied I, I thought, Sir, I had sufficiently recovered my credit since that, and did not expect to be twitted with it any more. If I was a little out on the 30th of January, you will own, good Sir, I made amends for it on the 5th of November: you had given us an excellent discourse against Popery, and I backed it, every body said, very *apropos*, with the 115th Psalm, against worshipping images:

> And they have ears *join'd to their heads*,
> But do not hear withal.

Don't be angry, Sir, if I give you my [illegible] that Mr. Hopkins here [illegible] David: he [illegible] *They* [illegible] Mr. Hopkins, [illegible] and its worshippers [illegible], lets us know, that the idol's ears did not grow out of, or belong to its head, like the ears of all living creatures, but they were *joined*; that is to say, they were tacked to its noddle with hammer and nails.

In the late War too, when a long list of his Majesty's forces appeared in the newspapers, I had the good fortune to light upon a stave in the 68th Psalm, which, you will own, was to the purpose:

> God's army is two millions,
> Of warriors great and strong;
> The Lord also in Sinai,
> Is present them among.

A brother clerk of mine, I confess, hit upon a prettier on the same occasion: one of the lines, I remember, was,

> Lord! hit thy foes a rap.

And in a late hard winter, when poor folks were so put to't to get bread, you may remember, Sir, how I was applauded for my choice of the 127th Psalm:

> Though ye rise early in the morn,
> And so at night go late to bed,
> Feeding full hardly with brown bread;
> Yet were your labour lost and worn.

The mention of brown bread, I perceived, moved the congregation exceedingly; for, you must know, the poorest people in these parts think it a terrible thing to eat brown bread: so I had a mind to give them a hint that brown bread was submitted to in David's time, or at least in Messrs. Sternhold and Hopkins' time; who, as I take it, lived many years after David. Besides, I thought that line had a noble sound with it, as most lines have where you meet with the word *full*; for I always fancy this word *full* fills my mouth, and consequently the church, better than any other:

> Feeding-full-hardly-with-brown bread.

This line and several others don't run quite so well in some of the young singers' prayer-books; but I always keep to the old book I found in the church when I was made clerk. That's the book our forefathers used, and I can't perceive the world grows wiser. Besides, these, I am satisfied, are the words of Mr. Hopkins, and I love to be true to my friends, and know no business we have to make them speak just what we think fit, or as fashions alter, when they are dead and gone.

Your sentiments, and your choice of these Psalms, my master was pleased to say, are equally wise and judicious. In my opinion, the late learned and excellent Bishop of London, in his Course of Singing Psalms (for a plain reason I could give you), has not chose much better: and I would have you go on, and try your genius in a higher way. Don't spend your time in turning over and fullying your prayer-book, to find proper Psalms, but compose some hymns of your own: but don't meddle with David's Psalms, I charge you; let the whole composition be entirely your own, and I am persuaded, it will be more sensibly expressed, and more poetical, than Thomas Sternhold and John Hopkins' Translation; and, I am sure, will have as good a right to be sung in our churches. The moment he had said this I felt myself inspired, and began thus:

> O dear Sir, I oft-times have my
> Full empty brains beat sore,
> Yet never could I hammer out
> One rhyming verse—
> One rhyming verse—

On with it, says my master, never fear.

> One rhyming verse—therefore.

Mighty well, says he. You see now, Solomon, 'tis no such difficult matter to get a rhyme, provided one is not over-scrupulous about the sense. But I always thought, said I, one must have sense and rhyme too. Right, said he; but it is not necessary to have both in one, or in

in every line. The first verse you make should always have some sense in it; the next, or third, according to your measure, must have a rhyme; but here the sense is not so material: I will give you an instance in the 35th Psalm:

And clad myself with sack.

This, you see, is the second, or rhyming verse; but there's not one jot of sense in it: the sense lay all in the first or sensible verse; for can you make any sense of a person's being clad or cloathed with sack? Sir, said I, there is an *outward*, and there is likewise an *inward cloathing*. In the reading Psalm, the word is *sackcloth*, which expresses both; for as *cloth* keeps the outward man warm, so will *sack* the inward man. I will explain my meaning as you, Sir, often do in the pulpit, by a familiar instance.

Once on a time, I remember, I was going home, about ten, from your Christmas entertainment: now, 'tis well known, Sir, what great care you take to send your parishioners home well satisfied, but very sober, from your plentiful table; and, to my thinking, I was as sober as ever I was in my life; but yet, I know not how, as I was crossing the church-yard, my legs failed me strangely, and down I tumbled: and methought I felt as if I had been cast headlong into a grave I dug the day before, and was wedged fast in the bottom of it. So there I lay, in a bitter cold night, till sunrise next morning; when I perceived I had only been dreaming about the grave, and lay on as plain a piece of ground as your parlour floor. But now to come to the matter in hand, if I had not been well lined with your good *inward cloathing*, my dream about the grave would soon have been out; and you, Sir, would have had an opportunity of chusing a better clerk, who might *perhaps* have chose better Psalms than your humble servant. I should have endeavoured to chuse a sober one, said he, and will take better care of you next Christmas. I was surprised to see him look so sternly at me; for I thought my simple manner of telling this story of myself would have diverted him: especially as it was all the invention of my own brain, to help my master's apprehension; for I could have told him, that no one ever knew the clerk of this parish overtaken, any more than the parson. However, he soon recovered his usual good-nature, and told me, my exposition was ingenious: it might procure me a great name among the methodists; but there was one small fault in it, viz. it was not a true one, for that the matter was plainly this: John Hopkins, to whose hard lot it fell to versify these stubborn unpoetical words of David, *I put on sackcloth*, knew not what to do with this same *sackcloth*. He wanted a word of one syllable, and, as ill luck would have it, this had two: and he wanted a rhyme to *slack*, but slack and cloth made no melody: even false spelling, which was his usual expedient on such occasions, would not make 'em tuneable. So, after a great deal of scratching and beating his brains, he e'en resolved to throw away the *cloth* and keep the *sack*, the *inward cloathing*, as you term it: and this, though it might injure the sense a little, answered both his other purposes, and the whole stave was full happily compleated:

When they were sick, I mourned therefore,
And clad myself with sack;
With fasting I did faint full sore,
To pray I was not slack.

Do you know, Sol, continued my master, who these wonderful versioneers, this Sternhold and this Hopkins, were? I suppose, Sir, said I, they might be the Poet-Laureats of their time. No, no! said he, Poet Laureats!—Poet-Laureats make verses for the King, for the King of Great Britain; and he must be served with other sort of verses than we offer up to the King of Heaven. Was our incomparable Laureat to carry no better poetry with him to St. James's, than the Psalms we sing in our Churches, I guess he would hardly have a knife and fork laid for him. These Psalms of yours were indeed, some years agoe, patched, and a little mended in several places; but by whom were these amendments made? Not by an assembly of divines, I can assure you, but (as I have been credibly informed) by a single parish-clerk, whose name was Hill: and instead of the Royal assent, they had, I suppose, the approbation of the Company of Stationers, who, being long agoe ashamed to print such stuff as we are not yet ashamed to sing, set this Psalmistical Cobler on work to mend them.

These now are the Psalms which you admire, and many of our people look upon as part of our Liturgy, because they come to their hands with their prayer-books: whereas there is hardly a man of sense in the Kingdom that will say any thing more in their favour, than that

that they are better underſtood by the vulgar than other verſions: and yet this, I am confident, is far from being true; for what was vulgarly and meanly expreſſed 200 years agoe, is not half ſo intelligible to the common people now-a-days, as the natural, eaſy, and pure, as well as ſublime and poetical language, which we meet with in the verſion of Brady and Tate. Beſides, this has the Royal allowance and permiſſion, and ſo has that of Sir Richard Blackmore: and ſuch permiſſion of two verſions implies a command to uſe one of thoſe that are permitted, and no other. However, I wiſh from my heart a proper authority would ſpeak out, and expreſsly enjoin us to uſe no other. We have offered the lame and the blind for ſacrifice long enough: we have too long ſeen and heard the ſublime ſenſe of the ſacred writings, inſpired by the holy ſpirit of God, mangled and debaſed; for though theſe our Tranſlators have, for the moſt part, retained David's ſenſe, yet by cloathing it in an unſeemly dreſs, and by the unaccountable power of *dulneſs*, they have made that ſenſe contemptible; ſo that there would be much leſs objection againſt theſe Pſalms, if they were original compoſitions, and not a pitiful tranſlation of the divine language of holy David. But as they plainly are ſo, and ſince a more deſirable method of getting rid of 'em is not likely to be obtained, I freely declare, that in this particular I am for joining with the ſcoffers of the age, and laughing 'em out of our churches.

I doubt not but many pious Chriſtians have uſed theſe Pſalms with devout affections: the fervent zeal of their hearts, though it muſt in a great meaſure be damped, yet could not be quite extinguiſhed by any words or expreſſions, how cold or ſpiritleſs ſoever; and it will give me a real concern, if any ſuch ſhould be offended at this way of proceeding: but the offence, I am confident, would ſoon be removed, if the New Pſalms, as they are ſtill called, were but put into their hands, and the old ones taken away, which have occaſioned the moſt excellent part of divine ſervice to be performed with ſo much coldneſs and indifference; for can it be expected that men will ſing thoſe Pſalms with devotion, or even with ſeriouſneſs, in the church, which they hear ſo frequently and ſo deſervedly ridiculed in our ſtreets? But every pious Chriſtian will rejoice when he finds the devotions of his heart aſſiſted and heightened by expreſſions ſuitable to this heavenly exerciſe, and will pronounce it a joyful and pleaſant thing indeed, to ſing praiſes to his God, when he can ſing thoſe praiſes with underſtanding.

My maſter, I perceived, was growing warm; ſo I knew, though I had never ſo much reaſon on my ſide, I muſt diſpute with him no longer. But I ventured, in a low and ſubmiſſive voice, to add, that alterations were dangerous. So ſay the lukewarm and the indolent, replied he, turning quick upon me, who *hate to be reformed*; but you may as well be afraid our pariſh-church ſhould fall, when you demoliſh the cobwebs, or bruſh the green mould off the walls, as apprehend any danger to our Conſtitution from ſuch an alteration as this. And ſo ſaying, he left me in great perplexity, till I reſolved to eaſe my mind, by laying the whole matter before you, Mr. . But, good Sir, don't be like my maſter, and ſet your wit and your learning againſt a plain man; but tell me, in one plain word, that I am in the right, and

I will be
Your moſt obedient ſervant
to command,
SOLOMON STOUND.

PROGER's PAPERS.

[*Continued from Page 299.*]

No. IV.

Jerſey, Jan. the 19th.

POGE,

I RECEIVED yours of the 12th Jan. where I find my Lord Jermin ſays that he has contracted for the fifetenths which I never gave him power to doe, and how he can make any ſuch agreement without my conſent I cannot underſtand, therefore be you ſure you doe not part with the adjudication till he has given you ſecurity for the fifetenths; excepte the prize be caried into ſome port in France; for if it be not caried thither but into Villa Franka, I may areſte the hole ſhipe till I have my rights paied me; but if it be, I am afraid I ſhall gett littell

littell justice against them: howsoever, it it faile you are to receave 750 pistoles for me out of the prise that was taken since, which I am sure will be paied, which will doe all my busires. Pray tell 49. 75 81. 85. 77. 74. 20. 5. 60. 14. 46. that I am very glad that 79. 40. 38. is satisfied with the 9. 76. 73. 80. 84. 33. 54. 72. 55. 30. 60. 26. 39. 72. 76. 32. 74. 77 44. 70. I am very sory I can doe 39. 34. 75. no greater service; but it 80. 40. 37. pleale, I will helpe 80. 40. 37. 84 57. 20. 3. 56. 8. which I had rather doe then 11. 75. 72. 80. 84. 37. 54. two 31. 74. 76. 46 79.

I am,

Your very loving friend,

CHARLES R.

For Ned Progers.

No. V.

Jan. 22.

POGE,

I RECEAVED a letter from 28. 60. 85. 81. 78. 50. 52. 20. 84. 27. 73. 66. 63. 19. 24. to desire me that I would writte to the Queene, to acknowledge Mr. 24. 25. 70. 09. 86. 62 23. 12. 56. 32. 74. 6. 46. 79. I desire you to doe all you can to put 16. 24. 22. 77. of on it, for it will looke very strange that I should doe such a thing to him, and have refused so many that have left all for the kinge's service, and besides, it would bring the greatest inconveniency upon me in the world, for I should never know how to stope, and I am sure it would be more for 16. 24. 22 77. disadvantage to have it done at this present than any thing imaginable; for it would confirme all the world in that which now a few does but suspect; besides, as soon as I should doe it, they in England would presently confiscate his estate, that, methinkes, he should of all persons desire that it should not be done at the present: but if he desire any farther assurance of it from me, pray lett him propose any thing that is not publick, and I will not faile to doe it. I am

Your very affectionate friind.

I send you here a letter from the same person, which I opened, because there was another within it to me, and pray deliver the inclosed to 17. 23. 78.

Directed

For yourselfe.

No. VI.

From a River syde, 20 myles from Carlisle, the 4 of Aug.

DEAR NED,

I FEARE my last letters to you from Stirling are miscarried, wherein I gave you a large account of your master's condition, which (now being surpryfed with the sudden going of this bearer) I cannot possiblie doe more then to tell you that the late misfortune by a partie of his, had in Fyfe by the imprudent carriage of one of his generall persons, doth not discourage him from prosecuting his desygnes of going into England, whither he is nowe upon his march, and advanced within 20 myles of Carlisll. It is his positive pleasure that you make all the hast you can to him; and I hope you shall not need to feare a purge. Farewell,

Your faithfull servant,

HAMILTON.

The army being on their march, I could not write to you myselfe. Pray make all the hast you can hither. Remember my service to 444. C. R.

No. VII.

Atan, 13 *Aug.* 1650.

SIR,

JUST nowe I receaved yours of the 3 of this instant, so full of worthie expressions of friendship that if I should ever forgett them I should be the meanest man alyve. I blush for my countreemens persecutions of you, and some others of your fellowe servants, and as much at my owne condition that can not alter it, nor otherwyse serve you; but wee can expect no change to our fortunes untill our master change his; if he be preferred, wee can not fall, though for a tyme wee be laid asyde. A little tyme will lett us knowe whether this kingdome will owne his Majesties interest in England or not, and accordingly wee that are prescribed persons must more. All I shall desyre of you is, that contemptable condition wherein you nowe see me keep you not from laying your commands upon me of serving you in anie thing wherein you can conceave me capable; for you may absolutely dispose on me, or anie thing that is myne, being really

Your faithfull & obliged servant,

For Mr. Progers, HAMILTON.

One of his Majesties Bedchamber.

No.

No. VIII.

MY DEARE NED,

How comes it to passe that I gett none of your lettres, though wee have many from Jersey. I knowe it is not for any diminution of your love, but lazinesse or forgettfullnes is as ill, for I doe believe you have leysure enough. Therefore in revenge I will here tell you no newes, but that, thankes be to God, wee are here all in health, and are very well received, and our master as much honoured as wee can desire; but I doe translate to them the old English proverbe, viz. lesse of their courtesie, and more of their purse.

The weather is sharpe and cold, but hitherto wee have seene no yce, and the King spares not one day of leysure from his hunting; he is active and healthy, and as young as when I sawe him last: The Queene is tall for her age, and very beautifull, of a good and pleasant disposition, and (which is above all) said to be already with child; and this is as much as you get for the present, but should have had much more, were it not your owne fault. Comend me heartily to all my good friends, youre fellowes of the bedchamber, and soe, wishing much happinesse to you all, I rest

Youre old true friend and servant,

COTTINGTON.

Madrid, 3d Jan. 1650,
Stilo novo.

For Mr. Edward Progers,
Of the bed-chamber to his
Majestie, in Jersey.

(To be continued.)

TO THE EDITOR OF THE EUROPEAN MAGAZINE.

SIR,

OBSERVING in your Obituary for March last the death of Dr. Francis Geach, it reminded me of a performance of his written many years ago, which will probably afford some entertainment to your readers. I therefore transmit it to you, and am, &c.

ANTHONY HARLEY.

Exeter, 12 May.

AN ACCOUNT OF A SUBTERRANEAN CAVERN,

LATELY DISCOVERED AT STONEHOUSE, NEAR PLYMOUTH.

To the Right Honourable Lord EDGECUMBE.

Plymouth-Dock, March 1, 1776.

MY LORD,

I HAVE the honour of communicating to your Lordship an account, which I took on the spot, of a subterranean cavern, lately discovered in your Lordship's demesns at Stonehouse. The place, at a considerable extent round, as your Lordship well knows, belonged formerly to the Monks: part of the wall that inclosed their garden is still to be seen. The cavern was accidentally discovered by some miners in blowing up a contiguous rock of marble. The aperture, disclosed by the explosion, was about four feet in diameter, and looked not unlike a hole bored with an auger. It was covered with a broad flat stone cemented with lime and sand; and twelve feet above it the ground seemed to have been made with rubbish brought thither, for what purpose I know not, unless it were for that of concealment. Here indeed, but here only, we saw some appearance of art, and vestige of masonry. The hill itself, at the northern side of which this vault was found, consists, for the most part, of lime stone, or rather marble.

From the mouth of this cave (thro' which we descended by a ladder) to the first base, or landing place, is 26 feet. At this base is an opening, bearing N.W. by W. to which we have given the name of Tent Cave. It resembles a tent at its base, and in its circumference, and stretches upwards, somewhat pyramidically, to an invisible point. It is, as far as we can measure, about ten feet high, seven broad, twenty-two long: though there is an opening, which, on account of its narrowness, we could not well examine, and in all probability it has a dangerous flexure. In each side of this Tent Cave is a cleft; the right runs horizontally inwards ten feet, the left measures six by four. The sides of the cave are every where deeply and uncouthly indented, and here and there strengthened with ribs, naturally formed, which

which placed at a due diſtance from each other, give ſome ideas of fluted pillars in old churches.

In a direct line from this cave to the oppoſite point is a road 30 feet long. The deſcent is ſteep and rugged, either from ſtones thrown into it from above, ſince the diſcovery, or from fragments that have fallen off at different times, from different places below. This road is very ſtrongly but rudely arched over, and many holes on both ſides are to be ſeen; but being very narrow, do not admit of remote inſpection or critical ſcrutiny.

Having ſcrambled down this deep deſcent, we arrive at a natural arch of gothic-like ſtructure, which is four feet from ſide to ſide, and ſix feet high. Here ſome petrefactions are ſeen depending. On the right of this arch is an opening like a funnel, into which a ſlender perſon might creep; on the left is another correſpondent funnel, the courſe of which is oblique, and the end unknown.

Beyond this gothic pile is a large ſpace, to which the arch is an entrance. This ſpace, or inner room (for ſo we have termed it), is 11 feet long, 10 broad, 25 high. Its ſides have many large excavations, and here two columns, which ſeem to be a maſs of petrefactions, project conſiderably. On the ſurfaces of thoſe pillars below, are ſeen ſome fantaſtic protuberances, and on the hanging roofs above, ſome cryſtal drops that have been petrified in their progreſs. Between thoſe columns is a chaſm capable of containing three or four men.

Returning from this room, we perceive on the left hand an avenue 30 feet long, naturally floored with clay, and vaulted with ſtone. It bears S. S. W. and before we have crept through it, we ſee a paſſage of difficult acceſs and dangerous inveſtigation. It runs forward 25 feet, and opens over the vault 30 feet high near the largeſt well. Oppoſite to this paſſage are two caverns, both on the right hand. The firſt bears N. W. by W. and running forwards in a ſtraight line about 20 feet, forms a curve that verges ſomewhat to the N. E. Here we walk and creep in a winding courſe from cell to cell, till we are ſtopped by a well of water, the breadth and depth of which are as yet not fully known. This winding cavern is three feet wide, in ſome parts five feet high, in ſome eight. Returning to the avenue we find adjoining to this cavern, but ſeparated by a large and maſſy partition of ſtone, the ſecond cavern running weſt; and by deſcending down ſome ſmall piles of lime-ſtone, or rather broken rocks, the bottom here being ſhelvy ſlate, or more properly a combination of ſlate and lime-ſtone, we diſcover another well of water. This is the largeſt. The depth of it is in one place 23 feet, the width uncertain. Oppoſite to this well, on the left hand, by mounting over a ſmall ridge of rocks, covered with wet and ſlippery clay, we enter a vault eight feet broad, 18 long, 30 high. Here, towards the S. E. a road, not eaſy of aſcent, runs upwards 72 feet towards the ſurface of the earth, and ſo near to it, that the ſound of the voice, or of a mallet within, might be diſtinctly heard without: in conſequence of which a very large opening has been made into it. At the bottom of this vault, in a place not readily obſerved, is another well of water, the depth of which, on account of its ſituation, cannot be well fathomed, nor the breadth of it aſcertained.

While the miners were exploring thoſe gloomy and groteſque regions, they were alarmed at a murmuring ſound that ſeemed to come from the hollows of the cave; and one of them, who chanced to be near the largeſt well with a candle in his hand, ſaw at that inſtant the water riſe about half a foot. This phænomenon then could not be explained: but now we think that the ſeveral wells are nearly on a level, and that the waters ſhape their courſe towards the ſea, and mix with it in Mill Bay, at the diſtance of four hundred and twelve feet. It is not certain whether thoſe wells, though they lie below the extremity of the lime-ſtone, have a mutual communication or not: but it is highly probable, as the bottom of the largeſt well is clay, and its ſides are ſhelvy ſlate, that there are ſprings, and it is certain that this ſhelvy vein of ſlate, nearly of the ſame kind and colour with ſome ſeen at Mount Edgecumbe on the oppoſite ſhore, is continued even to the ſea, where two openings at low water have been found, through which it is probable the water of the great well diſcharges itſelf. When the tide riſes, it is preſumed that the preſſure of the ſea without retards the courſe of the water within, and this may account for the riſe and fall ſo manifeſt at different times of ſounding: and the ſame circumſtance is obſerved alſo in a well near the old French priſon, in the environs of Plymouth.

Each cavern has its arch, each arch is ſtrong,

strong, and in general curious. The way to the largest well is, in one part, roofed with solid and smooth stone, not unlike the arch of an oven. No one seemed to be affected by the damps till he came hither, and then the candles grew dim, and one of the investigators, as well as myself, felt unusual and uneasy sensations. However, since an opening has been made near the arch of the great well, and the air has had a much freer access, no such symptoms have been perceived. It is very likely that the hill itself is hollow; some of the caverns have reciprocal communications; but the clefts are often too narrow for accurate inspection or minute enquiry. The water here and there is still dripping, and incrustations, usual in such grottoes, coat the surface of the walls in some places. There are some whimsical likenesses, which the pen need not describe nor the pencil delineate. Mr. Cookworthy, of Plymouth, a very ingenious man, and an excellent chemist, has been so obliging as to analize the water of the three wells, and has found, by many experiments, that it is very soft, and fit for every purpose. I therefore beg leave to congratulate your Lordship on the discovery of this water, which, though there was no want before, cannot fail to be a valuable acquisition to your town of Stonehouse; a place very delightful, and superior to most for the beauty of its prospects, and the elegance of its situation, and what is still better, for the goodness of the air; as the longevity of the inhabitants sufficiently evinces.

I have the honour to be, my Lord,

Your Lordship's most obedient,
and obliged humble servant,

FRANCIS GEACH.

DROSSIANA.

NUMBER CV.

ANECDOTES OF ILLUSTRIOUS AND EXTRAORDINARY PERSONS, PERHAPS NOT GENERALLY KNOWN.

"A THING OF SHREDS AND PATCHES." HAMLET.

[*Continued from* Page 315.]

HARRINGTON

SAYS finely in his Oceana, "Liberty in a private person is the empire of reason; in a state it is the empire of the laws. *Libertas est potestas faciendi, id quod jure licet.*"—CICERO.

JAMES BOSWELL, ESQ.

was a man of excellent natural parts, on which he had engrafted a great deal of general knowledge. His talents as a man of company were much heightened by his extreme chearfulness and good-nature. Mr. Burke said of him, that good-nature was so natural to him, that he had no merit in possessing that agreeable faculty, and that a man might as well assume to himself merit in possessing an excellent constitution. Mr. Boswell professed the Scotch and the English law, but had never taken very great pains on the subject. His father, Lord Anchinleck, told him one day, that it would cost him more trouble to hide his ignorance, in those professions, than to shew his knowledge. This Mr. B. owned he had found to be true. Society was Mr. Boswell's idol; to that he sacrificed every thing: his eye glistened, and his countenance brightened up, when he saw the human face divine; and that person must have been very fastidious indeed, who did not return him the same compliment, when he came into a room. Of his Life of Dr Johnson, who can say too much, or praise it too highly? What is Plutarch's Biography to his? so minute, so appropriate, so dramatic. "How happy would the learned world have been," said the present acute and elegantly-minded Bishop of Hereford, "had Pericles, Plato, or Socrates, possessed such a friend and companion as Mr. Boswell was to Dr. Johnson!"

SIR CHRISTOPHER WREN.

This great Master of Architectural Construction always said, that if the dome of St. Paul's settled, it would settle towards the South. This has taken place, as Sir Christopher predicted, in consequence of their not allowing him stone, as he desired, instead of rubble, to fill up the piers, which are bound round

round at the bottom with an iron chain let down into melted lead *. Sir Chriſtopher had propoſed that the high altar ſhould be placed under the dome, and covered with a beautiful canopy †, like that of St. Peter's: in this he was again counteracted by the Curators of the fabric; as well as in not having the pictures of the dome done in Moſaic, and in having a model of the church in general preferred, which he did not himſelf prefer. Sir Chriſtopher lived to ſee the whole fabric finiſhed, from the firſt ſtone to the laſt; and would have ſeen with pleaſure Sculpture admitted into his fabric under the wiſe and honourable regulations propoſed by the late excellent Dr. Farmer to the Chapter. He would have thought, perhaps, that Painting would ſoon follow; and that the principal actions in the life of the Patron Saint would ſoon decorate the interſtices and ſpaces which he had left for that embelliſhment as well as for that of Sculpture.

Sir Chriſtopher (believe it, poſterity, if you can, and execrate the Miniſtry who did it) was turned out of all his places at the age of eighty, becauſe they were wanted for ſome political arrangement, as it is called; that is, for ſome political combination for particular perſons to enjoy the emoluments of Government.

The church of St. Stephen's, Walbrooke, is much admired by connoiſſeurs, and is another happy effort of Sir Chriſtopher's talents. The pews ſpoil the general effect of its elegant dome.

The maſter-piece of Sir Chriſtopher's boldneſs of conſtruction, and of a *difficulté vaincue*, is the ſteeple of St. Dunſtan's in the Eaſt, which is placed upon four ſegments of a circle. The idea was taken from the ſteeple of St. Nicholas at Newcaſtle upon Tyne, and is much improved, and the forms are rendered more elegant in that ſteeple of St. Dunſtan.

The neglected tower of St. Vedaſt, Foſter-lane, by Sir Chriſtopher, is one of his happieſt efforts in the conſtruction of a tower, and deſerves that attention which is due to ſucceſs in a difficult undertaking: the forms are elegant, and the whole is light and airy. Whoever wiſhes to ſee the buildings of London with the eye of a Connoiſſeur, ſhould peruſe with attention the 'Critical Review of the Buildings of London, by Ralph the Architect. So many buildings have indeed ariſen ſince his time, that it were to be wiſhed that a man of equal taſte to Ralph's would make an Appendix to it.

MARIVAUX,

the French comic writer, was one day aſked alms at Paris by a ſturdy beggar. He ſaid to him, "My good friend, I wonder you do not go to work, you are ſo ſtrong and ſo ſtout." "Ah! but, my Lord," replied the beggar, "if you did but know how idle I am." "Well," replied the wit, "at leaſt thou art an honeſt fellow, ſo here is half a crown for you."

In no country in Europe are the poor treated with ſuch proper humanity, and have ſo great an attention paid to their real wants, as in England. One thing is wanting to render their ſituation nearly as comfortable as it can be. They ſhould not, upon a ſuſpicion of their becoming ill, be ſent to their own pariſh (as it is called), when they are doing well and working properly in another. The Militia Act has taken notice of this reſpecting thoſe who are under its direction. The Treaſurer of the County in which the Militia-man is taken ill, is empowered to draw upon that of the County from which the Militia-man was drawn, for the money that may be expended in taking care of him. This regulation might be adopted very readily in all caſes of the poor ‡ who are comfortably eſtabliſhed out of their own pariſhes, and ſhould, from motives of policy and of humanity, take place.

* Sir Chriſtopher was peculiarly anxious for the ſolidity of his dome, as he well knew that the celebrated one of St. Peter's had ſettled, and was cracked, as if emblematical of the deſtruction of the ſpiritual fabric of the Church of Rome in the minds of mankind.

† See Sir Chriſtopher's original Drawings in the Library of All Soul's College, Oxford.

‡ J. J. Rouſſeau's firſt obſervation on ſeeing the conveniences for the foot paſſengers in England was, "I ſee that in this country the poor are reſpected, and regard paid to their ſafety and accommodation."

BAEUMELLE.

"Ages of activity," says this ingenious writer, "are hardly sufficient to raise an empire; one day of slumber * can destroy it."

"A Prince," says he, "should protect Nobility, for the same reason that he would wish to defend his own right."

"If Nobility is but a chimæra, he ought still to respect it; for it is, after all, but respecting the chimæra by which he reigns.

"A Prince," continues this writer, "cannot be too scrupulous in creating new nobility, lest he should shew but too plainly of what materials the old was made. Nobility, like many other prejudices, is best concealed in the obscure remoteness of antiquity—*caput inter sidera condit.*"

SIR BULSTRODE WHITELOCK.

When a meeting was held at the Speaker's House, by Lord General Cromwell and the other Officers of the Army and State, respecting the Settlement of the Kingdom after the death of Charles the First, this great Lawyer said, "The Laws of England are so *interwoven with the Power and Practice of Monarchy*, that to settle a Government without something of Monarchy in it would make so great an alteration in the proceedings of our Law, that they had scarce time to rectify it, nor could they well foresee the inconveniences that would arise thereby; therefore," he added, "that there might be a day given for the late King's eldest son, or for the Duke of York, his brother, to come into the Parliament †, and upon such terms as should be fit and agreeable both to our civil and spiritual liberties, a settlement might be made with them.

LORD GALWAY

told Lord Chesterfield, if he wished to be a man of business, he must be an *early riser*. "In the distinguished posts," added he, "you are likely to fill, you will have interruptions at every hour of the day; and, unless you rise constantly at an early hour, you will never have any time for yourself."—Sir Joshua Reynolds rose early every morning in winter and summer. "*'Tis fate!*" said he; when he started from his bed, and shook off drowsiness, after sitting up late the night before ‡.

HENRY THE FOURTH, KING OF FRANCE.

During the siege of Paris two peasants were discovered bringing in provisions to that city. They were taken, and directly condemned to death: they appealed, however, to Henry for mercy, exclaiming that it was the only method they had to support their wives and children. The kind Monarch told them, "Here is all the money that poor Henry of Bearne has in his pocket; take it all, and go home to your families; and take great care never to offend in the same way again."

GENERAL STUPPA

was told by one of the insolent Louis the Fourteenth's insolent Ministers, that if all the money the Swiss had received from the French were collected together, it would pave the road from Paris to Berne. "Yes, Sir," replied Stuppa; "and, if all the blood which the Swiss have shed in the service of the French were collected together, it would cover all that pavement many inches in depth."

"If my French," said Francis the First, on seeing the field of battle of Pavia, "had fought as bravely as the Swiss, I should not have been taken prisoner."

LORD BACON

observes, with his usual sagacity, that the chief concern of Princes ought not to be so much employed in restraining corruption by laws, or in punishing of-

* The Powers of Europe had but one time to destroy the enormous power of the French Republic; they have now, perhaps, lost it for ever—and themselves into the bargain!"

† Lord Chatham said something like this in one of his latter speeches on the disastrous American War.

‡ An eminent Lawyer and great Scholar of our times obliges himself to rise early by this stratagem: his hair dresser is handsomely paid to come to dress him nearly at day break every morning winter and summer. No servant is permitted to open the door to him; this the Master always does himself. Good nature, and his ardour of pursuit, prevent him from making the shivering friseur wait a minute.

fenders,

fenders, as in regulating and watching over the education of youth. The public seminaries of England are indeed excellent in point of discipline and learning, yet the indulgence and the folly of parents but too often destroy the good effects of public education.

DOCTOR BUSBY.

The account of the severity of this great school-master has been vilely exaggerated by the violence and the virulence of party. Busby was a Royalist, his successor was a Republican, who did all in his power to blacken the character of his predecessor, whom he had turned out of his situation. A gallant Admiral, lately deceased, on seeing the Dormitory of Westminster some years ago, said: "As long as this remains in its present state, we shall never want brave Admirals or Generals for our service."

BUONAPARTE.

What was said when Julius Cæsar entered Rome in triumph, may be well applied to those cities in Italy taken by this active and enterprizing leader of banditti and plunderers. There is no occasion for either tradesmen or magistrates in a town abandoned to military violence. "Let every Briton, possessed of an estate," says Dr. Blackwell, "and every Citizen of a Corporation, lay his hand upon his heart, and assure himself that this will be his own case, if ever (which Heaven avert), through private vice or party rage, we give up our palladium, the British Constitution, and of consequence be stripped of our public liberty by the invaders of our country."

TO THE EDITOR OF THE EUROPEAN MAGAZINE.

MR. EDITOR,

IT is a maxim laid down by a very elegant writer, in the advice which he gives his pupil, "to be cautious of making a promise; but having once done so, to keep it though to his own hindrance." The following little narrative will prove the necessity of inculcating this principle most forcibly in the human mind at a very early age.

Sauntering at rather an early hour six weeks ago through the bird-cage-walk of St. James's park, my attention was engrossed, Sir, by an apparent energy in conversation between two females, walking in the same path and direction, but at some distance before me: quickening my pace, from one of those sudden impulses which we cannot account for, and gaining ground, I perceived that the incessant application of a handkerchief to the eyes of the younger was occasioned by tears. A native gentility under indifferent apparel heightened the interest I already felt for two persons who appeared to be mother and daughter. Perceiving them turn, I seated myself on a bench, with the hope that they would occupy part of it, or at least pass immediately before me. With an evident design they averted their faces as they approached; but finding a second bench vacant, they seated themselves, and renewed their discourse with increased earnestness: the handkerchief was constantly applied to by both. At every repetition of this action I experienced fresh anxiety, and new motives for curiosity. Quitting my station, I walked down unobserved behind their bench, when I heard the younger female exclaim, "Good God, Aunt! would you add to my other afflictions the reproach of having ruined you?" A most soothing voice replied, "Dear girl, if you really love me, do not agitate yourself thus; to-morrow's post *may* bring a letter." Hearing my step, the younger turned suddenly round, and discovered a face of more exquisite beauty than I will attempt to describe: her veil was instantly let down, and both arose to continue their walk.

The persuasion, Sir, that these women were superior to their external appearance, and the knowledge that they were unhappy, inspired me with an irresistible desire to be serving them; but a native dignity and propriety of manner, as often as I approached them, repelled the attempt from fear of offending. While still deliberating, I observed them re-seat themselves at the extremity of the walk, which seemed favourable for my purpose. Some gravel in my shoe incommoded me at the precise moment of passing, which obliged me to sit down; but they anticipated my intention, and were instantly

on the wing, assuring me (in reply to my apologies), that they were actually moving before they perceived me; and they left me the reproach of having added to their embarrassments by even so trifling a.

In the very act of condemning myself for having disturbed these interesting persons, I observed them stop of a sudden, and the niece place her aunt against a tree for support, and chafe her temples. I seized this moment for volunteering my services, and accommodating the invalid with my arm, I attended them to Great George-street, called a coach, and entreated permission to accompany them, as the presence of a medical man might be useful, should the disorder return. I acknowledge, Sir, this hint at being professional was an artifice; but the motive will exonerate me for the deviation, since both ladies evinced an uneasiness at my attentions, till my fancied profession removed it.

I will not trespass upon your time by particularizing the gradual progress I made in their good opinion, before I arrived at a confidence which I sought with no unworthy motives, believe me; but relate, in the words of the aunt, the narrative of their unmerited distresses.

After a profusion of acknowledgments for the interest I took in their afflictions, she said, "You behold us distressed, Sir; but these distresses are not the consequence of extravagance or imprudence, but originate in the thoughtless levity of a young man of the world, whose actions are the sudden impulse of the moment, unsupported by principle; who promises with cordiality and earnestness, but who loses the memory of the promise with the voice: a recent and bitter experience involves us in insurmountable difficulties; trifling, however, compared with the anguish that amiable girl feels, at their being inflicted by the hand of a brother.

"I should tell you, Sir, that this nephew of mine has realized a fortune in India infinitely beyond his expectations, which induced him to visit his relations in England. On his arrival he learnt that his excellent mother had been dead for four months, and that no part of her ample pension from Government (as the widow of a General Officer who died in defence of his country) was continued to her only daughter; who, being totally unprovided for, solicited my protection till she should learn from Bengal what steps her brother would wish her to pursue. I had, Sir, very early in life, offended my family by making a disinterested marriage, and continued, at the time of my niece's application for protection, excluded from all my connexions, supported by the small pension allotted the widow of a Lieutenant. When this latter circumstance was known to her, I had much difficulty to prevail with Mary to share it with me; but the natural persuasion that her brother would render her independent, from motives of family pride as well as from affection, induced her to comply with my entreaty.

"In this hope, Sir, imagine our joy at his unexpected arrival in England, even before the melancholy account of his loss could have reached him; and his protestations that his life should be devoted to render his sister happy, with the request that I would supply the place of a parent, and live under his roof. The quiet and remote life I had led for near thirty years made me reluctantly accede to his request, but love of dear Mary made me yield my own wishes to theirs. These difficulties were adjusted under my own humble thatch in the country: my nephew told us he had seen a ready-furnished house in Grosvenor-square, which he intended hiring; but the treaty not being concluded, we were to follow him to town in the fortnight. The intermediate hours were to be employed in disposing of my own little furniture, and in the purchase of necessaries to appear in, in London: for this purpose he gave me a draft on himself in town, at ten days date, for one hundred pounds, and took an affectionate leave.

"The Rector of the parish in which I lived, rejoiced too sincerely at our good fortune, to omit any opportunity of proving his friendship for me, and almost against my will he immediately gave me notes and cash for my draft, so that no time was lost in delay of those purchases we wished to make. Eight days of the ten were elapsed, when Mary got a few lines from her brother, saying, he was stepping into his chaise to pass a few days at Brighton, and being in doubt what day he should return, bade us wait for a summons before we set forward. We were too happy to be impatient about so trifling a delay, but continued our work; every little bill was paid, the furniture sold, and my faithful servant disposed of, when I received, just as I was

was going to rest, a note from my worthy friend the Rector: imagine what our feelings were when we heard that the draft was protested: suffer me to pass over the exquisite sensation. Well! this Gentleman followed his letter next morning at breakfast, and urged every thing kind and compassionate to our lacerated minds; and, after a while, persuaded us and himself, that a few explanatory lines, addressed to my nephew at Brighton, would adjust every thing. How shall I proceed? I did write—yes, Sir; again and again I wrote to him; but from that day till the present no answer has ever arrived, notwithstanding a friend of mine delivered two letters, one from me, and another from Mary, into her brother's hands, who was just getting into his curricle for an hour's drive.

"If any thing could aggravate my griefs, it is the knowledge of what my ever-valued clerical friend experiences upon this occasion in his pecuniary affairs. The little portion of money which remained with me I restored, except seven guineas, which I considered it as a duty to retain, in order to come to town, with the view of seeing and expostulating with this inconsiderate young man upon the cruelty of his conduct. Hither we came three days ago; but imagine our increased affliction, when we were told that on the preceding morning he had taken a very sudden determination to accompany two young men of fashion to Lisbon, and proposed to continue there for some months.

"We remain in town, Sir, to procure places of some kind or other, but are under disadvantages which women of less delicacy would be exempted from. To avoid the eyes of persons with whom she is acquainted, is necessary to my poor Mary's feelings, for can she condemn a brother? Unknown to this loved and amiable girl, I am mortgaging my little pension to reimburse the worthy rector, and this night will conclude the disadvantageous bargain. My niece yesterday obtained the promise of an eligible situation; but fears arose in my mind respecting the hands a beautiful unprotected woman might be consigned to, and therefore we rose at an early hour to walk to Chelsea, and returned mortified that our good prospects were of so slender duration, though grateful that we had discovered the character of the lady; who appeared every thing to prejudice the mind in her favour, but is in fact a professed courtezan. When my debt is discharged, my mind will be infinitely relieved, and I trust Mary and her aunt will cheerfully perform the part which God has allotted."

I have, Mr. Editor, prevailed with these unfortunate ladies to let me address a gentleman of high rank now at Lisbon, who will enter deeply into our cause, by conversing with the young man upon the subject: in the mean time I have entreated the worthy aunt and lovely niece to superintend the education of four little girls of distinction, whose father is obliged to join his regiment in the very month which deprived them of a mother. It is my particular request that you will favour me with giving this a speedy insertion in your valuable Publication, so desirous am I that the object of my contempt and indignation may peruse it, even before he is spoken to by my friend, in order that he may hasten to repair the injuries he has inflicted upon his innocent family. Let him prove his remorse by making immediate atonement, and for the future resolve to be cautious in making of promises; but, having *once* done so, to keep them, though to his own hindrance.

I am, Sir,

Your humble servant,

G. H.

THE

THE WANDERER.

NO. III.

῞Αμ' ἕποντο νομῆες
Τερπόμενοι σύριγξι· δόλον δ' οὔ τι προνόησαν. HOMER.

IMITATED.

Britain unmoved, sees hostile Powers advance,
Nor dreads the sword, nor sophistry of France;
While Freedom guards her sea encircled Isle,
And nodding Ceres greets her with a smile.

AT a time when foreign anarchy and licentiousness are attempting to produce that calamity, which foreign arms have ever been found unable to effect, it cannot be a labour totally useless to delineate the character of a man who might in other circumstances have been serviceable to society; but who, having caught the reigning contagion, has become the regret of his friends, the ridicule of his acquaintance, and the pity of the wise.

Doctor Ventosus is a personage of strong prejudices and weak principles: hasty, overbearing, and credulous, his mind is a grand reservoir of every exotic folly which the present age bountifully patronises. He has read much; but, having stored his mind with images as instruments of cavil rather than conviction, his conversation is an odd jumble of sententious wisdom and affected libertinism. Too volatile for serious study, and too eager for regular deduction, his brain catches with ardour every paradox which sophistry gives birth to, and may be compared to those mirrors which are so disposed as to receive on their surface each transitory object that passes the street. Is there a needy adventurer, who by help of botanic syrup promises effectually to cure every disorder of the human frame? Does some modern Prometheus by vital air restore the functions of the body, or methodistic leveller repair the fabric of the soul? Has some sage conjuror promised to leap into a quart bottle, or out of a four pair of stairs window? let him repair to Ventosus, where he is sure of receiving encouragement and reward, as far as the Doctor's confined income extends. This ingenious philosopher commenced his career with a resolution *to be somebody*. He found the beaten track to tame so worn with use, and so crouded with candidates, that he despaired of ever signalizing himself there, and in consequence determined to draw the attention of the world by taking some road which no traveller had hitherto explored. He remembered to have read in Ovid, that Phaeton had driven the chariot of the Sun for a day, and could not but remark that he had acquired more fame by driving helter skelter over bulls and scorpions, mountains and vallies, than if he had persevered in the dull track which his father had pointed out. To be sure, he could not deny that the poor youth burnt and destroyed every object he approached, and was himself knocked on the head at last; but he thought it extremely tyrannical and oppressive, that a philosopher, whilst pursuing a harmless experiment, and revolutionizing a few countries, which the beams of Apollo had never enlightened, should be stopt short by an aristocratical thunderbolt, to the ruin of genius, and utter extermination of experimental philosophy.

Thus fraught with principles of contradiction, it cannot be surprizing that Ventosus should have rendered himself an object of notoriety. In his politics he is anti-ministerial, in his persuasion non-conformist, and in his religious sentiments anti christian. Ever on the wing in quest of some glittering novelty, his whole life is spent in deceiving and being deceived; forming opinions to-day, which to-morrow sees succeeded by new ones, like the wave which builds a heap of sand, fated to be destroyed by the wave that succeeds it.

The French Revolution has found Ventosus more consistent in his inconsistency, than any other event. Its three grand attributes of novelty, immorality, and anarchy, have produced a fund of admiration in his mind, which no subsequent

sequent event has yet been able to efface. I occasionally frequent a club of which Doctor Ventosus is a member, and was some days ago greatly surprised to see him enter the room, waddling under the weight of two enormous quarto volumes! "There citizens!" cried he, throwing the books down upon the table, "there is a complete refutation of all that your Grotius and your Puffendorff, your Cokes, Justinians, and Blackstones, ever wrote in their lives, and all in the trifling compass of two volumes! You may remember Eusthathius thinks Homer a good substitute for all other books; but Eusthathius was a fool: Homer is too fond of celebrating Kings, and mentions nothing of '*the Majesty of the People*;' a certain sign that he was a mere ignoramus, and his admirers no better than drivellers. As to Horace, Virgil, and Ovid, I this morning made a bonfire of them in my court yard, as the curate destroyed the romances of Don Quixote, and for the same reason, because they hinder the operation of reason, by their fulsome praises of Augustus and such sort of fellows. Here, on the contrary, no Kings are praised; all crowned heads and establishments are pulled down, and nothing is erected in their stead,

"We nobly take the high priori road,
"And reason downward, till we doubt
of God."

'And pray,' interrupted I, 'what is the title of this grand compendium of the wisdom of ages?'—"The title, Sir," he replied; "we do not acknowledge titles; but the name of it is Political Justice. I may almost say, I have got it by heart. For four long years I have scarce perused any other book; and when once I shall be able to repeat it off hand, shall congratulate myself with no small joy, as having reached the *ultima thule* of human wisdom."

It was not without reason that Doctor Ventosus expatiated on the admiration his two volumes had excited; for we found him, to our utter dismay, so completely imbued with the new philosophy, that common charity had almost induced us to remove him from the British coffee-house to Bedlam. During the soliloquy above related, he continued to stride across the room, playing with his watch chain, clapping his hands, and elevating his crest, with all the fervour of a purblind projector. Upon the entrance of dinner, I civilly requested him to take a seat; when, starting from his reverie, he exclaimed, "Why should we have common meals? Am I obliged to be hungry at the same time that you are? Ought I to come at a certain hour from the Museum where I am working, the recess where I meditate, or the observatory where I remark the phenomena of nature, to a certain hall appropriated to the office of eating; instead of eating, as reason bids me, at the time and place most suited to my avocations *?"

This opinion however did not continue long; he afterwards took his seat very quietly at the table, and eat with no small appetite for so rigid a philosopher. When rallied upon this, he informed us, that human prejudices could not be suddenly abolished, but in process of time he had no doubt that silly prejudice in favour of eating would be totally abolished; adding, that it was in that sense he understood the assertion of Franklin, "that mind would one day become omnipotent over matter." When the boundaries of science shall be so greatly enlarged, we may expect to see the votary of Bacchus quit the juice of the grape for the produce of the chrystal well, the debauchee disband his seraglio, and the sagacious common council man, absorbed in Utopian visions, suffer the well dressed haunch or tempting turtle to smoke regardless by him. Every friend to the human species must acknowledge that this is a consummation devoutly to be wished; how far it is to be expected, time only can determine.

The Doctor continued to entertain us during dinner with many other paradoxes, drawn from the same sagacious source. One of the company having occasion to mention the pyramids of Egypt, expressed his astonishment at the quantum of labour necessary to finish such stupendous fabrics; but Ventosus stopped him short by observing, that though the pyramids were works of great labour in the darker ages, ere the new philosophy had enlightened mankind, yet that in a very few years he had reason to believe we might finish such buildings as those with little or no trouble; adding, with peculiar emphasis, "Hereafter it is by no means clear that the most extensive operations will not be within the reach of one man; or, to make use of a familiar instance,

* Political Justice, Vol. ii. p. 842.

instance, that a plough may be turned into a field, and perform its office without the need of superintendance *."

Innumerable were the follies which Ventosus continued to commit under the influence of the above-mentioned political Spinoza. Having never been able by the assistance of his all-powerful reason to discover the exact situation of Heaven, he has concluded, perhaps a little too hastily, that there is no such place. To such a man it must be very inconvenient and mortifying to die: to obviate this inconvenience, he had recourse to his sagacious Mentor, who is very fruitful of resources, and who informed him, that there was very little doubt of mankind being able, by their own energies, to protract their lives to five or six hundred years, and in process of time to attain immortality.

We began at last to be tired of the society of Ventosus. The conversation of fools may begin with making us merry, but it always ends with making us sad. To break the chain of argument, I proposed adjourning to Drury Lane Theatre, which was immediately agreed to: but even here the active spirit of Reform instigated Ventosus to the commission of a thousand extravagancies. He looked at the orchestra with disdain for employing so many supernumerary hands: "Will it not," cried he, "be practicable hereafter for one man to perform the whole? Shall we have theatrical exhibitions? This seems to include an absurd and vicious co-operation. It may be doubted whether men will hereafter come forward in any mode gravely to repeat words and ideas not their own. It may be doubted whether any musical performer will habitually execute the compositions of others. We yield supinely to the superior merit of our predecessors, because we are accustomed to indulge the inactivity of our own faculties. All formal repetition of other men's ideas seems to be a scheme for imprisoning for so long a time the operations of our own mind. It borders perhaps, in this respect, upon a breach of sincerity, which requires that we should give immediate utterance to every useful and valuable idea that occurs to our thoughts †."

In the course of the evening Doctor Ventosus attached himself, with philosophic assurance, to a damsel of no very bashful or indeed modest appearance. I expressed my surprise at this, and ventured to point out the unpleasant consequences that might ensue to his character from so public an intimacy with a woman of her profession. "Her profession!" exclaimed he: "By the shade of Brutus, I think her profession one of the most honourable in the world. She is at open war with marriage, that 'most odious of all monopolies,' and with an amiable philanthropy administers to the pleasures of all mankind. Besides," continued the Doctor, recurring to his new creed, for which he feels a respect as implicit as that of the brother, in The Tale of a Tub, for his father's will, "I deem it right assiduously to cultivate the intercourse of that woman whose accomplishments shall strike me in the most powerful manner; but it may happen that other men will feel for her the same preference that I do? This will create no difficulty. We may all enjoy her conversation; and we shall all be wise enough to consider the sensual intercourse as a very trivial object. This, like every other affair in which two persons are concerned, must be regulated in each successive instance by the unforced consent of either party. It is a mark of the extreme depravity of our present habits, that we are inclined to suppose the sensual intercourse any wise material to the advantages arising from the purest affection. Reasonable men now eat and drink, not from the love of pleasure, but because eating and drinking are essential to our healthful existence. Reasonable men will then propagate their species, not because a certain sensible pleasure is annexed to this action, but because it is right the species should be propagated; and the manner in which they exercise this function will be regulated by the dictates of reason and duty ‡." As he now seemed to have arrived at the *acme* of perfection, I deemed it no longer necessary to continue in his company: we accordingly parted, he to propagate the new morality among the votaries of Cythera, and I to wonder at the blindness which could thus mistake novelty for improvement, and sensuality for philosophy. Upon enquiry it will be found that these visionary doctrines generally owe their origin to some subtle knave,

* Political Justice, Vol. ii. p. 845.
† Ibid. p. 847.
‡ Ibid. p. 851.

who

who cheats a "ſelect number" of hearers out of their principles, while expatiating on the beauty of benevolence; like the conjuror, who picks your pocket at the ſame moment that he looks you ſteadily in the face, and entertains you with the ſcience of hocus pocus. The "ſelect number," pleaſed to be told of the wiſdom they poſſeſs, and indignant at the fetters which have ſo long enthralled them, liſten to the lecturer "*arrectis auribus*," and retail the doctrines at ſecond hand to a credulous people, proud to claim their ſhare in the miſchiefs of the times. Thus it is, that conjugal and religious infidelity are propagated; and thus it is, that vanity, arrayed in the garb of gravity, toſſes the ſhuttlecock from one to the other with more than infantine folly; and while the feathered cork flies to and fro, bids a gaping multitude admire, and calls the ſtupid paſtime wiſdom.

THE
LONDON REVIEW
AND
LITERARY JOURNAL,
FOR JUNE 1798.

QUID SIT PULCHRUM, QUID TURPE, QUID UTILE, QUID NON.

The Works of Horatio Walpole, Earl of Orford. Five Volumes 4to. 10l. Robinſons and Edwards. 1798.

ON opening this magnificent Edition of the Works of a pleaſing Writer, we were ſurpriſed at the miſnomer by which the Author is diſtinguiſhed. In every one of Lord Orford's works, where he has occaſion to ſign his name, it is uniformly to be found written HORACE, and not HORATIO, we therefore conclude it to be an overſight in the Editor.

The lovers of anecdote will be highly gratified by this publication, which contains much of the ſecret hiſtory of the reigns of George the Firſt, Second, and Third, and much of the literature of the times: it contains the greater part of the works of Lord Orford, and includes not only the manuſcripts bequeathed by his Lordſhip for publication, but much new matter, communicated by himſelf during his life to the Editor. "It has been," ſays the Editor, "ſtill further enriched by the contributions of his executors and others of his friends; who, admiring his epiſtolary talents, had preſerved every line of his writing; and who thought that by enlarging the collection of his letters, they were adding to a valuable and entertaining preſent to the public."

In ſo large and ſo expenſive a publication the purchaſer would probably wiſh to have had the Catalogue of the Houghton Collection of Pictures, as well as the Catalogue of Lord Orford's own Collection at Strawberry Hill, omitted. The decreaſe in the price would have more than compenſated for the want of them, and publications of this kind are only uſeful as they are portable: an octavo volume of the latter at leaſt of theſe, at a moderate rate, would have been highly acceptable to the public: of the former, as the pictures are gone, the memory of them was ſufficiently retained by the two Editions already in the hands of amateurs.

We ſhall proceed to give the contents of the Volumes as they now lie before us.

Vol. I. contains the Poems of Lord Orford, with ſome miſcellaneous pieces formerly printed by him under the title of

of Fugitive Pieces, and given to his friends; the Tragedy of The Myſterious Mother; Advertiſements prefixed to ſeveral of his Publications; and the Catalogue of Royal and Noble Authors, to which the Editor obſerves, "Conſiderable additions are made under the reſpective diviſions of the original work; notices of ſeveral pieces omitted in the former edition are here inſerted, and a poſtſcript and an appendix are ſubjoined." He might have added, that this work was originally very imperfect, and that it ſtill remains ſo. Lord Orford, though apparently ſenſible of its defects, was averſe to take any trouble to amend them. In one of his letters to Mr. Gray, who had ſent him ſome corrections (Vol. V. 378c), he ſays, "Thank you for the notes on the Noble Authors. They ſhall be inſerted when I make a new edition, for the ſake of the trouble the perſon has taken, though they are of little conſequence. Dodſley has aſked me for a new edition; but I have little heart to undertake ſuch work, no more than to mend my old linen. It is pity one cannot be born an ancient, and have commentators to do ſuch jobs for one." Such a commentator ſhould have been looked for on the preſent occaſion. In paſſing through the Volume we have diſcovered many omiſſions which ought to have been ſupplied. If a new Edition is printed, we hope to ſee it more correct and leſs imperfect.

Vol. II. contains The Caſtle of Otranto; an Account of the Giants then lately (1766) diſcovered; The Hiſtoric Doubts on the Life and Reign of King Richard the Third; a Supplement, containing Remarks on ſome Anſwers that have been made to that Work; a Reply to Dr. Milles, Dean of Exeter; Short Obſervations on the Remarks of the Rev. Mr. Maſters; and the following Poſtſcript to The Hiſtoric Doubts, written in February 1793.

"It is afflictive to have lived to find, in an age called not only civilized but enlightened, in this eighteenth century, that ſuch horrors, ſuch unparalleled crimes, have been diſplayed on the moſt conſpicuous theatre in Europe, in Paris, the rival of Athens and Rome, that I am forced to allow that a multiplicity of crimes, which I had weakly ſuppoſed were too manifold and too abſurd to have been perpetrated even in a very dark age, and in a northern iſland, not only not commencing to be poliſhed, but inured to barbarous manners, and hardened by long and barbarous civil wars amongſt princes and nobility ſtrictly related—Yes, I muſt *now* believe that any atrocity may have been attempted or practiſed by an ambitious prince of the blood, aiming at the crown in the fifteenth century. I *can* believe (I do not ſay I do) that Richard Duke of Glouceſter dipped his hand in the blood of the ſaint-like Henry VI. though ſo revolting and injudicious an act as to excite the indignation of mankind againſt him. I can now believe that he contrived the death of his own brother Clarence; and I can think it poſſible, inconceivable as it was, that he aſperſed the chaſtity of his own mother, in order to baſtardize the offspring of his eldeſt brother: for all theſe extravagant exceſſes have been exhibited in the compaſs of five years by a monſter, by a Royal Duke, who has actually ſurpaſſed all the guilt imputed to Richard III. and who, devoid of Richard's courage, has acted his enormities openly, and will leave it impoſſible to any future writer, however diſpoſed to candour, to entertain one *hiſtoric doubt* on the abominable actions of Philip Duke of Orleans.

"After long plotting the death of his Sovereign, a victim as holy as, and infinitely ſuperior in ſenſe and many virtues to Henry VI. Orleans has dragged that Sovereign to the block, and purchaſed his execution in public, as in public he voted for it.

"If to the aſſaſſination of a brother (like the ſuppoſed complicity of Glouceſter to that of Clarence) Orleans has not yet concurred; ſtill, when early in the Revolution he was plotting the murder of the King, being warned by an aſſociate that he would be detected, he ſaid, 'No; for I will have my (natural) brother, the Abbe de St. Far, ſtabbed too, and then nobody will ſuſpect *me* of being concerned in the murder of my own brother.' So ably can the aſſaſſins of an enlightened age refine on and ſurpaſs the atrocious deeds of Goths and Barbarians!

"Shade of Richard of Glouceſter! if my weak pen has been able to waſh one bloody ſpeck, one incredible charge from *your* character, can I but acknowledge that Philip of Orleans has ſullied my varniſh, and at leaſt has weakened all the arguments that I drew from the improbability of *your* having waded ſo deeply into wickedneſs and impudence that recoiled on yourſelf, as to calumniate your own mother with adultery.

If

If *you* did, it was to injure the children of your brother; still *you* had not the senseless, shameless effrontery to shake your own legitimacy. Philip of Orleans mocks your pitiful self-partiality. He in person, and not by proxy, has declared his own mother a strumpet, has bastardized himself, and for ever degraded his children, as progeny descended from a coachman! For what glory, for what objects, far be from me to conjecture! Who would have a mind congenial enough to that of such a monster, as to be able to guess at his motives?"

This Postscript is followed by The Œdes Walpolianæ, and that by "Nature will prevail," a moral entertainment, acted at the Haymarket in 1778, and now first printed. To this succeed Thoughts on Tragedy and Comedy, and a detection of a late forgery, called Testament Politique du Chevalier Robert Walpoole, which completely exposes its falshood; but as the original work was never translated into English, nor ever emerged from the obscurity which it deserved, Lord Orford thought it unnecessary to publish his vindication at the time, but left it behind him as a last proof of filial anxiety for the character and fame of a father. The Life of Mr. Baker the Antiquary, and the Letters which passed between him and various Ministers, relative to his places, follow. To these succeed the Description and Catalogue of the Curiosities of Strawberry Hill, and the Essay on Modern Gardening; and the Volume concludes with the Counter-Address to the Public on the late Dismission of a General Officer (General Conway), originally printed in the year 1764.

The contents of the three remaining Volumes we must postpone the consideration of until our next number.

Ellinor; or, The World as It Is. A Novel. By Mary Ann Hanway. 8vo. 4 Vols. Lane.

EVERY attentive observer of the manners of the present times will have remarked, that the *taste* for *novel-reading* pervades almost all orders of the people, and is neither confined to age, sex, rank, or profession; we have even been told of persons of distinguished eminence, and dignified stations in life, who have considered it as an innocent and salutary relaxation from severe studies, particularly that of the law; while, on the other hand, many divines and other devout persons, as well as several celebrated moral writers, have condemned this loose branch of literature as tending to vitiate the mind, to corrupt the morals, and to produce a pernicious influence on the conduct of human life, in its ordinary occurrences.

A novel reader, it is asserted, forms extravagant ideas, and expects to find, in the several domestic and social relations of mankind, persons and characters finished after the models of the heroes and heroines delineated in those favourite works of imagination. Hence are derived family feuds, separations, breach of friendships, and other dreadful violations of the harmony and tranquillity which ought to subsist in all virtuous and well-ordered societies. Leaving, however, the discussion of the controversy to speculative writers, we shall content ourselves with drawing one general inference from the real state of the case, viz. that as both the writing and reading of romances and novels is become so general, we are called upon, as Reviewers of new publications, not to pass them over in silence, but to endeavour to guide the judgment of young persons of both sexes, who are in the habit of sending for every new production of this species from circulating libraries, so far as to enable them to avoid those which have a pernicious tendency; and to select only such as promote the cause of religion, morality, and uncorrupt manners, by exhibiting the fatal consequences of vice, folly, and dissipation, and the final just triumph and rewards of honour, integrity, and female virtue, in well-drawn familiar examples, taken from the probable events and vicissitudes of human life, independent of the supernatural agency of magicians, fairies, sylphs, ghosts, and dæmons, and of all improbable and incredible fictions: and when it is considered, that even the worst-written novel has a certainty of success, through the medium of circulating libraries, which is not assured to more meritorious productions of the press, the task we have undertaken, of scrutinizing them with an impartial but critical eye, may in the end prove a public benefit. On this principle, the Volumes now before us have been attentively examined; they are

are the first attempt, and the genuine production, of a respectable lady, and we can safely pronounce, that they are well calculated to lessen existing evils in society, for which no radical cure can be expected; to hold up to scorn and derision some notorious characters in the fashionable circles of high life, whose portraits, under feigned names, are so well drawn, that the originals may be readily traced by the frequenters of places of public amusement; to inculcate sentiments of real honour and delicacy; to depreciate female affectation; to chastise female scandal and defamation; and to encourage generous sympathy, and christian compassion and forgiveness for the frailties and errors of the tender sex, when returning to the paths of virtue and decorum.

ELLINOR is a deserted child, whose parents are not discovered till the web of her story is nearly completed, and the whole ready to be displayed as a well-finished piece, compact in all its parts, and ornamented with many beautiful flowers of wit and fancy. Sound judgment, solid reasoning, and a knowledge of the world, form the basis of the fabrick; and, to use the Author's own words, "her *Dramatis Personæ* are composed of mere men and women, fallible mortals; some of whom, exposed to temptations, felt the judgment of the head overpowered by the susceptibility of the heart;" whilst others, like the heroine of her fable, having had a just sense of religion, honour, and virtue, implanted in early youth, were thereby enabled ultimately to conquer the ebullitions of improper passions: and with respect to those personages the reader will meet with in the course of this work, who, fashionably sceptical, feared not, by their conduct, to offend a deity whose existence they doubted, and who were placed too high in rank to value public censure, so that they had nothing to deter them from giving unbounded scope to those vicious propensities that could alone gratify their depraved hearts; she has pourtrayed them to serve as a *Pharos*, to guard the unsuspecting confidence of trusting youth from the machinations of the envious, and the glozing artifices of the specious deceiver. Nor is she conscious of describing her characters as acting otherwise than they would have done in real life, had they been exposed to those trying situations in which she has placed them." Most of those situations are such as might have been expected to have been the natural result of preceding conduct, and we find only a single one, in all the vicissitudes which Ellinor experienced, that is overstrained, viz. her being on the point of committing an act of *suicide*; yet even this meditated crime, as she is providentially diverted on the instant from committing it, is made to serve the cause of humanity and virtue, by enforcing the following awful admonition—NEVER DESPAIR; with which our novel ends: and this affecting incident in the fabled story of Ellinor was propably suggested to the fair Author by the real imminent danger of losing his life, from which the late ever to be revered philanthropist Jonas Hanway, the uncle of her husband, was miraculously preserved, as related in his Travels; and in commemoration of which he made it the motto to his family coat of arms. It is by no means our intention to anticipate the pleasure which the detail of the various interesting and affecting scenes in this novel will afford to its numerous readers; but we must caution young ladies against that avidity with which they too frequently sit down to read works of this kind, devouring volume after volume at a sitting: seduced to this hurtful practice by the artful contrivance of some novel writers, who finish one volume in the middle of an interesting story, or an impending catastrophe; thereby, to draw their readers on to the succeeding volume, and thus linking the whole together in such a manner, that the hours of repose have been sacrificed to the inchantment, and sometimes the most fatal consequences have ensued.

A melancholy instance of this youthful folly used to be given by the celebrated Dr. William Hunter, in his anatomical lectures at the Royal Academy. A young lady, in the summer season, placed herself in a fixed attitude, leaning on the sill of an open window, for several hours, with little or no change of posture; and having no person in the house to controul her, she refused the summons of a servant to descend to dine; whilst she read through *three* volumes of one of those *entwined* novels: at length, attempting to rise, she found herself unable to remove, without calling for assistance, from an excruciating pain in the back; the spine was dislocated, became curved, and the spinal marrow having no longer its natural free course, produced a lingering decline, to which she fell a sacrifice in the *eighteenth* year of her age.

Neglect

Neglect of domestic duties is another evil attendant upon the reading of volume after volume without intermission, and this fault extends to those, from whose mature age, and endearing family connections, better things might be expected. Fortunately for her fair readers, Ellinor's history is so judiciously divided, that it holds out no such temptation; moderate portions of each volume may be read at different times, without breaking the chain of connection; and the termination of one forms a proper resting place, detached from the ensuing volumes. To those who have read Dr. Moore's *Edward*, Ellinor will appear to bear a strong resemblance, with the only difference of sex: from the early dawn of reason to the completion of their eventful histories, they are both distinguished by a dignified propriety and rectitude of conduct, which exalts them to the rank of exemplary characters, formed for imitation; and some of the principal incidents are so nearly allied that we might be led to suppose them to be the children of the same parents, if we did not know that the Doctor and the Lady are differently disposed of in real life; but this is no impediment to the young couple making a good match in the library.

From the many beauties of this moral novel we shall select one specimen of the delicate sentiments and just reflections of the Author, which may be of some service to our female readers.

Ellinor is beloved by a Gentleman of strict honour, and of a most amiable disposition, to whom, in the sequel, she is married. But, during his absence in a foreign country, she is under the protection of a Duchess, whose son has dishonourable designs upon her, which he artfully conceals; and by his insinuating manners, handsome person, and elegant accomplishments, Ellinor's heart is captivated, and her situation is thus described: "After the week passed by the Marquis at Bramble Hall, he accompanied his mother and Ellinor to town; of the latter, as the heroine of our tale, we grieve that truth obliges to say, she had made no advances towards conquering that passion, which was at once the torment and pleasure of her existence. She had lately blinded her judgment, and lulled herself into a state of security, by indulging that most fallacious and dangerous of all ideas to a young woman in love; that she might allow herself, with propriety and honour, to cherish a *Platonic* friendship for the Marquis; to admire and esteem him as a brother. This Utopian system has helped to aid the cause of libertinism, and ruined more females by the insidious lures it holds forth, than by any other means employed by the votaries of seduction to destroy that sex they were born to protect. We earnestly recommend to our fair readers instantly to fly the object of their choice, who tries to sap their innocence, and lull caution asleep, by painting a fancied security; let not such a man be trusted; shun the *Platonic torpedo* as a covert enemy, ever to be dreaded, who, while he numbs the sensations of nature, his unsuspecting victim becomes an easy prey to his machinations."

The Marquis at a convenient season throws off the mask, avows his intention to make her his mistress, and she follows the sage advice just recited: she flies from the Duchess, finds a friendly asylum in the house of another female friend, is cured of her ill-placed affection, and, on perusal of a letter from her honourable admirer, she makes the following just remarks:

"Howard is, I believe, one of the best of men; honest, generous, and just; his mind fraught with good sense, and a heart overflowing with divine philanthropy for all the sons and daughters of affliction. With such a husband a woman must be happy; of what import is it, while his eyes beam with affection for me, whether they are black, or celestial blue? Or, when his benignant soul is exhibited in the complacent smiles that illumine his face, can it be of any real consequence to his wife, whether the complexion they adorn has to boast the lily blended with the rose; or the texture of his skin be like the dusky hyacinth, emblematic of his mind, unfluctuating as his affection, firm as his honour, decided as his principles? To the woman who is capable of appreciating mental beauties, the casket in which they are lodged will alone be valued for the jewels it contains."

We will now close this article with Mrs. Hanway's simple yet dignified address, the *finale* of her preface: "To a candid, discriminating, generous public, this Work is inscribed, who, the Author is convinced, will read with lenity, and condemn with equity: while friends may be partial, or enemies severe, the unbiassed voice of general opinion will be that of Truth; by this criterion she is content to abide, and to its justice most chearfully submits the cause of her heroine." M.

A Tour

A Tour in Switzerland, &c. &c. By Helen Maria Williams. 2 vols. 8vo. 12s. Robinsons. 1798.

(Concluded from Page 328.)

AFTER some observations on the influence of fashion upon the modes of religious faith in France, and a particular account of the sect of Theophilanthropists, Miss Williams resumes her main subject, Switzerland: and what we learn from her respecting the condition of the Swiss Peasantry induces our wonder that they should have been so forward in cherishing revolutionary principles; for of earthly happiness in humble life we can hardly find its parallel. The baser passions, however, of the middle and higher ranks of people in that country have probably opened the way to French invasion and subjugation.

Our Author's reflections always evince an intelligent and well informed mind; but her bias to the *Gallic phantom of Liberty* is too obvious, not to make us read with jealousy, and recommend with caution, a work, the general spirit of which may be perceived in the following short passages:

"When in my Poem on Peru, one of my earliest productions, I fondly poured forth the wish that the natives of that once happy country might regain their freedom, it seemed rather the illusive dream of fancy, than founded on any solid basis of hope. *That Revolution had not then taken place, which appears destined to break the fetters of mankind in whatever region they are found*, and which transforms what was once the vision of poetic enthusiasm into the sober certainty of expectation."—Vol. i. p. 127.

"The subject of the Italian Pontiff views, at the present day, *the light of freedom reflected from the rocks of the Cisalpine Republic on the Capitol, and hails the happy augur*."—Page 128.

"Were the long list of *French victories* to be commemorated, the calendar itself would scarcely contain the catalogue."—Page 129.

We cannot forbear to observe, that in our opinion an *English* female of excellent natural endowments and acquired accomplishments might have been much better employed than in thus energetically advocating a cause, that has poured on almost every country in Europe the horrible calamities of war and civil bloodshed; or depicting the supposed glory or other advantages to be derived from a rebellion against ancient constituted authorities, and a dereliction of all that our ancestors held dear. Let it not, however, be understood, that we would wish one spark of zeal for the cause of *genuine rational freedom* to be extinguished in a British bosom; our indignation is excited only, when we see Anarchy destroying mankind and devastating the face of nature, under the specious pretence of asserting their inalienable rights.

As a Poetess Miss Williams attracts us much more than as a politician; and in the former character she is always entitled to very high praise. The following Verses are easy yet elegant, and have a dignity in them that is well suited to their subject:

A HYMN

WRITTEN AMONG THE ALPS.

CREATION'S GOD! with thought elate,
Thy hand divine I see;
Impressed on scenes where all is great,
Where all is full of thee!

II.

Where stern the Alpine mountains raise
Their heads of massive snow;
Whence, on the rolling storm I gaze,
That hangs—how far below!

III.

Where, on some bold stupendous height,
The eagle sits alone;
Or soaring wings his sullen flight
To haunts yet more his own;

IV.

Where the sharp rock the chamois treads,
Or slippery summit scales;
Or where the whitening snow bird spreads
Her plumes to icy gales;

V.

Where the rude cliff's steep column glows
With morning's tint of blue;
Or evening on the Glacier throws
The rose's blushing hue;

VI.

Or where by twilight's softer light,
The mountain shadow bends;
And sudden casts a partial night,
As black its form descends;

Where

VII.
Where the full ray of noon, alone
Down the deep valley falls;
Or, where the sun-beam never shone
Between its rifted walls;

VIII.
Where cloudless regions calm the soul,
Bid mortal cares be still;
Can passion's wayward wish controul,
And rectify the will;

IX.
Where midst some vast expanse, the mind
Which swelling virtue fires,
Forgets that earth it leaves behind,
And to its heaven aspires;

X.
Where far along the desart-sphere
Resounds no creature's call;
And undisturbing mortal ear,
The Avalanches fall;

XI.
Where, rushing from their snowy source,
The daring torrents urge
Their loud-toned waters headlong course,
And lift their feathered surge;

XII.
Where swift the lines of light, and shade,
Flit o'er the lucid lake,
Or the shrill winds its breast invade,
And its green billows wake;

XIII.
Where on the slope, with speckled dye,
The pigmy herds I scan,
Or soothed the scattered *chalets* spy,
The last abodes of man;

XIV.
Or, where the flocks refuse to pass,
And the lone peasant mows,
Fixed on his knees, the pendant grass,
Which down the steep he throws;

XV.
Or where the dangerous pathway leads
High o'er the gulph profound;
From whence the shrinking eye recedes,
Nor finds repose around;

XVI.
Where red the mountain-ash reclines
Along the clefted rock;
Where firm, the dark unbending pines
The howling tempests mock;

XVII.
Where, level with the ice-ribb'd bound,
The yellow harvests glow;
Or vales with purple vines are crown'd
Beneath impending snow;

XVIII.
Where the rich minerals catch the ray
With varying lustre bright,
And glittering fragments strew the way,
With sparks of liquid light;

XIX.
Or, where the moss forbears to creep,
Where loftier summits rear
Their untrod snows, and frozen sleep
Locks all th' uncoloured year;

XX.
In every scene, where every hour
Sheds some terrific grace,
In nature's vast, overwhelming power,
THEE, THEE, my GOD, I trace!

Our fair Tourist proceeds to describe the Source and Valley of the Rhine; the Country of the Grisons; Zurich; Lucerne; the Pays de Vaud; Berne, &c. &c. and under all these heads we meet with many judicious observations. But, of Switzerland every spot has been so often trodden and so minutely described, that in the present Volumes we find little which, if extracted, would be likely to interest our readers by its novelty. As, however, to those who have a true taste for the sublime and beautiful of nature, no country, perhaps, affords more objects of gratification than Switzerland; so we know of no pen by which such scenes are more agreeably pourtrayed than by that of Helen Maria Williams.

We must not close this article without observing, that to the present Work are appended "Observations on the Glacieres and the Glaciers *, by M. Ramond," in which we have met with many acute and philosophical reflections on the phænomena of nature.

J.

* The *Glacieres* are central mountains, on which the snow first collects itself; the name of *Glaciers* is given to those ramifications of ice which branch from that centre.

Dr. Johnson's

Dr. Johnson's Table Talk: containing Aphorisms on Literature, Life, and Manners; with Anecdotes of Distinguished Persons, selected and arranged from Mr. Boswell's Life of Johnson. 8vo. Dilly. 1798.

THE selection here offered to the Public cannot but be acceptable. It would be difficult to point out an author who discerned more clearly, reasoned more closely, or expressed himself with more energy, than Dr. Johnson, on every occasion, either respecting literature, or the concerns of human life. In a copy of Mr. Boswell's Biography, belonging to an eminent Statesman, we once saw the words "Xenophon out-done" written in the first leaf; and it may truly be said, that the wisdom of Socrates, with the pleasantry and acuteness of Montaigne, characterize that most agreeable publication. The present selection was undertaken in Mr. Boswell's life-time, and with his cordial approbation; is executed with care and will afford such readers as can afford but little time for study the means of both instruction and entertainment.

Family Secrets. By Mr. Pratt. In Five Vols. 2d Ed. 12mo. Longman. 1798.

The Author of this Novel has availed himself of the recommendations of his critical friends, and retrenched with a determined hand, by which operation he has contrived to address the affections of the heart, without suffering them to chill by any extraneous matter. The interest of the story is not impeded by means of the literary and other discussions, which are now rejected; the Author, however, reserving to himself the power of giving such retrenchments in another place, to gratify some of his readers who have publickly and privately declared, that the literary matter, taken separately and independently, formed not the least valuable part of the book. The alterations, we think, have been skilfully made; and the whole, by means of them, rendered much more interesting than it was in its original state.

Derwent Priory; or, Memoirs of an Orphan. In a Series of Letters. By the Author of "The Castle on the Rock" Two Volumes. 12mo. Symonds. 1798.

"The Castle on the Rock" was reviewed in our Magazine for February last. The present Novel, by the same Author, has been before published, as we understand, in a periodical form, and is now collected with some additions. It is not written in a continuous narrative, like the former work; but in a Series of Letters. We leave it to the readers of novels to settle the advantages and disadvantages of either method; and think it only necessary to say, that, as in her former work, so here, the Author advocates the interests of virtue, and blends agreeable amusement with moral instruction.

She has also either improved her style, been more careful in revision, or availed herself of assistance from some literary friend; as the inaccuracies and misconstructions which with pain we felt ourselves obliged to point out in "The Castle on the Rock" are, in very few instances, observable in her present production. J.

An Introduction to the Knowledge and Practice of Gardening. By Charles Marshall, Vicar of Brixworth, Northamptonshire. 2d Ed. Rivingtons. 8vo. 1798. 5s. bound.

This is a very extensive and useful performance, which we need only to enumerate the contents of the several sections, to recommend to our readers. It begins with The Praise of Gardening, from Bacon, Cowley, Addison, Hervey, Cowper, Temple, Le Pluche, Virgil. Then treats of Vegetation: The Formation of a Garden: The Cultivation of it: Of Propagation: Of a Nursery: Of Grafting: Of Planting: Of Shrubs: Of Forest Trees: Of Rural Gardening: Of Pruning: Of Hot Beds: Of Raising Cucumbers and Melons: Of Esculents: Of Herbs, &c. Of Fruits: Of Flowers: Lists of Trees, Shrubs, and Flowers: concluding with a Calendar. Under each of these heads much information is to be found, and the young Gardener will derive both pleasure and amusement from this compendious and cheap Manual.

The Stranger; or, Misanthropy and Repentance; a Drama in Five Acts; faithfully translated entire from the German of Augustus Von Kotzebue. By George Papendick, Sub-Librarian to the Prince of Wales. 8vo. Wingrave. 2s. 6d. 1798.

Whoever would see this popular play in the state it was produced by the Author, should be referred to the present Translation, which was made about five years ago by Mr. Papendick, and about that time transmitted to the Manager of Covent Garden Theatre; by whom it was returned, as not suited to the English Stage. "Sensible, nevertheless, that, as the work of a foreigner not thoroughly acquainted with the genius of the English language, the manuscript must require revision, Mr. STEPHEN JONES, a Gentleman

Gentleman competently ſkilled in Engliſh compoſition, was engaged to prepare it for the preſs; but though from his hand it appears with ſome advantages in point of diction, the reader may rely on its being an accurate and complete tranſlation from the original, and the only one yet publiſhed with any ſuch pretenſions" Such is the account given of this Tranſlation by the Publiſher, and we have no reaſon to entertain any doubts of the truth of it.

Matriculation. A Poem. 4to. Cadell and Davies. 1798.

The Author of this Poem informs us that it is the production of a young hand, and that youth is no crime. In this ſentiment we are ready to agree with him, though we do not ſee the advantage to ariſe to him from the conceſſion. Youth has no privilege to ſhelter indifferent poems from cenſure. The Author deſcribes the reception a freſhman, as he is called, meets with on his firſt coming to the Univerſity, the ſcene of intoxication which enſues, and the ſcrapes he is ſeduced into in conſequence. From the ſpecimen he has given of his talents, we are of opinion, ſomething better may be expected hereafter The preſent performance is not deſtitute of humour or verſification, though it will require ſome time to reconcile the eye to his new mode of uſing capital letters at the beginning of ſentences only.

MALVERN; *a Deſcriptive and Hiſtorical Poem, by Luke Booker*, L L D. 4to. Printed at Dudley by J Rann.

"Conſidering," ſays Dr. Booker, "the variety and endleſs train of viſiters, whom for a ſeries of years Malvern has attracted by the beauty of its ſituation, the ſalubrity of its waters, and the purity of its air, we may wonder that ſome poetic ſpirit, animated by the delightful ſcenery of nature, has not long ago ſelected, as a ſubject for the Muſe, what the preſent Poem attempts to celebrate." We have felt the ſame ſurpriſe. The preſent Poem is in three books, and deſcribes, in blank verſe, the village and neighbourhood of Malvern, the great events which have taken place there, the ſalubrity of the waters, and celebrates the eminent and accompliſhed perſons who have reſided within a ſhort diſtance of the place. Dr. Booker's Poem will be read with pleaſure by thoſe who are acquainted with the beauties of the country: to thoſe who have not ſeen them it will give leſs ſatisfaction; but that is the nature of all local poetry.

WINDERMERE; *a Poem, by Joſeph Budworth, Eſq.* 8vo. 1791. Cadell and Davies.

Spirited and poetical. A faithful repreſentation of the beautiful ſcenery of the delightful ſpot here deſcribed, interſperſed with curious anecdotes and pleaſing reflections. The ſeaſon choſen by the Author is in the gloomy month of November.

Peace in our Power, upon Terms not unreaſonable. By Charles Baring, Eſq. Exeter printed. 8vo. 1798. Cadell and Davies.

This Gentleman, who deſcribes himſelf as having ſpent the greater part of his life in active commerce, from which he has now retired, ſuppoſes that peace might be procured by a renunciation of the aſſumed title of King of France, and by a declaration that neutral ſhips ſhall conſtitute neutral property. Alas! ſuch propoſals would only increaſe the inſolence of our enemies, who are only to be ſubdued by our arms. The concluding paragraph of his pamphlet ſhews him to be a true Briton: "If," ſays he, "contrary to every reaſonable expectation, the French Directory ſhould be able to keep their ground, and the French Nation ſhould maintain their animoſity againſt us, I can only ſay, the man muſt be devoid of every feeling, and be in truth a baſtard Briton, who would not ſpend his laſt guinea, and ſhed the laſt drop of his blood, in defence of his King and Country."

The Danger of Lukewarmneſs in Religion conſidered, and applied to the preſent State of the Country, in a Sermon delivered at the Octagon Chapel, Bath, April 29, 1798 By J. Gardiner, D. D. 8vo. Rivingtons. 1s.

This Sermon ſtates the danger of lukewarmneſs, and the impiety of the times, in a manner well adapted to produce the effect intended by it, a reformation of manners.

Eleanora Novella Morale ſcritta ſulla traccia d'un Poemetto Ingleſe tradotto dal Tedeſco. Trattenimento Italico di Mrs. Taylor. 12mo. Clarke. 1798.

A Tranſlation from Mr. Spencer's Verſion of the German poem Leonora into Italian, by a Lady who appears to have acquired a competent knowledge of that language.

THEATRICAL JOURNAL.

MAY 18.

MR. Smith, who had retired from the Stage since the year 1788, returned for a single night to Drury Lane Theatre, and performed the part of Charles, in The School for Scandal, for the benefit of his friend Mr. King. His performance was equal to that of his best days, and he received that profusion of applause, which an English audience is ever ready to bestow, where so good a motive as to assist a friend draws forth a respectable veteran from his retirement.

19. SHE'S ELOPED, a Comedy, by Mr. O'Keefe, was acted the first and only time at Drury Lane. The characters as follow:

Sir Charles Hyacinth	Mr. Palmer.
	Mr. Wroughton.
Lord Villeure	Mr. Aickin.
Major Blenner	Mr. Suett.
Appelley	Mr. Dowton.
Plodden	Mr. Bannister.
Joe.	Mr. R. Palmer.
Jerkin	Mr. Russell.
Mrs. Egerton	Mrs. Powell.
Miss Villeure	Mrs. Jordan.
Miss Highbury	Miss Pope.
Grace	Miss Mellon.

FABLE.

Mrs. Egerton has married the son of Lord Villeure, against his Lordship's consent. After the death, however, of his son, his Lordship takes their only child on the express condition that she is not to be acquainted with her mother, who in consequence drops the name of Villeure, assumes her maiden one of Egerton, and is forced by her necessities to take a boarding-house for Gentlemen of genteel fortune. Her daughter, however, anxious to know who her mother is, and learning that Mrs. Egerton is the only person who can give her any information, elopes from her Grandfather's to the house of Mrs. Egerton, who is prevailed upon by her brother, Major Blenner, not to acknowledge her for some time. The continuance of Arabella in the house gives rise to an attempt of an impostor, who takes the name of Sir Charles Hyacinth, to carry her away; an attemp which is defeated by Mr. Aylmer, a man of honour and fortune. At length, Lord Villeure, repenting of his rash treatment of Mrs. Egerton, came to her house under the disguise of her harsh Landlord's Steward, to press her for her rent, is convinced of her worth, receives proofs of Arabella's attachment to him, is reconciled to them both, and gives Arabella in marriage to Mr. Aylmer.

This is the outline of the plot. There is also a lady affecting to be well read, and making eternal mistakes; and a rustic, who is a good son as long as he is poor, but who upon finding a treasure becomes insolent and hard-hearted.

This Comedy is very inferior to Mr. O'Keefe's former productions. The plot uninteresting; the sentiments trite and frivolous; the language weak and insipid; the scenes without connection, and the characters without novelty, discrimination, or humour. To these defects it may be added, that it was not enlivened by those flashes of merriment with which this Author's former works abounded. In short, the failure was complete.

The following Prologue and Epilogue, the former written by John Taylor, Esq. and the latter by Mr. Lewis, were spoken by Mr. Palmer and Mrs. Jordan.

PROLOGUE.

HOMER, the tale we know is trite, through Greece
Wander'd from town to town, to chaunt each piece
Of that stupendous whole, whose pow'r sublime
Still gains new honours from approving time;
And thus our Bard - if haply we may dare
With mighty Homer such a Bard compare—
Anxious to please you, with his motley Plays,
From Theatre to Theatre he strays;
At length, oppress'd with more than usual fear,
He brings his last dramatic labour here.

Homer, we also learn, in age was blind,
And ne'er could in his rambles Fortune find;
Here the comparison applies too well,
Our hapless Author's kindred fate to tell;
For he, alas! forlorn, in life's decline,
No more shall vi w the "human face divine;"
He, too, has journey'd through the world, in vain,
To find the road that leads to Fortune's fane.

'Tis

'Tis true, that when the Grecian Bard was dead,
Fame plac'd immortal laurels on his head.

But since such lofty honours are decreed
To Poets only of Homerick breed,
And ne'er shall grace our humble Author's brow,
Let him obtain a little profit now—
Here let me stop—for, having told his state,
'Twere insult to implore a lenient fate:
A hint's enough to ev'ry British breast,
And gen'rous sympathy will prompt the rest.

EPILOGUE.

ONCE more no Heiress, lost my new estate,
Sure none e'er felt more sudden turns of Fate!
Hard lot of Actors, who of millions vapour,
When, ah! those millions but exist on paper!
No soul, save Hamlet, on dramatic ground
Will "take the Ghost's word for a thousand pound;"
And Denmark's Queen in vain would search the town
To raise on all her jewels half-a crown.
Frail is our wealth, as those gay glitt'ring toys
We see in sunshine blown by sportive boys;
How light they float! What brilliant hues they take!
But, ah! how soon the beauteous bubbles break!

Yet though my fabled treasures live no more,
And all my golden dreams at once are o'er,
I still am rich, while of your smiles possest;
Nor wish more wealth, if with your favour blest
That's an estate, on which with joy I seize;
My claim to hold it is my wish to please;
And should that wish to-night have made impression,
I hope your hands will prove me in possession.

Hold! a new thought now merits contemplation
Long I've *amus'd*—what if I *serve* the Nation?
Since foes our Isle now threaten to invade,
Peers, Peasants, Sons of Law, and Sons of Trade,
Unite in one great cause, and mount the bold cockade.
Now ev'ry Taylor's breast with ardour glows
To trim the jackets of our boasting foes;
Now Printers swear to fight, there needs no pressing;
And Barbers hope to give the French a dressing:
E'en on these boards *Bellona* holds command,
And forms, in Drury Lane, a warlike band;
And soon th' Invaders shall be made to tremble,
By General *Bannister* and Marshal *Kemble*.
But when this virtuous fire, this glorious rage,
Inflames alike the Bar, the Shop, the Stage,
In Females shall no patriot zeal be shown?
It shall—I'll raise an army of my own!
And Fame's loud trump shall praise in martial strain
The valiant Actresses of Drury Lane.
Oh! glorious thought! It shall be so! Away!
"My soul's in arms, and eager for the fray."
Already see th' Invader's courage droops,
For *Siddons* heads our Amazonian troops;
Onwards we march, while, to protect our corps,
Blue Beard's huge elephant trots on before.
Heard you that shout?—Miss *Pope* and Mrs. *Bland*
Have forc'd the hostile vanguard sword in hand;
No threats, no dangers, can suffice to damp
The zeal of Gen'rals *Powell* and *De Camp*!
And, oh! with transport hear those clamours speak,
That *Buonaparte's* vanquish'd—by Miss *Leak*!
The foes give way! they fly—the day's our own!
Safe is our Freedom, firm our Sovereign's Throne!
Shout, Britons! shout; and make the welkin ring,
England for ever, and *God save the King!*

But hold!—In our dramatic troops I find,
As yet, no special post to me assign'd!
When all our dames and damsels take the field,
Now draw the trigger, now the broad sword wield,
Possess'd of nerves as strong, and zeal as fervent,
What shall I be?—your very humble Servant.

21. THE ESCAPE, a Pantomime Interlude, was performed the first and only time at Drury Lane, for the benefit of Mrs. Powell. This performance was a representation of the escape of Sir William Sydney Smith from the French prison.

23. REFORMED IN TIME, a Comic Opera, was acted the first time at Covent Garden, for the benefit of Mrs. Mountain. The characters were by Mr. Munden, Mr. Farley, Mr. Townsend, Mr. Phillips, Mr. Claremond, and Mr. Incledon;

don; Mrs. Martyr, Miſs Wheatley, and Mrs. Mountain. It was well received, and has been acted ſince.

30. DISINTERESTED LOVE, a Play, altered from the BASHFUL LOVER of Maſſinger by Mr. Hull, was acted at Covent Garden, for the benefit of him, Mrs. Litchfield, and Mr. Waddy. The characters as follow:

Hortenſio	Mr. Pope.
Gonzaga	Mr. Murray.
Uberti	Mr. Toms.
Alonzo	Mr. Whitfield.
Bellario	Mr. Clarke.
Octavio	Mr. Hull.
Manfroy	Mr. Davenport.
Ambaſſador	Mr. Powell.
Alberto	Mr. Claremont.
Bernardo	Mr. Thompſon.
Lorenzo	Mr. Holman.
Aſcanio	Mrs. Litchfield.
Beatrice	Mrs. Platt.
Gentlewoman	Miſs Leſerve.
Matilda	Mrs. Pope.

The merit of Maſſinger is well known, and deſerves a greater ſhare of applauſe than he has uſually met with. The preſent repreſentation ſuffered much by the illneſs of Mr. Pope, in whoſe ſtead Mr. Johnſton read the part of Hortenſio. The following Prologue, written by John Taylor, Eſq. was ſpoken by Mr. Holman:

NO puny off-ſpring of a modiſh Muſe
To night for critic favour meanly ſues,
'Twas born among the vig'rous wits of yore,
A Giant race, that Nature breeds no more.
Who knows not MASSINGER?—an honour'd name,
High on the records of dramatic fame,
Whom the ſtern Judges of a former time
Pronounc'd but ſecond to our Bard ſublime;
And tho' remote from SHAKSPEARE's matchleſs height,
He knew the track, and kept the Orb in ſight.
Since ſuch the ſource from whence our Piece we draw,
BRITONS, receive the truſt with duteous awe;
Your Sires of old gave ſanction to the Play—
You need but think and act as well as they—
They, plac'd ſo proudly on th' hiſtoric page
For deeds heroic, and for counſels ſage!
While FAME, exulting, tells you how they fought,
Our LAWS can teſtify how well they thought,
Our Laws that, built on FREEDOM's nobleſt plan,
Aſſert each ſacred privilege of Man,
And guard, all partial ſlaviſh ties unknown,
With equal force the COTTAGE and the THRONE.
May BRITONS ſtill thoſe glorious Laws revere,
Aloof from Innovation's mad career!
Still hold a bright example to mankind,
Nor happier modes expect abroad to find;
Aſſur'd, if FREEDOM can on earth be found,
Her hallow'd dome is fix'd on BRITISH GROUND.

JUNE 2. THE WITCHES' REVELS; or, THE BIRTH OF HARLEQUIN; a Pantomimic Olio, ſelected from various pieces, was acted at Covent Garden, for the benefit of Mr. Simpſon, Mr. Powell, Mr. Rees, and Mrs. Henley.

5. A Sequel to the pleaſant Interlude of Sylveſter Daggerwood, written by Mr. O'Keefe, and called THE ELEVENTH OF JUNE; or, THE DAGGERWOODS AT DUNSTABLE, was acted the firſt time at Drury Lane, for the benefit of Mr. Banniſter. This Sequel was well received, and has ſince been frequently repeated.

6. THE UGLY CLUB, a dramatic Caricatura of one Act, was performed the firſt time at Drury Lane, for the benefit of Mr. R. Palmer, Mr. Ruſſell, and Mr. Dowton. This piece is founded on the 17th number of The Spectator. On the ſame evening appeared, for the firſt time, A NOSEGAY OF WEEDS; or, OLD SERVANTS IN NEW PLACES; a Muſical Farce, by Mr. O'Keefe, containing all the favourite characters in the pieces formerly produced by that Gentleman. Neither of theſe pieces have been repeated.

7. Covent Garden Theatre cloſed with the twenty-firſt night of HE'S MUCH TO BLAME and ROSINA, in which a young Lady of promiſing talents appeared for the firſt time.

12. The Haymarket Theatre opened with The Deaf Lover, The Battle of Hexham, and BLUE DEVILS, a comic ſketch, taken from Monſieur Patrat, by Mr. Colman, acted one night at Covent Garden for Mr. Fawcet's benefit. As this piece, contrary to our expectation, has appeared again, it may be proper to obſerve that it is a ſlight performance. The chief character Megrim, a gloomy Engliſhman, who has determined to commit ſuicide, from mere ſurfeit of life; but

but who is diverted from his purpose by an opportunity of promoting happiness in others.

14. Miss Griffiths, a young lady of the age of 15 years, appeared the first time on any stage at the Haymarket, in the character of Polly, in The Beggar's Opera. She is a pupil of Mr. Kelly (who performed Macheath), and displayed talents which did credit both to herself and to her instructor. Her voice is well-toned, and as powerful as could be expected at her early period of life. She sung the airs with great taste and simplicity, and in her delivery of the dialogue shewed marks of good sense. Her deportment was easy and natural, and was obviously directed by feeling.

POETRY.

ODE ON THE KING'S BIRTH-DAY,

BY HENRY JAMES PYE, ESQ. P. L.

Set to Music by Sir William PARSONS.

WHILE loud and near, round Britain's coasts,
The low'ring storm of battle roars,
In proud array while numerous hosts
Insulting threat her happy shores,
No strains with peaceful descant blown
Now float around BRITANNIA'S Throne—
The shouts from martial zeal that rise,
The fires that beam from Glory's eyes,
The sword that manly Freedom draws,
In Freedom's patriot Monarch's cause,
Shall with an Angel's voice display
How dear to Britain's Sons their GEORGE'S natal day.

Triumphant o'er the blue domain
Of hoary Ocean's briny reign,
While BRITAIN'S navies boldly sweep,
With victor prow the stormy deep,
Will GALLIA'S vanquish'd squadrons dare
Again to try the wat'ry war,
Again her floating castles brave,
Terrific on the howling wave?
Or on the fragile bark adventure o'er,
Tempt her tempestuous seas, and scale her rocky shore?

Or should the wind's uncertain gale,
Propitious swell the hostile sail;
Should the dim mist, or midnight shade,
Invasion's threaten'd inroad aid,
Shall BRITAIN, on her native strand,
Shrink from a Foe's inferior band?
She vows by GALLIA, taught to yield
On CRECI'S and on POICTIER'S field,
By AGINCOURT'S high trophy'd plain,
Pil'd with illustrious Nobles slain.
By wondering DANUBE'S distant flood,
And BLENHEIM'S ramparts red with blood,
By Chiefs on MINDEN'S heaths who shone,
By recent fame at LINCELLES won,
Her laurel'd brow she ne'er will veil,
Or shun the shock of fight, though numerous hosts assail.

Th' electric flame of Glory runs
Impetuous through her hardy Sons.
See, rushing from the farm and fold,
Her Swains in Glory's lists enroll'd,
Though o'er the Nations far and wide
GALLIA may pour Oppression's tide,
And like ROME'S tyrant race of yore,
O'er run each tributary shore;
Yet, like the Julian Chief, their hosts shall meet
Untam'd resistance here, and foul defeat;
Shall, like ROME'S rav'ning eagle, baffled fly
From BRITAIN'S fatal cliffs, the abode of LIBERTY.

Behold on WINDSOR'S oak-fring'd plain,
The pride of Albion's Sylvan reign,
Where oft the chearing hound and horn
Have pierc'd the listening ear of morn,
Rous'd by the clarion's warlike sound,
The Heroes tread the tented ground;
Where Chiefs as brave as those of yore,
Who chivalry's first honours wore,
What time, fair knighthood's knee around
Th' embroider'd zone victorious EDWARD bound,
Shall by their Monarch's throne a bulwark stand,
And guard in GEORGE'S crown the welfare of the Land.

ADDRESS TO THE DEITY.

BY A LADY.

OH, Thou supreme! to whom I prostrate bend,
My God, my Guide, Creator, Father, Friend.
O! by each sacred name incline to hear
The humble purport of thy creature's pray'r,
Who knows, *thy* power unlimited *can* give
More than *desire* can ask, or *though* conceive.

Give to *my* conscious soul *that* spark divine,
Which *bids* me *seek thy will*, to *make it mine*;

Whether

Whether *this* little bark propitious sails,
Or storms and tempests drive in adverse gales,
Still equal, calm, undaunted, undismay'd,
Still "safe with Thee, I *will* not be afraid."

By *Thee* supported, and by Faith inspir'd,
My soul *shall* reach the haven most desir'd;
O! keep the *present* hour from error free,
O! *make* it point the path, which leads to Thee.

EPITAPH

ON THE TOMB OF A GENTLEMAN'S WIFE, AND SOME OF THEIR CHILDREN, IN BAMPTON CHURCH-YARD, OXFORDSHIRE.

As we lose those we love, we die in part,
String after string is sever'd from the heart;
Till lengthen'd life, but breathing clay,
Without one pang, is glad to steal away!

* M.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE EUROPEAN MAGAZINE.

AMONGST a parcel of old papers I found the following Epistle, which I am encouraged to believe has never been printed. I do not know the Author's name, nor that of the person to whom it is addressed. Perhaps some of your Correspondents may be able to inform you.

I am, Sir, &c.

G. H.

To Mr. ————, of THORPE, near KETTERING, NORTHAMPTONSHIRE,

WRITTEN IN THE YEAR 1739,

By Mr. C. A.

WHILST you, dear friend, in gay alcove reclin'd,
With sparkling glass recall the fair to mind;
Or, pensive wand'ring in some lonely grove,
Court the free Muse, and sing of Delia's love;
Me, cruel fate to London's spires conveys,
Where the rude rabble's screaming ill-tun'd lays,
With hurry, noise, and dust, conspire to vex my days.

How shall the Muse her wonted task pursue,
Now lost to wit, to Silvia, and to you?
Dull are the beauties Hoxton's beaus admire,
And such the numbers Hoxton's belles inspire.

When tired with Horace, or when sleep invites,
Sometimes I join the knowing Cits at Wright's *,
Who bid the broils of jarring nations cease,
And shew how Europe's sons may be at peace;
Or bravely do the injur'd merchant right,
And teach the absent Vernon how to fight.
Wrapt in deep silence, others weigh the cause;
At length the deeper statesman nods applause.
Thus gravely wise Minerva's bird appears,
When all her wisdom in her looks she bears.

Sometimes well pleas'd I leave the smiling bowl,
And deal to well-drest nymphs the fluttering vole:
Thrice happy then the fair had been your guest,
Was tea alone to furnish out the feast;
But tea and scandal, ever near ally'd,
Mix in the cup, and round the table glide.
Else might we still Aurelia's waist admire,
Tho' hidden steel had shap'd the lessening spire:
Nor had your idle vassal ever known,
Cosmelia glow'd with colours not her own.

Tho' you, dear Sir, my tedious rhymes accuse,
Curse the dull poet and the prattling muse;
New scenes conspire your head-ache to prolong,
Nor must thy gardens, Vaux, escape my song.
Thy gardens, Vaux, where thousands oft resort,
From Cards, from Church, from Drury, and from Court:
All, all alike, frequent thy pleasing shades,
See knaves in garters, doxies in brocades.

To nature's grateful shade and cooling breeze,
Kind art has lent her friendly aid to please;
Here breathing marble cheats the wond'ring throng,
Who from the bust expect the promis'd song;
There hum'rous colours strike th'admiring eye,
And slighted maids are taught in paint to sigh.

* Hoxton square Coffee house.

With

With failors mix'd, fee weeping Sufan ftand,
"Adieu!" fhe cries, and waves her lilly hand.
Nor here coquets the flatt'ring glafs require,
But on the canvas now themfelves admire;
Whilft Bacchus' fons th' infpiring bumpers quaff,
And gay Sir Fopling at himfelf may laugh.

But fay! What means the lift'ning grove to bend?
Why from their fpheres do ling'ring funs defcend?
To Mufick's charms fuch wonders we allow,
And fuch as Orpheus was, is Handel now.
Fir'd by the fprightly march's brifk alarms,
Each bofom glows, and all the foul's in arms:
Lull'd by more gentle, pleafing, dying ftrains,
The warriors foften into lovefick fwains;
Each powder'd beau, like Ammon's fon furprife,
Now Spain fubdues, and now for Cælia dies.
With new delight from fcene to fcene we're toft,
And in the fweet variety are loft.

No more let wrangling commentators think
Their Eden rightly plac'd on Pifon s brink;
No more their griefs for pleafures loft renew,
When paradife reftor'd on Thames we view.

In vain, alas! the pleafing fcene I boaft,
Banifh'd, far banifh'd from the happy coaft;
And yet, my friend (your credit let me win),
No luring Eve did ever tempt to fin;
In vain I fue to pafs th' unopening gate,
Who, tho' no poet, fhare the poet's fate;
So poor, fhould Lachefis her tafk forfake,
I long might wander by the Stygian lake;
"My paffage beg with unregarded prayer,
"And want two farthings to difcharge my fare."

But ah! how vain the pomp that wealth beftows,
Oh, Weftminfter! thy awful abbey fhews.
See, Kings and Warriors!—weeping rhimes deplore
Their triumphs vanifh'd, and their crowns no more;
Living, fcarce lefs than deities were feen,
Now a fmall marble fhews the Man has been.

Nor beauty does the barb'rous tyrant fpare,
Nor wilt avail my Sylvia to be fair.
See the fhrin'd Helens of an age before!
No more they conquer, and are young no more!
* Yet bloom for ever by the Mufe's fkill,
And in the Poet's numbers triumph ftill.

With pleafing anguifh and a throbbing breaft,
I view the fons whom Phœbus once poffeft;
Their tuneful fongs the marble buft endear;
Gay claims a figh, and Addifon a tear;
All, all by turns engage th' inquiring eye,
Here Milton, Cowley, Dryden, Prior lye;
Names ever facred, and of fame fecure,
So long as wit and poetry endure;
They ftill furvive, when glaring pride fhall rot,
When Kings fhall die, and Queens fhall be forgot.

Sometimes, with poets mix'd, I meet a name
That once well meaning friendfhip damn'd to fame;
The marble faithful to its truft has been,
And ftill proclaims, a poet dwells within;
His works, 'tis true, ne'er reach'd the prefent age,
Devouring pyes long fince have torn the page;
Hard fate! yet fuch attends the labour'd line,
And fuch, alas! muft be Lamotte's † and mine.

No leering Buffo here offends the fight;
No laurel fears the carping Critic's fpite;
Oh! let no brother the quick lightning throw,
To blaft the honours of the fhaded brow:
Hail, King of Poets! darling of the Nine!
Whom Phœbus warms with energy divine,
Spare, mighty Bard, the venerable dead;
Gently, oh gently, o'er their afhes tread;
See rival wits, the neighbouring marbles own,
Shortly thyfelf fhalt breathlefs afk a ftone,
Join the fam'd choir immortal verfe proclaims,
And Pope and Addifon, all mighty names;
Spare, mighty bard, whom laurels juftly crown,
The greeneft leaf thy temples fhall renown.

Bereft of patience, and prepar'd to rail,
Where ends, where ends, you cry, the wand'ring tale?
Dame Hughes with pity hears your letter read,
And wond'ring Thomas vows, *you're turn'd i' th' head:*
Ev'n I, whom love and prejudice mifguide,
Could wifh you'd lay your idle trade afide.
Here coveys fpringing healthful pleafure yield;
Here beagles challenge in the new-fhorn field;
Your verfes hit not thefe fatiric times,
Hunt, fhoot write fermons, any thing but rhymes.

Enough, enough, there needs no more be faid,
Your fhort, but fage advice, fhall be obey'd.

Hoxton fquare, August 1739.

* A parody on the lines of Mr. Addifon: fee his Letter from Italy.

† Dr. Lamotte, a trifling poet, chaplain to the late Duke of Montague.

A FREE TRANSLATION OF HORACE's ODE,

OTIUM DIVOS, ET RECTIUS VIVES LICINI.

WHEN, 'midst the horrors of a raging night,
Beset with rocks, the ship admits the wave;
The trembling pilot shouts aloud his fright,
And begs the Gods t'avert a wat'ry grave.

Thrace fam'd for war, the Medes by furies driven,
Sigh'd after peace as combating they fought;
We all desire it, yet this beam of Heaven
No gold can purchase, 'tis not to be bought.

The rich man, jaded with corroding care,
Finds that his wealth denies one happy hour;
Fear and revenge their double scourges bear,
To wrest the tyrant from his strong girt tower.

What serve vast projects in a life like this?
Too short to lessen what we might enjoy!
Unhappy him, who, boundless in his wish,
Leaves his own country for some new employ.

On his long travels he shall lead as guide,
To every place a discontented mind;
Swift as the winds that part the clouds aside,
Dullness shall haunt him unconfin'd.

His future fate man tries in vain to poise,
But each new day he may improve upon;
With human ill lets blend the smile of joy,
Who builds on perfect happiness is wrong.

Too soon Achilles saw his days cut short,
Titon too long in sorrow did repine;
It may be, Grosphus, that the fates have wrought
Days for my usage happier than thine.

Thee, chance and nature, and the arts obey,
Thy coursers in Elidium win the prize;
Wide o'er Secilia's fields thy oxen stray,
And Tyre carefully thy mantle dyes.

From me, wise Heaven such wealth withheld,
The Greeks tho' gave me both their lyre and song;
Pleas'd with my lot, my ev'ry wish fu[illegible]'d,
I laugh at fools, and shun the gaudy throng.

I. GREAVES.

Portsmouth, April 20, 1798.

MY NATIVE HOME.

O'ER breezy hill or woodland glade,
At morning's dawn or closing day,
In summer's flaunting pomp array'd,
Or pensive moonlight's silver grey,
The wretch in sadness still shall roam,
Who wanders from his Native Home.

While at the foot of some old tree,
As meditation soothes his mind,
Lull'd by the hum of wand'ring bee,
Or rippling stream, or whisp'ring wind,
His vagrant fancy still shall roam,
And lead him to his Native Home.

Though Love a fragrant coach may weave,
And fortune heap the festive board,
Still Mem'ry oft would turn to grieve,
And Reason scorn the splendid hoard;
While he, beneath the proudest dome,
Would languish for his Native Home.

To him the rushy roof is dear,
And sweetly calm the darkest glen;
While pomp, and pride, and pow'r appear,
At best, the glitt'ring plagues of men;
Unsought by those that never roam,
Forgetful of their Native Home.

Let me to summer shades retire,
With Meditation and the Muse!
Or round the social winter fire
The glow of temper'd mirth diffuse:
Tho' winds may howl and waters foam,
I still shall bless my Native Home.

And oh! when youth's extatic hour
And passion's glowing noon are past,
Should age behold the tempest low'r,
And sorrow blow its keenest blast;
My shade, no longer doom'd to roam,
Shall find the GRAVE A PEACEFUL HOME.

ON PENSHURST.

FROM cloud to cloud the pale Moon hurrying flew,
The hollow wind in passing murmurs blew;
The bell of night toll'd twelve; her stealing sound
Rode ling'ring on the gale, and all around
Was silent—Soft I pac'd along the glade,
Where towering beeches form'd a lonesome shade;
Much thoughtful of the times when Barons bold
In Penshurst's echoing hall their triumphs told,
When bearded statesmen, Guardians of our Isle,
And gorgeous Dames bedeck'd the stately pile,
Sudden a light rush'd o'er the turfy road,
And strait a Giant form before me strode:
Vast was his garb, and as he stalk'd before,
A steely spear on high the Giant bore.
I saw his front! No threat'ning frown was there,
'Twas piteous sorrow, grief, and pale despair;
Save when at times red anger lit his eye,
Flush'd his pale cheek, and stopp'd his bursting sigh.

4 His

His air, his mien, his sorrow-speaking face,
Declar'd him Guardian Genius of the place.
"Mortal!"—he cried, and pois'd his lofty spear—
"Mortal!" the chill earth shook, and shook with fear—
"Mortal! that here alone delight'st to roam,
"Mark yon old pile, yon vast forsaken dome,
"Not so forsaken when the trump of fame
"First thunder'd to the world Great *Sydney's* name;
"Immortal *Philip*, in whose soaring mind,
"The courtier, scholar, soldier, lay combin'd.
"Here dwelt the man that scorn'd the Polish throne,
"Here dwelt the Pyrocles of Albion:
"Here rose that star, whose widely-spreading beam
"Shone o'er the universe, and shone supreme;
"And when chill Death the luminary hurl'd
"To-night,—the groans of England shook the world."

"This Oak, coeval with yon pile, has seen
"The pensive *Waller* stretch'd upon the green:—
"What time his music fill'd the list'ning grove,
"What time he tun'd the silver note of love:
"When feeling all its force, his melting lays
"Pour'd to the gale fair *Saccharissa's* praise.—
"This Oak has seen the fair, the peerless dame
"Pass scornful by, regardless of his flame.

"Not more illustrious was the man that hurl'd
"Crown-climbing Cæsar to the lowest world,
"Heroic Brutus, Freedom's darling son,
"Than thou, Great England's Brutus, noble *Algernon*.
"How oft, while gliding yon vast mansion nigh,
"I've view'd his manly front, his ardent eye!—
"How oft in that keen eye have mark'd the blaze
"Which patriot fire alone hath pow'r to raise!
"No grov'ling mounds his swelling soul confin'd,
"He lov'd with ardour,—and he lov'd mankind.
"In Freedom's cause he dar'd stern pow'r defy,
"And dauntless view'd oppression's scowling eye:—
"Proudly the taunts of persecution heard,
"And sternly view'd her lift her legal sword.
"He fell!—Be this his mem'ry's noblest pride,
"He liv'd to Freedom, and to Freedom dy'd.

"Turn o'er the pond'rous page of British fame,
"And foremost find the *Leicester's* gallant name:—
"A line of famous Earls, the first to wield
"Loud thunder in the senate and the field.
"Around these lands such men were wont to roam,
"The far-fam'd masters of yon lofty dome.
"Then festive splendour shone around the pile,
"And *Penshurst* stood the glory of the Isle.
"Of late the morning mists of modest shame
"Had frown'd before their *young descendant's* fame;
"Yet still at times young merit's peering ray
"Gave hope expectant of a brighter day:
"And Penshurst promised proudly yet to stand
"The pride and envy of a wond'ring land.
"When (mark me, stranger!) strait there came *a fiend*,
"In the fair likeness of a generous friend.
"Friendship's fair guise to wrong and theft he strain'd,
"Pillag'd their rights, their best exertions chain'd.
"He saw the dawn of Penshurst's breaking light,
"And strait he rob'd it with the veil of night
"Shrouded the lustre of her swelling rays,
"And cropp'd the germens of her growing praise:
"The rosy cup of hope high-rais'd he found,
"And strait the villain dash'd it to the ground.

"Oh! that some bold, some real friend would rise,
"And pluck the film from blind infatuate eyes:—
"Snatch the fair mask, and for a friend to shew
"The scowling visage of a treacherous foe,
"Drag forth his villainy from depth of night,
"And hurl it struggling to the face of light."

W. W.

ON THE THREATENED INVASION.

SONG,

BY CAPTAIN MORRICE.

I.

WHILE deeds of Hell deface the world,
And Gallia's throne in ruin lies,
While round the earth revolt is hurl'd,
And Discord's baneful banner flies:
Loud

Loud shall the loyal Briton sing
To arms! to arms!—your bucklers bring,
To shield our Country, guard our King,
And George and England save.

II.

Ne'er shall the desolating woe
That shades with horror Europe o'er,
To us her hideous image shew,
Or steep in blood this happy shore:
Firm as our rock-bound Isle we'll stand,
With watchful eye and iron hand,
To wield the might of Britain's land,
And George and England save.

III.

While wide the threat'ning frenzy burns,
And prostrate Nations mourn its rage,
Sternly his eye the Briton turns
To Edward's and to Henry's page.
As o'er their conqu'ring urn he sighs,
Touch'd by their fame's proud fire, he cries
Thus o'er our foes we'll ever rise,
And George and England save.

IV.

Oft Fancy views them on the Deep,
And turning, as their squadrons roll,
Where great Eliza's ashes sleep,
With triumph fills the Briton's soul.
As Drake and Raleigh catch the glance,
Advance! he cries—rash fools, advance!
The Grave of Spain shall ope for France,
And George and England save.

V.

What prompts these restless foes of life,
To dare our dreaded arms again;
What, but the hope that party strife
Hath broke Britannia's shield in twain?—
But know they not, when France is near,
The war of tongues is silent here,
That ALL may grasp Britannia's spear,
And George and England save.

VI.

Ne'er, in the pinch of Britain's fate,
Shall Statesmens' rival feuds be known,
Or faction strive, with thwarting hate,
To break the British bulwark down;
No—round the altar of our land,
Link'd in one soul, the British band
Shall firm in sacred union stand,
And George and England save.

VII.

Tho' moral order sink to ground,
Tho' all the virtues trodden lie,
Tho' fury tear the nations round,
And blood and rapine fill each eye;
Ne'er shall the storm HERE turn its flight,
While British hearts at home unite,
To guide our thoughts, to guard our right,
And George and England save.

VIII.

Oh, happy Isle! wise-order'd State!
Well temper'd work of Freedom's hand!
No shock of realms can touch thy fate,
If union bind thy sea-girt land!—
Vainly the storms shall round thee ring,
While Britain's sons in concord sing,
We'll shield our Country, guard our King,
And George and England save.

ELEGIAC STANZAS

TO THE MEMORY OF THE LATE

LIEUT. EDWARD GOLDING,

Of the Bengal Establishment.

By CAPT. M. SYMES.

(From the Madras Hircarah.)

OBEDIENT to the will of Fate,
Another year receives its doom;
Nine suns have scorch'd, nine winters beat,
The sod that wraps NED GOLDING's tomb.

While the true portrait mem'ry draws,
And sorrowing friendship sheds a tear;
Let thoughtless youth a moment pause,
And find a youthful lesson here.

And learn that all the wisest know
Of classic lore, and science rare,
All that from happiest talents flow,
The want of prudence can't repair.

Endow'd with ev'ry gift to please,
Alike 'mongst grave or gay to shine;
GOLDING could charm by airy ease,
Or dive in learning's deepest mine.

With sons of mirth he lov'd to dwell,
Wit scatter'd there her fairest flowers'
His friends he held by magic spell,
And oft beguil'd the midnight hours.

To deck his brow a blooming wreath,
The Muses cull'd from Ida's grove;
SICROLE's sweet bowers have heard him breathe
Melodious strains to wine and love.

And oft th' unerring shaft he threw
From Satire's keen corrective pen;
In glaring tints he held to view
The follies of *great, little men.*

But Malice never stain'd his page,
Vindiction ne'er his bosom fir'd;
Sportive he sang—no party rage
His KHANIAD or the WIGS * inspir'd.

Despising wealth, he ask'd for all,
Whoe'er could lend, whoe'er bestow;
Yet lavish not, his wants were small,
He gave it to the child of woe.

* Two well known Poems.

When

When Famine's pestilential breath
Spread desolation o'er the land,
The wretch redeem'd from hov'ring death,
Received life from GOLDING's hand *.

Of censure careless, as of fame,
Ardent he sought the lone recess;
Where modest merit wept its claim,
And anguish shrunk to hide distress.

Alas! that heart which warmly beat
Responsive to another's pain,
Now felt that worth, and felt too late,
That lib'ral worth may plead in vain.

Involv'd, of ev'ry hope bereft,
GOLDING, from reputation hurl'd,
Despairing, dy'd; and dying, left
A moral to th' admiring world.

To teach that all the wisest know
Of classic lore and science rare;
All that from happiest talents flow,
The want of prudence can't repair.

SONNET TO THE SKY LARK.

BY THOMAS ENORT OF HAMMERSMITH.

WHEN richly cloath'd with beams of blushing light,
Aurora's train the jocund hours appear,
And morn unveiling opes each prospect bright,
Dress'd in the glories of the new born year;
How oft, when o'er the meadows green I've hied,
And wak'd with many a carol echo's ear,
In powerful numbers, breath'd without a guide,
Far louder heard thy notes, sweet Sonnetteer!
'Tis thus like thee, blest poet of the skies,
The untaught bard, in simple vale retir'd,
Plac'd on some hill where nature's conceits rise,
Breathes his wild soul by fancy's whispers fir'd,
And with thy notes, dear bird, of loftiest swell,
Mingles the music of his pastoral shell.

Written 23 *May* 1798.

SONNET ON THE APPROACH OF SUMMER.

BY THE SAME.

AFFRIGHTED by yon blaze from Sirius' bar,
Whence Summer comes, the timid Spring beholds
Her blossoms fade, and as she flies afar,
The blue ey'd queen her radiant form unfolds.
Now sickly odours taint the dying air,
Parch'd is the surface of the russet earth,
The panting herds towards the shade repair,
And nature's self feels inwardly a dearth;
Yet welcome Summer, with thy scorching eye,
Whose fervid glare beams o'er yon loaded field,
Ripening for needy man the kind supply
Which *Ceres* bounteous from her stores does yield,
Grateful the Muse beholds thy fostering care,
And crowns thee Regent of the full-blown year.

Hammersmith.

A SONNET.

Flet noctem, atque solus miserabile carmen
Integrat ———
Nulla Venus, nullique animum flexêre hymendi.

'TIS mine far exil'd from the social sphere
To wander sole——what time the moon's pale beam
Falls fitful, on the river's restless stream;
Then plung'd in thought I frequent drop a tear,
As mem'ry points to *one*, alas too dear!
But *now* from me forlorn, estrang'd I deem.
From vulgar bosoms, distance can remove
The faint impress, mistaken oft for love;
The lengthen'd chain that cold respect supplies,
A bad conductor to the heart is found;
On ev'ry link some forc'd affection dies;
But genuine love not bars of brass can bound;
Quick as electric fire true passion flies,
Pervades the earth, or follows to the skies.

ORESTES.

* Those who were in Oude in 1784 must remember the dreadful famine. Lieutenant GOLDING undertook to manage the contributions of the brigade at Cawnpore: the manner in which he performed the pious office ought not to be forgotten. For several weeks he exposed himself the whole day, under the hottest sun, to direct an equitable distribution of the sustenance that was provided. Above 1500 lives were saved by this noble charity, many of whom must inevitably have been lost, but for the humane exertions of Lieut. GOLDING.

SOLILOQUY

OF A VERY YOUNG LADY, BETROTHED TO A MR. M—Y.

WHEN lovers unite in chaste Hymen's soft bands,
And his conjugal ensigns display;
Rough winters short days will not hang on their hands,
December itself will be May.

But when the wild passions of Cupid are o'er,
And the calm voice of reason bears sway;
The seasons will then be observed as of yore,
And *not* every month will be May.

How blest then *my* lot! for *my* passions shall burn
Unabated, and know no decay;
For howe'er the old world on its axle shall turn,
I shall ever personify MAY.

F.C. March 98. AN AMATEUR.

EPIGRAM.

A PATRIOT Leader, 'twixt sorrow and spite,
Quits his post at the eve of invasion;
Then labours to jumble the wrong with the right,
And scoffs at our provident Nation.

Britannia rejoice! be no longer afraid!
For bountiful Fate has decreed,
That the valour which worthless seceders invade,
Shall make your invaders secede. S.

TABLE TALK;

OR

CHARACTERS, ANECDOTES, &c. OF ILLUSTRIOUS AND CELEBRATED BRITISH CHARACTERS, DURING THE LAST FIFTY YEARS.

(MOST OF THEM NEVER BEFORE PUBLISHED.)

[*Continued from Page* 99.]

ROBERT, EARL OF SALISBURY.

IN the time of James the First a match was proposed by the Spanish Ambassador for one of the daughters of his Court with Prince Henry. Salisbury, who was a most accurate statesman, saw some kind of juggle in this business; and, without applying to the Ambassador on the spot for an explanation, wrote to the Duke of Lerma, Prime Minister of Spain, in such a manner as drew from him a confession that there never was any serious intention in the business. Salisbury, not satisfied with this, and judging that the Ambassador was only made a tool of by his Court, summoned him to full council, and there told him, "He had abused the King and State about a treaty for marriage which he had no commission for. and that therefore he was liable to be punished by the laws of our kingdom; for," said he, "when an Ambassador doth abuse a State by their master's commission, then the servant is free; but without commission, was culpable and liable to be punished by the laws of that state, as being disavowed to be servant to the King his master." The Ambassador, thunderstruck at this discourse, after some pause said, "As he did not understand the cause of his being summoned, he was therefore unprepared to give any answer; but on the Monday he would come again, and give in his answer."

On Monday he came and thus delivered himself, "My soul is my God's, my life my master's, my reputation my own, and I will not forfeit the first and last to preserve the second." He then laid down his commission, and letters of instruction under the King's own hand: thus preserving the dignity of his character, though afterwards disgraced by his own Court.

ATTORNEY-GENERAL NOY.

The Goldsmiths of London had a custom (which is now continued by the Master and Officers of the Mint) of weighing gold once a year in the presence of a select part of the Privy Council and the King's Attorney. This ceremony is called the *Pix*, and the scales in which they weigh the gold are so exact and nicely balanced, that the Master of the Goldsmith's Company in Charles the First's time affirmed, "That they would turn with the two hundredth part of a grain."—"What do you think of that, Master

Master Attorney?" (said one of the Privy Council to Noy, who was present at this declaration.) "Why," says the Attorney very gravely, "I should be very loath that all my actions should be weighed in such scales."

CROMWELL.

From every vestige of this daring usurper's life we find the ardent desire he had to mount that throne which his hypocrisy and cruelty had violated. He had the discretion, however, to sound all parties previous to his finally resolving on this step; and it must be confessed, that his relinquishing this object at last, which he courted through life at the expence of almost every virtue, was a proof that notwithstanding the daring strength of his ambition, he never suffered it "to o'erleap itself."

During the state of his irresolution on this matter, he was desirous of the support of the Presbyterian clergy, and in consequence sent for some of the most eminent of that profession, informing them, "That as a matter of conscience he would submit his arguments and scruples to their determination: he had several conferences on this subject, and met with many who saw such *weighty* reasons in the Protector's discourse, that they not only coincided in opinion with him, but pressed him to accept the kingly office. Mr. Edmund Calamy, however, was one of those who with equal truth and boldness combated the project: he endeavoured to prove it not only unlawful, but impracticable, asserting, "that it was evidently against the sense of the nation, and that nine out of ten of the people of England would oppose it." Cromwell listened to him with great patience and gravity for some time, and at last replied, "Well, but suppose I should disarm the *nine*, and put the sword into the *tenth* man's hand, will not that, think you, effect the business."

When Cromwell officially relinquished this business, he parted with it with such infinite reluctance and bitterness of heart, that he fainted for the first time in his life. He was from this, ever afterwards subject to fits, which, it is conjectured, brought on the *ague*, which terminated his life.

Cromwell has left behind him a character of two religions, which deserves some notice. Of the *Quakers*, he confessed "he found them incorruptible;" but of the *Presbyterians* he was often heard to say, "I am the only man who has known how to subdue that insolent sect, which can suffer none but itself."

The anxiety of Cromwell's mind during the three last years of his usurpation has been the theme of co-temporary historians. To these may be added a fact very little known, which is, that he had a lock to his chamber, made in Holland, with three bolts, which only fastened on the inside, and which was of so particular a construction that it could not be picked. This lock was some years ago in the possession of an aunt of the Hon. Daines Barrington, and was shewn as a great curiosity to the late Princess Amelia, who had it tried in her presence by two eminent locksmiths, who, after expressing much curiosity at the workmanship, gave it as their decided opinions, "that it was impossible it could be opened without breaking it asunder."

JUDGE BURNET,

the son of the celebrated Burnet, Bishop of Salisbury, was so wild and extravagant in his boyish days, that his father at several times entertained serious thoughts of abandoning him altogether. Amongst other freaks, he was at the head of that desperate party of young fellows of fashion in Queen Anne's time, called "The Mohawks," whose nightly depredations made it unsafe for any person to walk the streets after dusk. Swift, in one of his letters to Mrs. Johnson, dated 1710, tells her, "he cannot go to the coffee-house for fear of them; that even sedan chairs were no protection, as the Mohawks either dragged the parties out of them, or run their swords through the glasses."

Burnet, to screen himself from prosecutions in consequence of these freaks and some others, was appointed consul at Lisbon, where he continued some years; but as he was almost without any support, he came home, at very near thirty years of age, without fortune, or little or no interest from family connections.

In this dilemma, without means or profession, he applied to Sir Robert Walpole, who was then Minister, recanting all his former imprudencies, and promising to give both his industry and talents to any line of business which Sir Robert would point out. The Minister, knowing him to be a young man of good education and considerable abilities, proposed the study of the law; to which Burnet at first demurred on account of his advanced age, and the scantiness

scantiness of his present means. To the first Sir Robert said, "he ought to recover the time spent in past imprudencies, by working double tides; and as for the second, he would allow him one hundred pounds per year out of his private purse, till he was called to the bar."

Burnet, though rather disappointed, closed with this proposal, and immediately entered himself of the Inner Temple. He waited upon his father some time before this, and told him he was going to give the world a *practical edition of his works*. "What do you mean, Tom," says the father? "Sir," says he, "I am now seriously setting about *Burnet's Reformation*, and I hope the work of the son will not disgrace that of the father." He was as good as his word: he studied the law with such unremitting attention, that he became a Judge of the Court of Common Pleas in the year 1741, under the title of Sir Thomas Burnet, and filled that honourable situation with considerable ability for near twenty years.

Though Mr. Burnet became a *grave* Counsellor, and afterwards *a graver Judge*, his wit and humour never deserted him. Soon after he was called to the bar, he went the home circuit, when he unfortunately happened to lodge next door to a tall man, who shewed himself as an exhibition, and whose trumpeter kept blowing before the door from eight o'clock in the morning till night. Burnet, who yet loved his bottle, and did not return home from the tavern till late, found himself so annoyed from this circumstance, that he scarcely could get a wink of rest. At last a thought struck him to get rid of so troublesome a neighbour, by very formally sending the Giant (as he was called) a *subpœna* to appear as a witness in a cause which was to have come on the next day.

The man, though conscious of his knowing nothing about the business alluded to, yet had sense enough to know, that if he once made his appearance in Court, the novelty of his person was at an end, very prudently decamped from his lodgings in the night, and took up his quarters at the next country town.

The Judge being one day at a circuit dinner, a petulent young lawyer of family was every now and then interrupting the conversation by asking, "Who had seen the Elephant that was then shewing at the King's Arms Tavern, one of the greatest curiosities in the world." After talking about this for some time at the bottom of the table, he put the same question to the Judge. Burnet saw the young man's folly, and very gravely replied, "He had not; but that he was very glad he mentioned the circumstance, as he was puzzled to know how to act, and would be obliged to him for his advice. The point is this:—As the showman and I have both entered this town *preceded by trumpets*, the *great* question is, who should pay the first visit? Pray, Sir, can you inform me?"

Being once applied to by an old farmer in his neighbourhood for his advice in a law-suit, he heard his case with great patience, and then asked him, whether he ever put into a lottery? "No, Sir," says the farmer, "I hope I have too much prudence than to run such risks." "Why then take my advice, my good friend, and suffer any inconvenience sooner than go to law, as the chances are more against you there than in any lottery."

Judge Burnet died the 8th of January 1753, and left a small legacy to Lord Orford, as a memorial of gratitude for his ancestor's (Sir Robert Walpole) early good advice to him, and liberality.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE EUROPEAN MAGAZINE.

Walsall, June 9, 1798.

SIR,

I HAVE perused with much satisfaction the Thoughts of an ingenious Correspondent on the Provincial Copper Coin, and hope it will not be taken amiss to make a few additions and corrections to some of those he has noticed. No 3 is marked on the edge "Brighton Camp Halfpenny;" No. 12 and 13 are marked "Willey, Snedshill, Borsham, Bradley." Mr. Wilkinson issued another kind about 1788, with a ship on the reverse. They passed currently at first for one penny each, until an influx here of the large Anglesea ounce pennys reduced their rate, and they were then taken only as halfpence. These two last mentioned were the principal copper money in circulation here for some years; but about July last all kinds of them were refused, and many persons, who had quantities of them

them received in the way of business, were at considerable loss by selling them for old metal at less than half their nominal value. When the Provincial coinage was refused, there was a sufficient quantity of good lawful old halfpence soon in circulation, which had been laid by in expectation of what happened; and of late there are abundance of penny and twopenny pieces of Mr. Bolton's coinage in currency, and they are much approved of, excepting that owing to the weight they are inconvenient to carry far; but that is an excellent precaution to prevent counterfeits. No. 17 is payable at Macclesfield, Liverpool, and Congleton. I cannot agree with your Correspondent's note on this halfpenny (p. 236), as I think that all representations of living persons should be in the dress usually worn by them; and such pieces may be valuable a thousand years hence, to shew future generations the dress of the present age. And the obverse is certainly a more agreeable figure of Mr. Roe, than if he had been represented with no *wig*, and his head shaved. If I am not mistaken, this Gentleman founded an elegant church at Macclesfield with steeple, Bells, and organ, &c. all complete, and at his *own expence*. No. 20 has the head of St. Patrick. No. 22 has the arms of the Duke of Norfolk. Mr. Moser is certainly right in his judgment that the head of Earl Howe deserves to be crowned with laurel (No. 25); but as his Lordship generally wears a cocked hat, it can be no absurdity to represent him in that manner. No. 42 has the arms of the Duke of Bridgwater. No. 47 has Plenty with her Cornucopia. This and No. 59 are nearly alike, excepting a difference in the inscription on the obverse. No. 62; the head of General Washington on this seems to have been from the same die as the American One Cent piece, which has on the reverse a spread eagle, with a shield charged with 13 stripes on the breast. No. 66 is not Neptune, but the River God of Clyde. No. 9 and 11 are not set down, nor are any between 49 and 59.

Many of the Provincial Pieces were exceedingly well executed, and many others of them were vile trash. Mr. Pye has published a book of excellent engravings of about 180, chiefly of the best sort, which will long remain a monument of his abilities, and at the same time exhibit to a future generation the state of the copper currency of Britain between 1788 and 1798; and indeed some of his copies look neater than their original.

I am, Sir,

Your humble servant,

JAMES GEE.

[*The remainder of this Correspondent's Letter is too personal for our Publication. We are, however, obliged to him for it.*—EDITOR.]

TO THE EDITOR OF THE EUROPEAN MAGAZINE.

THE following Statements are important to be known: I therefore send them for insertion in your Magazine. I am, &c.

A. B.

FOUNDLING-HOSPITAL, LONDON.

A MEETING OF THE COMMITTEE FOR TRANSACTING THE AFFAIRS OF THE HOSPITAL, WEDNESDAY, MAY 3, 1797.

MR. Bernard stated to the Committee that he had received, from the Right Honourable Sir John Blaquiere, several queries respecting the Foundling-Hospital, with a request of an early answer, on account of an enquiry at present making in the House of Commons of Ireland, respecting the Foundling-Hospital there: and that he had prepared a draft of answers to the queries for the consideration of the Committee.

QUERIES ADDRESSED TO THE GOVERNORS OF THE FOUNDLING HOSPITAL, LONDON, WITH THE ANSWERS, VIZ.

Query I. How many children are there now in that Hospital?

Answer.

Anſwer. There are at preſent 357 children on the eſtabliſhment.

Query II. How many in the houſe, and how many at nurſe?

Anſwer. There are 175 children in the houſe, and 182 at nurſe.

Query III. Are they received indiſcriminately from the country, or is the admiſſion confined to the County of Middleſex?

Anſwer. The caſes are principally from the metropolis; but that is the effect of locality, and not of any particular regulation, the Hoſpital being equally open to any part of the kingdom.

Query IV. Of the numbers received in one year, or any given time, how many die?

Anſwer. In the preceding year (1796) 65 children were received, of whom 7 died in the courſe of the year; and (the ſeaſon having been unhealthy) three have died ſince; of thoſe 65 children there are now 55 living and in promiſing health. It appears by reference to the books of the hoſpital, that there has been ſince the end of the year 1770, the number of 1684 children received into the hoſpital, of whom 482 children died under the age of twelve months, being rather more than the proportion of one in four. The preſent management and care of the children is more ſucceſsful; the average of thoſe who have died under twelve months in the preceding ten years, being only one in ſix; and, for the laſt four or five years, even leſs than that proportion.

Query V. At what age are they received?

Anſwer. They are generally under two months when received. The age limited for them is twelve months, after which they cannot be received, except in caſe of any peculiar diſtreſs, which the General Committee thinks fit ſpecially to report to the General Court; or in caſe the child is ſent with a donation of 100l. when the age is not limited; or except they are the children of ſoldiers and ſailors in the ſervice of their country, of whom the General Committee is empowered, by an order of the General Court (made the 29th *January* 1794), to admit as many as the funds of the charity, with any additional aids, may enable them to maintain, conſiſtently with a proper attention to the other objects of the charity. But upon this it is to be obſerved, that the number of other applications, daily made from the original objects of the charity, and the preſent ſituation of its finances, have precluded the Committee from receiving more than a very ſmall proportion of the children of ſoldiers and ſailors. The age limited in their inſtance is five years.

Query VI. Is it known from whom the children come? Or are they received in the cradle, as it is called, or by night, without aſking any queſtions?

Anſwer. Children are only admitted in to the Hoſpital on petition; upon the hearing of which the mother is examined, and an enquiry directed to be made into the truth of the particular circumſtances ſtated in the petition. By the preſent practice of the Hoſpital, ſomething more than the mere neceſſity of the mother, and the deſertion of the father, is in general requiſite. The previous good character of the mother is enquired into; and it is aſcertained that, in conſequence of the reception of the child, and of the ſecrecy obſerved in the enquiries as to the misfortune and ſituation of the mother, ſhe will be immediately placed in a proper ſervice, or in ſome other way of obtaining an honeſt livelihood.

RESOLVED,

THAT the ſaid anſwers be approved of, and that Mr. Bernard be requeſted to tranſmit them to Sir John Blaquiere.

(*Extract from the Minutes*)

Examined,

T. MERRYWEATHER, Secretary.

JOURNAL

JOURNAL OF THE PROCEEDINGS

OF THE

SECOND SESSION OF THE EIGHTEENTH PARLIAMENT OF GREAT BRITAIN.

[*Continued from* Page 345.]

HOUSE OF LORDS.

TUESDAY, MAY 1.

MR. Hobart presented, from the House of Commons, the Swiss Property Bill, and the Customs Office Regulation Bill, which, with one private Bill that was brought up afterwards, were read a first time.

THURSDAY, MAY 3.

The following Bills were presented from the House of Commons:

The New Loan Bill—The Bill for imposing certain additional Duties upon Tea—A Bill for the better Regulation of the Militia Force—A Bill to repeal certain House and Window Duties, and for granting others to his Majesty in lieu thereof—A Bill to repeal certain Duties on Male Servants, Carriages, and Horses, and granting others in lieu of the same.—And a Bill for regulating the Scots Militia.

Three private Bills were also presented, which, with the foregoing, were severally read a first time.

FRIDAY, MAY 4.

Mr. Rose presented from the House of Commons a Bill for granting to his Majesty an additional Duty upon Salt, which was forthwith read a first time.

MONDAY, MAY 7.

The Royal Assent was given by Commission to the Loan Bill, the Prize Causes Bill, the Bill for permitting the Importation of certain Commodities into certain of the West India Islands, and the Leith Harbour Bill; together with 14 Bills of a private or local description.

The Earl of Caernarvon moved an Address to his Majesty, praying, that a list may be laid before the House of the Officers appointed to the Supplementary Militia, distinguishing the counties to which they belong, which was ordered accordingly.

Three private Bills were presented from the House of Commons, and read a first time.

TUESDAY, MAY 8.

The various Bills upon the Table were forwarded in their respective stages; among these was the commitment of the Alien Bill; in which proceeding,

The Lord Chancellor suggested an amendment, which struck him as necessary in the measure in question. His Lordship pointed out the great room which obtained for evasion under the Act as it then stood, by the objects of it defeating its operations by means of fictitious arrests. He instanced a particular case, that of the person called Count Zenobio, who contrived means to protract his stay in the country, and so far to defeat the intent of the Bill, he procured his arrest by certain creditors, whom (it was to be supposed) he did not find hard to deal with.—The object of the clause he would propose was to counteract the intention of these proceedings, not meaning, however, to set aside the instituting of an action, but to operate against fictitious arrests. His Lordship then proposed the introduction of a clause enacting to this effect, which meeting the concurrence of the Committee, it was received, and ordered to stand and make part of the Bill.

Mr. W. Bird presented, from the House of Commons, the Bill for amending the Land Tax Commissioners Name Bill, which, with two private Bills that were subsequently brought up, was read a first time.

WEDNESDAY, MAY 9.

The Earl of Mansfield was sworn and took his seat.

The several Bills before the House were forwarded in their respective stages. Among these was the report of the Alien Bill, to which the amendment proposed on Tuesday by the Lord Chancellor, being substantially to the following effect, was confirmed by the House, viz. "That Aliens abiding in the Kingdom by the King's

King's Licence, pursuant to the directions of this Act, shall not be liable to be arrested, imprisoned, or held to bail, &c. by reason of any debts, or other cause of actions, contracted in any parts beyond the seas, other than the dominions of his Majesty."

THURSDAY, MAY 10.

The Royal Assent was given by Commission to the additional Salt Duty, the Tea Excise, the House and Window Duty, the Male Servant and Carriage Duty, the Swiss Property, and the Scots Militia Bills, and also to three private Bills.

A number of private Bills were presented from the House of Commons, which were read a first time.

MONDAY, MAY 14.

A few private Bills were brought up from the House of Commons, which were read a first time.

TUESDAY, MAY 15.

A few Bills were received from the House of Commons; one of which was a public one, and presented by Mr. Hobart, namely, the Bill for applying the additional sum of 200,000l. towards the reduction of the National Debt.

WEDNESDAY, MAY 16.

The various Bills before the House were forwarded in their respective stages.

FRIDAY, MAY 18.

The Militia Officers Augmentation Bill was gone through, after which the House adjourned.

HOUSE OF COMMONS.

SATURDAY, APRIL 28.

MR. Wilberforce brought up a petition from the Owners and Masters of Vessels belonging to the port of Hull, praying that the benefits of the Ship-Owners' Relief Bill may be extended to them. — Ordered to be laid upon the table.

Mr. Rose brought up the additional Tea Duty Bill. Read the first time, and ordered to be read a second time on Monday.

A person from the Exchequer presented an account of the Exchequer Bills out-standing on the 5th of April last, distinguishing the dates and the interest due thereon. Ordered to be laid upon the table. The other orders were postponed.

MONDAY, APRIL 30.

The Bill for regulating the depasturing of sheep on commons, and other uninclosed lands, was read a second time.

The House resolved itself into a Committee on the Act imposing a duty on Tea, and resolved that the said duty do cease and determine.

The Salt Duty Bill was read a second time; and likewise the Bill for imposing an additional excise on Tea, ordered to be committed to-morrow.

Mr. Dundas moved the Order of the Day for the House to resolve itself into a Committee to consider the recommitted Bill, for augmenting the Officers of the Militia, &c.

Mr. Mitford objected to the Bill *in toto*, on the ground that it went to subvert the fundamental principles of the Militia, by altering the mode of appointing the officers, and dispensing with the necessary qualifications in the superior officers.

Mr. Dundas justified the measure, on the ground of expediency at the present conjuncture, which required a promptitude and exertion which never was called for on any former occasion.

Colonel Sloane spoke in favour of the Bill, and wished the Militia and Regulars to be put upon a footing as far as was consistent with their respective services.

Mr. Vansittart thought the time the Lords Lieutenants should wait to fill up the lists should be limited. It was then agreed that the time should be fourteen days after the passing of the Bill.

The Report was ordered to be received to-morrow.

On the Order for the third reading of the Consolidated Assessed Tax Bill being read,

Sir W. Pulteney proposed a clause allowing the Bill to be altered and amended during the present session of Parliament, which was agreed to.

A division took place in a clause proposed by Mr. Wigley for exempting from the duty persons purchasing a horse to supply the place of one already furnished for the provisional cavalry. The numbers were, for the clause 14; against it 30.

Sir W. Pulteney proposed a clause exempting persons from being called upon to give in a list of carriages, who had already made a fair return. The clause was agreed to without a division.

Stage Coaches and Diligences are liable to the old duty only.

The

The Bill being gone through, the Report was ordered to be received to-morrow.

Mr. Smith moved the Order of the Day for the House to resolve itself into a Committee on the Slave Carrying Bill; and next, that it be an instruction to the said Committee that they have power to make provision to limit the number of negroes, according to the superficial capacity of the ship, and the cubical contents between decks, and not according to the tonnage.

Mr. Dent asserted that the proposition was an indirect attempt to abolish the trade; and, on account of the lateness of the hour, moved that the House do now adjourn.

On a division the numbers were, for the adjournment 18, against it 34.

It was afterwards agreed that the House should go into the Committee on Friday.

TUESDAY, MAY 1.

The Land Tax Commissioners' Bill and the Scotch Militia Bill were committed and ordered to be reported to-morrow.

General Walpole rose to submit a motion respecting the Maroons. The Hon. General stated, that he had been intrusted with a command against the Maroons, which he discharged with fidelity, little suspecting that he should have been made the instrument of one of the grossest violations for which any country had ever reason to blush. It was from the reliance the Maroons had upon him, and an assurance that the word of the King was inviolable, and dared not be infringed, that they consented to the Treaty. The Treaty, however, had been violated, and that gallant people had been made the victims of the offended pride and jealousy of the Island of Jamaica. To deny the assertions that had been made in the Paper published in Jamaica, to call for proofs to shew that the Maroons had acted up to the Treaty, and that in no instance they had been guilty of the excesses imputed to them, were the motives for bringing this motion before the House. It was not his intention now to inquire into the reasons of commencing the war with them, but he would assert that the general causes were a justifiable resistance to an unprovoked aggression.

The Hon. General adverted to the proceedings that had taken place last year on the subject, and stated that nothing had been done; after which he argued the conduct of the Government of Jamaica towards the Maroons, on political grounds; the Maroons, he said, were the safe-guards of the island; they were most to be relied on in case of domestic rebellion or foreign invasion. They were now removed. The barrier was withdrawn, and an opening which might prove disastrous in its consequences, was made between the mountains and the lowlands. He then moved, "That the House should resolve itself into a Committee on Friday se'nnight, to take into consideration the proceedings held as to the negotiation entered into between Major-General Walpole and the Maroons, at Trelawney Town, in December 1795."

Mr. Dundas adverted to the proceedings on this subject last year, when the Hon. General disavowed any intention to interfere with the conduct of the Assembly in Jamaica, provided the Maroons were properly attended to in their banishment; and as the greatest attention had been paid to render their situation comfortable, the object of the present motion was incompatible with that disavowal, and had a direct tendency to interfere with the internal Government of Jamaica.

Mr. Tierney having urged the propriety and policy of maintaining the honour of promises made by British officers, and the bad effects of countenancing a breach of treaty, which in time would produce wars of extermination, he concluded by giving his support to the motion.

A division took place, when there appeared in favour of the motion, ayes 5; noes 34.

Mr. Smith brought up the Report of the Militia Regulating Bill.

The Tea Duty Bill went through the Committee.

Mr. Pitt signified his intention to move that the further consideration of the Land Tax should be postponed to a convenient day next week.

WEDNESDAY, MAY 2.

The Report of the Committee appointed to take into consideration the effect of the Weighing Engines, was brought up.

On the question for allowing the proprietors of waggons, &c. to carry an additional weight, on condition of their paying a third in addition to the present rate, a short conversation ensued, which terminated in a division, for the question 45; against it 14.

The Resolutions were read, and a Bill ordered.

In the Committee on the Land Tax Redemption Bill,

The Chancellor of the Exchequer said, in filling up the blanks he intended to make a variation from his original proposition. When he first opened the business, he stated that the price should be twenty years purchase, and such a proportion of stock as should amount to a fifth more than the Land Tax redeemed; and this plan, he had proposed, should attach indiscriminately on owners of land, and a third person, who might become the purchaser. With respect to the latter, he meant to fill up the blanks, according to his original statement; but feeling a great desire to give every advantage to the owner of the land purchasing, it was his intention to propose filling up the blanks with respect to them, with the words 18 years purchase, taking the stocks at 50, and so in proportion. The difference of excess would then be only one tenth instead of one fifth. The blanks were then filled up, and several formal clauses brought up, the Report received, and the Bill ordered to be taken into further consideration on Monday next.

The Militia Regulating Bill, and the Consolidated Assessed Tax Bill, were read a third time and passed.

Mr. H. Thornton gave notice, that on Friday next he should move for leave to bring in a Bill to prohibit the trade in Slaves, in the Northern part of the Northern district of Africa.

The Salt Duty Bill went through the Committee without any amendment, and the Report ordered to be received to-morrow.

THURSDAY, MAY 3.

The Additional Salt Duty Bill was reported.

Mr. Tierney thought that the Bakers would suffer from the operation of this Bill in its present shape, and suggested the propriety of postponing the third reading for a few days, in order to hear what objections would be urged against it by a class of people who had not the power of raising the price of their commodity on their customers.

Mr. Pitt said, he had had a conference with several persons of the trade alluded to, and he had the pleasure to acquaint the House that an expedient had been suggested, which he believed would be satisfactory to the Bakers. It would be better, he thought, to regulate this matter in a distinct Bill, than to introduce any clause of exemption in the present Bill.

Mr. Alderman Coombe spoke a few words on the subject; after which the amendments of the Committee were read and agreed to.

The Report of the Committee of Ways and Means was read and agreed to.

FRIDAY, MAY 4.

The Weighing Engine Bill was brought up and read a first time.

The Additional Salt Duty Bill was read a third time, and passed.

Mr. H. Thornton, in pursuance of notice, rose to move that the House should resolve itself into a Committee, in order that he might move for leave to bring in a Bill to prohibit the Slave Trade on the Coast of Africa, within certain limits.

Gen. Tarleton said, he had received instructions from his constituents to oppose the present measure, which they considered as a partial Abolition of the Slave Trade, and incompatible with the decisions of the House.

Mr. J. H. Browne and Mr. Bryan Edwards supported the motion.

In the Committee the Resolution was carried, and a Bill ordered.

MONDAY, MAY 7.

Colonel Smollet brought up a paper, purporting to be a memorial and petition from the Freeholders, Magistrates, and Commissioners of Excise, in the Shire of Dumbarton, praying that a direct and equal tax may be imposed on every species of property, whether real or personal, during the present war, in lieu of the new assessed taxes.

The Speaker stated, that the paper could only be referred to as a petition; which was on motion ordered to be laid upon the table.

Previous to the petition being received,

Mr. Buxton expressed his approbation of the principle of the petition, and hoped that it would be sanctioned by some Legislative Act.

Mr. Ryder, on the Report of the Land Tax Commissioners' Appointment Bill, gave notice of his intention to bring up two clauses, the one to repeal the qualifications in the Act, and the next to substitute others. The qualifications he proposed were, that a person acting as a Commissioner should possess an estate of 100l. a year, and an heir-apparent 300l. half in the county where the person acts.

The Report was brought up, and ordered to be engrossed.

The

The Bill authorizing the issue of 200,000l. to the Governor and Company of the Bank of England, for the reduction of the National Debt, was brought up, read the first time, and ordered to be read a second time to morrow.

The other orders were deferred.

TUESDAY, MAY 8.

A message from the Lords informed the House that their Lordships had agreed to the Swiss Property Bill.

The Butter Regulating Bill was brought up and read the first time.

The Chancellor of the Exchequer, alluding to the intimation he gave on a former occasion, relative to the saving that would accrue from a regulation in the departure of convoys, gave notice, that on Friday he would move that the House should resolve itself into a Committee to consider some measures for the more effectual protection of the trade of this country.

Mr. Tierney rose to move, that the House should resolve itself into a Committee to consider how far the Act for the better Defence of the Country, with regard to the Borough of Southwark, had been carried into effect. He began by repeating the motives which induced him to bring forward this motion, and then adverted to the line of conduct he pursued when the National Defence Bill was in its progress through the House. In consequence of the Act alluded to, he said, a large body of men, on whom no imputation of disloyalty attached, had made a tender of their services, and had been told by the Lord Lieutenant, that they were not fit to be intrusted with arms for the defence of the country. Here he read the resolutions and the correspondence between him and Lord Onslow. After several days' suspence, on the 4th of May his Lordship sent a direct refusal, which confirmed the suspicion that it was not the resolutions, for they were similar to those transmitted from other places, and approved, but to the individuals who composed the association. The services of no man ought, in his opinion, to be rejected, merely because he might disapprove of some parts of the Minister's conduct. The object of the inquiry therefore was, he said, to give Lord Onslow an opportunity of exculpating himself, and what was of more importance, to enable a large body of men to remove the imputation of disloyalty, which the conduct of the noble Lord seemed to attach upon them. He concluded by moving that the House should, on Friday next, resolve itself into a Committee, &c.

Mr. Secretary Dundas called the attention of the House to two points.—1st, Whether a man had a right to array himself and bear arms without the consent of the Executive Government, lodged discretionally in the Lord Lieutenant's hands? and 2d, Whether the House would establish a precedent, where a Lord Lieutenant, intrusted with the exercise of his Majesty's authority delegated to him, should be obliged to assign reasons for rejecting the services of individuals? Men coming forward under all the circumstances mentioned, were not expected to be intrusted with arms, unless the Lord Lieutenant was convinced in his own mind that they were fit for the trust; and to limit his power in that respect, would be to damp the zeal of the country. Having remarked upon the resolutions, he concluded by giving his negative to the motion.

The motion was supported by Mr. Sheridan, Lord William Russell, Colonel Bastard, and Mr. Martin, and opposed by Mr. Pitt, Lord Hawkesbury, and Mr. H. Thornton; a division took place, when there appeared for the motion 22; against it 141; Majority 119.

WEDNESDAY, MAY 9.

Mr. Wilbraham Bootle brought up an Appendix to the Report of the Committee appointed to consider the Treatment of Prisoners of War.

The Appendix was read. It stated that the Committee, after fully investigating the subject, were convinced that the charge of cruelty to French Prisoners in this Country was entirely without foundation, and fabricated by the Enemy to justify their ill treatment to British Prisoners. That British Prisoners in France, on the contrary, had been treated with rigour and inhumanity unwarranted by the Laws of Nations. That the British Government was always desirous to agree to cartels on fair and reasonable terms, which had been rejected by the Enemy; and that the Laws of Nations had been grossly violated in the person of Sir Sidney Smith.

The Appendix was then received, and ordered to be printed with the Report.

Mr. Pitt moved, that the Act of the 14th of his present Majesty, relative to the Silver Coin, should be read.

Mr. Pitt then moved for leave to bring in a Bill to suspend the said Act.—Leave given.

The Report was brought up from the

the Committee for regulating the depasturing of sheep on commons and other uninclosed lands.

Mr. Pitt moved the Order of the Day for the House to resolve itself into a Committee to take into farther consideration the Report on the Land Tax Redemption Bill. On the question for the Speaker's leaving the chair,

Lord Sheffield urged his former objections to the principle and operation of the present measure.

Mr. Peale contended, that the measure did not force any man to comply with its provisions. It gave Gentlemen an opportunity of relieving their estates from a burthen, if they were so inclined; it was an advantage to both the landed and monied interest; and of such general utility to the country, that he was astonished any man could object to it.

Sir John Sinclair said, he had several objections to urge against the motion; but as a preliminary one, he affirmed, the Bill was illegal in point of form. The House, it would be recollected, had already granted in the present session a Land Tax of four shillings in the pound. Without a special reservation, no other Bill could be brought in to alter or amend a preceding Act of the same session.

Mr. Pitt interrupted the Honourable Baronet, and wished the point of form to be settled before he proceeded.

The title of the Land Tax Act was then read, and likewise the reserving clause, which enabled the House to vary, alter, or amend any part of the Act.

Mr. Pitt observed, that the power given by that clause for varying, altering, or repealing *every part* of the Bill, was equivalent to altering the *whole*. This Bill did not, however, alter any thing in the former Bill, but renews and perpetuates it after its expiration, so that although the House had the power of altering, they had altered nothing.

The Speaker observed, that though he was not called upon to state his opinion, yet, as the House seemed to wish it, he had no hesitation in stating, that the Bill did not appear to affect the Land Tax Act, which must cease to operate before the present Bill could have any effect.

A division took place on the Speaker's leaving the chair, when there appeared for the motion 124; against it 27; majority 97.

The House then resolved itself into the Committee; a long and uninteresting conversation occurred. The different clauses being gone through, others brought up, and the blanks filled up, the Report was ordered to be received, with a view to the printing of the Bill in its amended state.

THURSDAY, MAY 10.

Mr. Secretary Dundas, after a few prefatory remarks, moved for leave to bring in a Bill, authorizing the billeting of such troops of Yeomanry Cavalry as may be desirous of assembling, for the purpose of being trained.—Leave given.

Mr. Alderman Lushington moved the House to resolve itself into a Committee, to consider of the Losses sustained by the British Importers of Corn between the 1st of Nov. 1795, and the 13th of April, 1796; when a division took place, for the motion 24; against it 63.

The Silver Coinage Bill was read a second time.

The House in a Committee on the Slave Carrying Bill,

Mr. W. Smith brought up the clause for extending the height between decks to five feet.

General Tarleton, Colonel Gascoyne, and Mr. Sewel, opposed the clause, on the ground that of 181 ships in the Slave Trade, not more than 72 were up to the measure.

The Committee divided on the clause, when there appeared for it 34; against it 6.

Mr. W. Smith next proposed a clause for allowing at the rate of eight feet superficial measure, which, including the five feet, would give each Negro 40 feet in cubical contents, the space allowed to soldiers by the Transport Board, which, as he had been informed by the Inspector General, was necessary for the preservation of their health.

A division then took place: for the clause 34; against it 5.

The Committee having gone through the Bill, the Report was ordered to be received to-morrow.

FRIDAY, MAY 11.

The Attorney General brought up the Bill for regulating the Publication of Newspapers. It directs that affidavits shall be filed, containing the names and places of abode of the Proprietors, Editors, Conductors, Printers, and Publishers of Newspapers; of the place where the Paper is printed; directing also that notices left at the abode of the parties shall be deemed good service, and that such affidavits shall be received as evidence in the Courts of Law.

The Bill was read the first time, and ordered

ordered to be read a second time on Tuesday next.

The House resolved itself into a Committee to consider the duties on Salt.

Mr. Pitt stated, that the object which he meant to propose was to consolidate the old duties with the new, and to increase the collection by the prevention of frauds.

Several Resolutions were then proposed, which were agreed to, and ordered to be received to-morrow.

Counsel were called in on the Report of the Ship Owners' Bill.

SATURDAY, MAY 12.

The Report of the Committee of Supply was brought up, the Resolutions read, and Bills ordered.

The Report of the Committee to consider the Salt Duties was brought up, and the Resolutions read.

It was moved, "That it be an instruction to the Committee ordered to prepare the Salt Duty Bill, that they introduce a clause for transferring the Collection of the Duties to the Board of Excise."—Ordered.

MONDAY, MAY 14.

A Message was delivered fro[illegible] Lords, stating, that their Lordsh[illegible] agreed to several private Bills.

Upon reading the Order of th[illegible] for taking into further considerati[illegible] Report of the Committee upon the Lancaster Quarter Sessions' Bill,

Mr. Dent moved, that counsel be heard against the Bill.

Messrs. Chambre and Barrow were then heard against the Bill, and Messrs. Law and Parke, in favour of it.

TUESDAY, MAY 15.

The Attorney General moved that the Newspaper Bill should be read a second time, and that the commitment of the Bill should be postponed to Friday se'nnight.

Mr. Tierney admitted the propriety of postponing the discussion on the principle of this Bill, until the trials at Maidstone were over, as it might have an effect upon the decision.

Mr. Hobhouse declared himself to be a friend to a measure which tended to controul the licentiousness of the press; but conceiving that some of the clauses were calculated to annihilate its liberty, it was his intention to oppose several of them.

The Bill was then read a second time, and ordered to be committed on Friday se'nnight.

The Salt Regulating Bill was read a second time.

Lord Sheffield declared himself friendly to the Bill.

Leave was given, and a Bill brought in and read the first time, for repealing the duty now payable by Stipendiary Curates.

The other Orders of the Day were deferred.

WEDNESDAY, MAY 16.

The Lancaster Quarter Session Bill was read a third time.

Mr. Secretary Dundas presented a petition from Lancashire, praying an equal tax upon all property.

Mr. Secretary Dundas moved for leave to bring in a Bill for empowering his Majesty to embody 5000 of the Provisional Cavalry. In other future stages of it, he might more particularly detail the reasons why it was not thought adviseable to avail ourselves of the whole force of the Provisional Cavalry. — shortly founded upon this ground, since the passing of that Bill, the zeal, spirit, and energy of the Country had so much exerted itself, that it was now no longer necessary. The whole number amounted to 15,000 men, which, if called out, would be an annual expence to the country of from 1,200,000l. to 1,500,000l. The object of this Bill was now to call forth a part of that provisional force in certain proportions; first, to take those who were in a greater state of forwardness, and in the mean time to keep the others in training in the neighbourhood of some regular Cavalry Corps, by which means they would be the sooner disciplined. That these should be kept in readiness, until, from the exigency of circumstances, it should be determined how far it would be necessary to call upon them for their services; and if it should happen that they were wanted, then to take the whole of them in rotation.—Leave was given.

The House in a Committee for the Protection of Trade, moved, "That no British ship should be permitted to sail without convoy, unless she had a licence from the Admiralty Office." Agreed to.

In a Committee of Ways and Means, Mr. Rose moved, that instead of a duty of 2½ per cent. he should propose a duty of one half per cent. upon British goods exported to European markets; and on those exported to America and the West Indies, two per cent. Goods sent to Ireland,

Ireland, or the East Indies, he should not propose to tax at all.

On goods imported it was intended to charge three per cent. He then enumerated all the articles which would be subjected to the new impost, the total amount of which he stated would be 1,170,000l.

On tonnage, Mr. Rose proposed a duty, the particulars of which he specified, and said, they would produce 208,000l. Total of intended duties, 1,378,000l.—The Resolutions were agreed to.

THURSDAY, MAY 17.

The further consideration of the Report of the Land Tax Committee was deferred till to-morrow.

The Armorial Bearing Bill was read a second time, and committed for to-morrow.

General Tarleton presented a petition from Liverpool, signed by upwards of three thousand persons in three hours, against the Regulations proposed in the construction of ships concerned in the conveyance of Negroes. Ordered to lie on the table.

The House resolved itself into a Committee, to consider farther the Report of the Ship Owners' Relief Bill.

The retrospective clause was opposed by the Master of the Rolls, as affording a dangerous precedent, and urged the propriety of making all contracts abide the decision of the law, as it now stands.

Mr. Alderman Lushington defended the retrospective clause. After a good deal of discussion, a division took place, when there appeared for the clause, ayes 51; noes 30.

The other clauses were then gone through.

FRIDAY, MAY 18.

On the motion of the Chancellor of the Exchequer, the Order of the Day was read, for the further consideration of the Report of the Land Tax Redemption Bill.

Mr. Buxton, in conformity to the intimation he gave on a former occasion, rose to propose a clause, purporting, that no tax shall hereafter be laid upon the Land Owners, unless a proportionate tax was laid upon property of every description.

Several Members delivered their sentiments; after which a division took place, for the clause 49; against it 132.

On the motion of Lord Sheffield, that the Bill should be read a second time this day three months, another division took place, for the delay 63; against it 126.

SATURDAY, MAY 19.

The House proceeded to the further consideration of the Report of the Committee upon the Land Tax Redemption Bill.

Sir John Sinclair then suggested that it would be proper to have the Bill recommitted.

Mr. Pitt opposed the motion. If the Bill were recommitted in its present form, he said, it would be unintelligible. As to any objection to the principle, such a measure was not necessary to afford an opportunity of making it; that might be done on the third reading, when it would be open to the fullest discussion. At the same time he would not have it understood that sufficient time had not been granted for the most mature consideration, and hoped that Gentlemen who did not take advantage of it, would be ready on the third reading.

The House then proceeded to make a variety of amendments and alterations upon the Bill; after which, on the motion of the Chancellor of the Exchequer, it was ordered to be read the third time on Thursday next.

MONDAY, MAY 21.

A Message from the Lords informed the House that their Lordships had agreed to the National Debt Reduction Bill, and several others of a private nature.

Mr. Hobart brought up the Report of the Committee of Ways and Means.

The Resolutions, in number 238, were read a first and second time, and a Bill ordered.

The Bill for regulating the Drawback on Sugar was brought in, and read a first time.

Mr. Alderman Lushington moved the Order of the Day, for taking into further consideration the Report of the Ship Owners' Relief Bill.

A conversation arose on the clause making the ship only liable for the damage that may be sustained by goods.

Mr. Ryder proposed an amendment, by inserting the words, "To take effect after the passing of this Act."

The House divided; for the amendment 24; against it 20.

Adjourned.

FOREIGN INTELLIGENCE.

[FROM THE LONDON GAZETTES.]

ADMIRALTY-OFFICE, MAY 1.

[THIS Gazette contains a Letter from Lieutenant Wollaston, stating the capture of a French lugger privateer, and a Letter from Lord Bridport, inclosing a list of the killed, wounded, and missing, on board the Mars on the 21st inst. amounting to 17 killed, 5 dead of their wounds, 60 wounded, and 8 missing—in all 90.]

ADMIRALTY-OFFICE, MAY 5.

[This Gazette contains a Letter from Captain Rodd, stating the capture of a Republican brig, and re-capture of a vessel laden with coals; and a Letter from Admiral Sir Peter Parker, stating the capture of a French lugger privateer.]

ADMIRALTY-OFFICE, MAY 8.

[This Gazette contains a Letter from Captain Halsted, stating the capture of a French privateer, with about fifty English prisoners on board, and re-capture of a valuable American ship; and two Letters from Rear-Admiral Harvey, stating the capture of five French privateers.]

ADMIRALTY-OFFICE, MAY 12.

Extract of a Letter from Captain Hotham, of his Majesty's Ship Adamant, to Evan Nepean, Esq. dated at Anchor off the Islands of St. Marcou, the 8th of May, 1798.

SIR,

I HAVE the satisfaction of inclosing, for the information of my Lords Commissioners of the Admiralty, a letter I received yesterday from Lieutenant Price, Commanding Officer on the Islands of St. Marcou, in which it will be found, that by his firm and steady resistance against a very considerable force, those islands have been saved falling into the hands of the enemy.

The calm weather had for some days prevented his Majesty's ships under my orders from checking the progress which the flotilla from La Hogue might attempt to make, and, judging from the information I received from Lieutenant Price on the morning of the 6th, that it was on its way to the islands, I necessarily approached them as near as the state of the weather would permit me to do. On the same afternoon, however, I was obliged to anchor; but, taking advantage of a light breeze in the evening, I again weighed and stood in. At ten o'clock that night, it again falling quite calm, and fearing the flood tide would carry us too far to the Eastward, the ship once more anchored, the islands bearing W. by S. six miles.

A little before the dawn of day the enemy commenced the attack, and the boats were soon afterwards seen placed, and keeping up a constant fire. A light breeze springing up at that time from the N.N. W. with an ebb tide, the signal was made to weigh, and Captains Talbot, of the Euridice, and Haggett, of the Orestes, were directed by me to stand in as fast as possible, and attack the enemy in the manner they should judge the most effectual towards destroying them on arriving up. While going down, however, it was perceived the enemy was making his retreat in a very hasty and confused manner, and I am not altogether without hope, that the near approach of his Majesty's ships in some measure confirmed the enemy in his inclination of abandoning an enterprize, which, from the very able conduct and well-directed fire of Lieutenant Price, he would, at all events, have been ultimately obliged to do. It again falling calm, and the ships not having steerage way, rendered pursuit on our side impossible, and enabled them to make their retreat to La Hogue.

It would be great injustice in not joining with him in his very well bestowed commendation on the conduct of the several officers and men under his command.

It may not be deemed improper to mention, that I this morning saw some pieces of paper taken from the vessel which has been towed in, and that amongst them there is a sort of return of the crew, by which it appears, that it consisted of 144 men; the total force, therefore, may have been very considerable, and there is every reason to believe has suffered great loss.

I have the honour to be, &c.

W. HOTHAM.

[Then

[Then follows a Letter from Lieut. Price to Captain Hotham, a Letter from Lieut. Price to Evan Nepean, Esq. and a Letter from Lieutenant Bourne to Lieut. Price, respecting the foregoing attack; likewise a Letter from Captain Pakenham, stating the capture of nine of the enemy's vessels, and that the islands of Amboyna and Baeda are in a very respectable state of defence.]

ADMIRALTY-OFFICE, MAY 22.

CAPTAIN Winthrop, of his Majesty's ship Circe, arrived here this day with a dispatch from Captain Home Riggs Popham, of his Majesty's ship Expedition, to Evan Nepean, Esq. Secretary of the Admiralty, of which the following is a copy:

His Majesty's Ship Expedition, Ostend Roads, May 20, 1798.

SIR,

EG you will do me the honour to inform my Lords Commissioners of the Admiralty, that in pursuance of their orders of the 8th inst. I proceeded to sea the 14th, with the ships and vessels named in the margin *, having on board the troops under the command of Major-General Coote, for the purpose of blowing up the Bason Gates and Sluices of the Bruges Canal, and destroying the internal navigation between Holland, Flanders, and France. On the 18th P. M. I spoke the Fairy, when Captain Horton told me he had taken a cutter from Flushing to Ostend, and he understood from the people on board, that the transport schuyts fitting at Flushing were to go round immediately by the canals to Dunkirk and Ostend; and although it was impossible that any information could give additional spirit to the troops forming this enterprize, or increase the energy and exertion of the officers and seamen under my command, yet it convinced Major-General Coote and myself, that it was of the greatest importance not to lose any time, but to attempt, even under an increased degree of risk, an object of such magnitude as the one in question; and as the weather appeared more favourable than it had been, I made the signal for Capt. Bazely, in the Harpy, to go a-head, with the vessels appointed to lie as beacons N. W. of the town of Ostend, and for Capt. Bradby, in the Ariadne, to keep between the Expedition and Harpy, that we might approach as near the coast as possible, without the chance of being discovered from the shore.

At one A. M. we anchored; soon afterwards the wind shifted to West, and threatened so much to blow, that the General and myself were deliberating whether it would not be better to go to sea and wait a more favourable opportunity, when a boat from the Vigilant brought a vessel alongside, which she had cut out from under the Light-house battery, and the information obtained from the persons who were on board her, under separate examinations, so convinced us of the small force at Ostend, Newport, and Bruges, that Major-General Coote begged he might be landed to accomplish the great object of destroying the canals, even if the surf should prevent his retreat being so successful as he could wish. I of course acceded to his spirited propositions, and ordered the troops to be landed as fast as possible, without waiting for the regular order of debarkation. Many of the troops were on shore before we were discovered, and it was not till a quarter past four that the batteries opened on the ships, which was instantly returned in a most spirited manner by Captain Mortlock of the Wolvereene, Lieutenant Edmonds of the Asp, and Lieutenant Norman of the Biter. The Hecla and Tartaros bombs very soon opened the mortars, and threw their shells with great quickness and precision. The town was on fire several times, and much damage was done to the ships in the Bason. By five o'clock all the troops ordered to land, except those from the Minerva, were on shore, with their artillery, miners, wooden petards, tools, and gun-

* To anchor to the Eastward: Hecla Bomb, J. Oughton; Harpy, H. Bazely; Ariadne, J. Bradby; Expedition, H. Popham; Minerva, J. M'Kellar; Savage, N. Thompson; Blazer, D. Burgess; Lion, S. Bevel; Circe, R. Winthrop; Vestal, C. White; Hebe, W. Brichall; Druid, C. Apthorpe; Terrier, T. Lowen; Vesuve, W. Elliott; Furnace, M. W. Suckling.

To keep to the Westward, for the purpose of making a feint to land there: Champion, H. Raper; Dart, R. Raggett; Wolvereene, L. M. Mortlock; Crash, B. M, Praid; Boxer, J. Gilbert; Acute, J Seaver.

powder;

powder; and before six o'clock I heard from General Coote, that he had no doubt of blowing up the works. I now became very anxious for the situation of the Major-General, from the state of the weather, and I ordered all the gun-boats that had anchored to the Eastward of the town to get as near the shore as possible, to cover and assist the troops in their embarkation. The batteries at the town continued their fire on the Wolvereene, Asp, and Biter; and as the Wolvereene had received much damage, and the Asp had been laying near four hours within three hundred yards of the battery, I made their signal to move, and soon after directed the Dart, Harpy, and Kite, to take their stations, that the enemy might be prevented from turning their guns against our troops; but it being low water, they could not get so near as their Commanders wished. At half past nine the Minerva came in; and as I thought an additional number of troops would only add to the anxiety of the General, from the little probability of being able to embark them, I sent Captain Mackellar* on shore to report his arrival with four light companies of the guards. In his absence, Colonel Ward filled two flat boats with his officers and men, and was proceeding with every zeal to join the battalion of guards, without considering the danger he was exposed to in crossing the surf, when Captain Bradby fortunately saw him, and advised him to return immediately to his ship. At twenty minutes past ten, I had the pleasure of seeing the explosion take place, and soon after the troops assembled on the Sand Hills near the shore; but the sea ran so high that it was impossible to embark a single man, therefore I could only make every arrangement against the wind moderated; and this morning at daylight I went in shore, in the Kite, for the purpose of giving every assistance, but I had the mortification to see our army surrounded by the enemy's troops; and as I had no doubt the General had capitulated, I ordered all the ships to anchor farther out, and I sent in a flag of truce by Colonel Boone, of the Guards, and Captain Brown, of the Kite, with a letter to the Commandant, a copy of which I inclose for their Lordships' information. At ten this morning the General's Aid-de-Camp, Captain Williamson, came on board, and though it was very painful to hear General Coote was wounded, after all his exertions, yet it was very satisfactory to learn, that under many disadvantageous circumstances, and after performing a service of such consequence to our country, the loss (killed and wounded) was only between fifty and sixty, officers and privates; and that the General capitulated in consequence of being surrounded by several thousands of the National Troops.

I inclose, for their Lordships' information, a copy of such minutes as were left me by Captain Williamson, from which their Lordships will see the sluice gates and works are completely destroyed, and several vessels, intended for transports, burnt.

I this morning learnt that the canal was quite dry, and that the works, destroyed yesterday had taken the States of Bruges five years to finish.

I hope their Lordships will be satisfied that the enemy was surprised, and every thing they wished was accomplished, although the loss of the troops far exceeded any calculation, except under the particular circumstances of the winds coming to the northward, and blowing very hard. If the weather had continued fine, the troops would have been embarked by twelve, at which time the return of killed and wounded did not exceed four rank and file.

I cannot help again noticing the particular good conduct of Captain Mortlock, Lieutenant Edmonds, and Lieutenant Norman, and beg to recommend them to their Lordships' protection.

General Coote sent to inform me that he was highly pleased with the uncommon exertions of Captains Winthrop and Bradby, and Lieutenant Bradby, who had acted on shore as his Aid-de-Camp: he also noticed the assistance he had derived from Captain Mackellar, after his landing.

I take the liberty of sending this dispatch by Captain Winthrop, of the Circe, who commanded the seamen landed from the different ships; and as he had the particular charge of getting the powder and mines up for the destruction of the works, in which he so ably succeeded, he will be enabled to inform their Lordships of every circumstance. Captain Mackellar, with the officers and men on shore, were included in the capitulation; but I have not yet been able to collect an exact return of the number of seamen taken.

 I transmit

I transmit you a list of killed and wounded on board his Majesty's ships; and I have the honour to be, &c.

HOME POPHAM.

His Majesty's Ship Expedition, Ostend Roads, May 20, 1798.

SIR,

I HAVE just heard with concern, that the British troops and seamen, under the command of Major-General Coote, and Captain Mackellar, of the Royal Navy, have capitulated to the troops of the Republic, and I trust they will be treated with that attention which is due to officers and men executing the orders of their Sovereign.

It has been the invariable rule of the British Government to make the situation of prisoners as comfortable as possible; and I am sure, Sir, in this instance you will do the same to the troops, &c. who have fallen into your hands.

It will not be against any rule to exchange the prisoners immediately; but, on the contrary, add to your name by marking it with humanity and liberality; and I give you my word, the same number of troops, or other prisoners, shall be instantly sent from England to France, with such officers as you shall name, or as shall be named by the National Convention, provided no public reason attaches against the release of any particular person.

I have sent the officers what things they left on board the ship, and I am confident you will order them to be delivered as soon as possible.

I beg you will allow the officers and men to write letters to England by this flag, as a satisfaction to their families, it being impossible for me to know who have fallen or received wounds, which I hope will be very inconsiderable from the accounts I have received from the shore.

I beg your answer to this letter without loss of time; and, confiding in your liberality towards the troops under capitulation to you, I have the honour to be, &c.

HOME POPHAM.

To the Officer commanding the Troops of the National Convention at Ostend.

Extract from the Minutes mentioned above.

Sluice-gates destroyed in the most complete manner. Boats burnt, and every thing done, and the troops ready to embark by twelve o'clock. When we found it impossible to embark, took the strongest position on the Sand-hills, and about four in the morning were attacked by a column of 600 men to our left, an immense column in front, with cannon, and a very large column on the right.

The General and troops would have all been off, with the loss of not more than three or four men, if the wind had not come to the northward soon after we landed, and made so high a sea. We have not been able to ascertain the exact number of men killed and wounded, but it is supposed they amount to about fifty or sixty.

The officers killed and wounded are,
Major-General Coote, wounded.
Colonel Hely, 11th reg. killed.
Colonel Campbell, wounded.
Captain Walker, Royal Artillery, wounded.

A List of the Killed and Wounded, mentioned above.

Seamen, &c. of Wolvereene—1 killed, 10 wounded.
23d Regiment, on board the Wolvereene—1 killed, 5 wounded.
Asp—1 seaman killed, Lieut. Edmonds wounded.

HOME POPHAM.

[Then follows a dispatch from Lieutenant-Colonel Warde, of the 1st regiment of Guards, to the Right Hon. Henry Dundas, on the same subject; a letter from Earl St. Vincent to Evan Nepean, Esq. stating the capture of a French privateer; and a letter from Captain Wollaston, stating the capture of a French lugger.]

WHITEHALL, MAY 29.

DISPATCHES, of which the following are copies, have been received from his Excellency the Lord Lieutenant of Ireland by his Grace the Duke of Portland, his Majesty's principal Secretary of State for the Home Department.

Dublin Castle, May 24.

MY LORD,

THE intelligence contained in my last dispatches must have prepared your Grace to hear of some attempts being made by the Rebels to carry their traitorous designs into execution before every possibility of success was destroyed by the vigorous measures which have lately been pursued.

For

For ſome days orders had been iſſued by the Leaders of the United Iriſhmen, directing their partizans to be ready at a moment's notice, as the meaſures of Government made it neceſſary for them to act immediately. Yeſterday information was received, that it was probable the city and the adjacent diſtricts would riſe in the evening; ſubſequent information confirmed this intelligence. In conſequence of which, notice was ſent to the General Officers in the neighbourhood, and Dublin was put in a ſtate of preparation. The meaſures taken in the metropolis prevented any movement whatſoever; but I am concerned to acquaint your Grace, that acts of open rebellion were committed in the counties of Dublin, Meath, and Kildare. About half paſt two this morning, there was a regular attack made by a Rebel Force upon the town of Naas, where Lord Goſford commanded, with part of the Armagh Militia, and detachments of the 4th Dragoon Guards and Ancient Britons. The Rebels conſiſted of about 1000 men, armed with muſkets and pikes, and they made their attack with regularity, but were ſoon repulſed by the Armagh Militia, and then charged and purſued by the 4th Dragoon Guards and Ancient Britiſh, and I underſtand their loſs amounted to near 200. Two officers and a few privates have been loſt of his Majeſty's forces. It gives me pain to relate, that a ſmall detachment at the town of Proſperous has been ſurpriſed, and a detachment of the village of Clare cut their way to Naas with ſome loſs. There was alſo an attack on a ſmall party of the 9th dragoons, near Kilkullen, which ſuffered; but in the courſe of the day General Dundas was enabled to come up with a conſiderable body of the Rebels near the Hills of Kilkullen, where they were entirely routed, with the loſs of 200 men. There were alſo ſeveral bodies collected laſt night in different parts near Dublin, which were attacked by the Rathfarnham cavalry, and by a detachment of the 5th dragoons, and diſperſed with ſome loſs, and ſome priſoners and horſes were taken. A rebel party, however, aſſembled at the borders of the county of Dublin, near Dunboyne, and overpowered ſome conſtables, and afterwards took the baggage of two companies, guarded by a ſmall party of the Reay Fencibles, coming to town, and have, during the courſe of this day, committed many outrages; ſeveral of them, however, have been killed, but the body remains undiſperſed. The city is tranquil, and I have no doubt will remain ſo this evening, and I truſt that to-morrow we ſhall entirely diſperſe that body of the inſurgents which has not been entirely routed to-day.

I muſt add, that the Mail Coach going to the North was attacked, within a few miles of Dublin, by a ſelect body, well armed; the paſſengers were taken, and the coach burned. The Galway Mail Coach was alſo attacked in the town of Lucan, but the rebel party was driven off before its deſtruction was effected.

In conſequence of this deſperate conduct of the Rebellious, I iſſued the incloſed Proclamation, with the advice of the Privy Council.

I ſhall, in a future diſpatch, detail to your Grace the particular ſervices which have been performed; but at preſent I am not furniſhed with regular reports, except from Lord Goſford, who appears to have acted with great firmneſs and deciſion,

I am, &c.

CAMDEN.

His Grace the Duke of Portland, &c.

[The Proclamation above-mentioned directs that all perſons acting, aiding, or in any manner aſſiſting in the Rebellion, ſhall be puniſhed according to Martial Law.]

Extract of a Letter from Lord Viſcount Goſford, Colonel of the Armagh Militia, and Major Wardle, of the Ancient Britiſh Light Dragoons, to Lieutenant-General Lake, dated Naas, Thurſday Morning, 8 o'Clock, 24th May 1798.

THIS morning, about half paſt two o'clock, a dragoon from an out-poſt came in and informed Major Wardle, of the Ancient Britiſh, that a very conſiderable Armed Body were approaching rapidly upon the town. The whole garriſon were inſtantly under arms, and took up their poſitions according to a plan previouſly formed in caſe of ſuch an event happening. They made the attack upon our troops poſted near the gaol with great violence, but were repulſed; they then made a general attack in almoſt every direction, as they had got poſſeſſion of almoſt every avenue into the town. They continued to engage the troops for near three quarters of

of an hour, when they gave way, and fled on all sides. The cavalry immediately took advantage of their confusion, charged in almost every direction, and killed a great number of them. A great quantity of arms and pikes were taken, and within this half hour many hundreds more were brought in, found in pits near the town, together with three men with green cockades, all of whom were hanged in the public street. We took another prisoner, whom we spared, in consequence of his having given us information that will enable us to pursue these rebels; and from this man we learn that they were above a thousand strong: they were commanded, as this man informs us, by Michael Reynolds, who was well mounted, and dressed in Yeoman Uniform, but unfortunately made his escape; his horse we have got.

When we are able to collect further particulars, you shall be made acquainted with them. About 30 rebels were killed in the streets; in the fields, we imagine, above 100; their bodies have not yet been brought together.

It is impossible to say too much of the cavalry and infantry; their conduct was exemplary throughout.

Dublin Castle, May 25.
Half-past Three, P.M.

Extract of a Letter from Lieutenant-General Dundas to Lord Viscount Castlereagh, dated Naas, May 25.

IN addition to the account I had the honour of sending you yesterday, I have the satisfaction to inform your Lordship, that about two P. M. yesterday I marched out again to attack the rebels, who had assembled in great force on the north side of the Liffey, and were advancing toward Kilcullen Bridge: they occupied the hills on the left of the road leading to Dublin, the road itself and the fields highly inclosed on the right. The attack began between three and four; was made with gallantry; the infantry forcing the enemy on the road, and driving them from the hills on the left; the cavalry with equal success cutting off their retreat. The affair ended soon after four. The slaughter was considerable for such an action; One Hundred and Thirty lay dead—No prisoners.

I have the further satisfaction of stating to your Lordship, that his Majesty's troops did not suffer in either killed or wounded. The rebels left great quantities of all kinds of arms behind them, and fled in all directions.

This morning all is in perfect quietness. General Wilford, from Kildare, joined me last night, an officer with whom I serve with unspeakable satisfaction.

The troops of every description, both officers and men, shewed a degree of gallantry which it was difficult to restrain within prudent bounds.

Captain La Touche's Corps of Yeomanry distinguished themselves in a fine stile.

WHITEHALL, MAY 30.

A DISPATCH, of which the following is a copy, has been received from his Excellency the Lord Lieutenant of Ireland by his Grace the Duke of Portland, his Majesty's principal Secretary of State for the Home Department.

Dublin Castle, May 26.
Ten o'Clock, A. M.

MY LORD,

I HAVE detained a packet, in order to transmit to your Grace the information received this morning.

I have stated, in a private letter to your Grace, that a party of the rebels, to the amount of several hundreds, were attacked by a detachment of the Antrim Militia, a small party of Cavalry, and Capt. Stratford's Yeomanry; and that, being driven into the town of Baltinglas, they lost about 150 men.

This morning an account has been received from Major Hardy, that yesterday a body of between 3 and 4000 had collected near Dunlavin, when they were entirely defeated, with the loss of 300 men, by Lieutenant Gardner, at the head of a detachment of the Antrim Militia, and Captain Hardy's and Captain Hume's Yeomanry.

The Troops and Yeomanry behaved with the utmost gallantry in both actions.

Lieutenant-General Craig left Dublin yesterday, in the hopes of meeting the body of the Rebels which had collected near Dunboyne, and parties were sent in different directions to surround them. They, however, fled in the night, on hearing the approach of the troops. The General came up, however, with a party, consisting of about 500, some of whom were put to the sword.

By accounts from the North, it appears that the Province of Ulster is quiet.

I have the honour to be, with the greatest respect, my Lord, your Grace's most faithful and humble Servant,

CAMDEN.

His Grace the Duke of Portland.

P. S. The

P. S. The City of Dublin has been perfectly tranquil, owing to the precautions which have been taken; and it is impossible to describe, in terms sufficiently strong, the indefatigable zeal, patience, and spirit of the Yeomanry corps. Too much praise cannot be given to his Majesty's Regular and Militia Forces; and the latter have had opportunities of evincing their steadiness, discipline, and bravery, which must give the highest satisfaction to his Majesty, and inspire the best grounded confidence in their exertions, should they have a more formidable enemy to contend with.

Extract of a Letter from Lieutenant Macauley, of the Antrim Militia, to Major Hardy, commanding in the County of Wicklow, dated Baltinglas, the 24th of May, 1798.

BETWEEN twelve and one o'clock to-day, the insurgents appeared in the neighbourhood, to the amount of at least 4 or 500. Thirty of the Antrim Militia, under my command, and Cornet Love, with twenty of the 9th Dragoons, were sent to attack them. At the instant that we were advancing upon them in the town of Stratford upon Slaney, Captain Stratford appeared at the other end of the town, with part of his corps. We attacked the rebels on both sides, and completely routed them, having between one and two hundred killed, besides many wounded, who made their escape.

There are several of our men wounded, and one of the 9th Dragoons very severely. I have great pleasure in telling you, that every man behaved as well as possibly could be wished.

Dublin Castle, May 26.

Extract of a Letter from Hacketstown, May 25, 1798.

IN consequence of an information received this morning, that a large body of rebels were marching to attack the town, Lieutenant Gardner and Captain Hardy, with the men under their command, went out to meet them. Having reconnoitred their forces, which amounted to between 3 and 4000, they took their post on the hill under the church, and when the rebels came tolerably near, the officers and men made a feint, and retreated into the barracks, where they prepared to repel them, in case of an attack. On the rebels seeing the military retreat, they came on with a great shout, imagining the day to be their own. In a few minutes Captain Hume came up, with about 30 of his Yeomanry troop, and instantly charged them, on which the rebels retreated, and a general pursuit took place; and I have the satisfaction to inform you, that above 300 of the miscreants lie dead on the field of battle.

To say that the Antrim Regiment behaved well is not any thing new to you; but the Yeomen, under Captain Hume's command, behaved astonishingly.

WHITEHALL, MAY 30, TEN P. M.

A DISPATCH, of which the following is a copy, has been received this evening from his Excellency the Lord Lieutenant of Ireland by his Grace the Duke of Portland, his Majesty's Principal Secretary of State for the Home Department.

Dublin Castle, May 27.

MY LORD,

I HAVE the satisfaction to inform your Grace, that the body of rebels, who for some days had been in considerable force to the northward of Dublin, were yesterday defeated, with very great loss on their part, by a party of the Reay Fencibles, and the neighbouring Yeomanry Corps, on the hill of Taragh.

Five companies of the Reay Fencibles, under the command of Captain Scobie, had halted yesterday at Dunshaughlin, on their march to Dublin; and hearing that the rebels were in great force, and had taken a station on Taragh Hill, Captain Scobie detached three of the companies, under the command of Captain M'Lean, with one field piece, to the spot; who, being accompanied by Lord Fingal and his troop of Yeomanry, Captain Preston's and the Lower Kells' Yeomanry Cavalry, and Captain Molloy's company of Yeomanry Infantry, attacked the rebels; who, after some resistance, fled in all directions. Three hundred and fifty were found dead in the field this morning, among whom was their Commanding Officer, in his uniform: many more were killed and wounded. Some horses were taken, and great quantities of arms. The loss, on the part of the King's troops, was 9 rank and file killed, and 16 wounded.

The town is perfectly quiet, and the only part of the country from whence any attack is threatened, is from Wicklow. I shall have the honour of addressing your Grace again to-morrow night. I have the honour to remain, &c.

CAMDEN.

His Grace the Duke of Portland.

WHITE-

WHITEHALL, JUNE 1.

A DISPATCH, of which the following is a copy, has been this day received from his Excellency the Lord Lieutenant of Ireland by his Grace the Duke of Portland, his Majesty's principal Secretary of State for the Home Department.

Dublin Castle, May 28, Half past Four o'Clock, P. M.

MY LORD,

INTELLIGENCE has been received that the insurrection is spreading southward, and it has broke out in great force in the county of Wexford; and I have to inform your Grace, with infinite concern, that the rebels in that quarter have assembled in such force, that they have cut off a party of one hundred men of the North Cork Militia, who were sent to meet them. Colonel Foote, who has returned to Wexford, states the numbers of the rebels to be at least four thousand, and a great number of them mounted. Measures are taken to march against this body, and I hope they will be met and defeated.

I have received accounts from Colonel Campbell, at Athy, between whom and General Dundas the communication has been stopped, that he has had partial engagements with the rebels; that at Monastereven and Carlow they have been defeated, and four hundred killed at the latter place, and fifty at the former. He also informs General Lake, that his men are in high spirits. I will not close this letter till the last moment of the Mail leaving Dublin, that I may give your Grace the last information.

I have the honour to be &c.

(Signed) CAMDEN.

Nine o'Clock, P. M.

No further accounts have been received from the country since the middle of the day. General Lake went to Naas last night, and is not yet returned.

I inclose your Grace the Publication put forth this day by the Roman Catholics.

[Then follows the Publication, signed by the principal Roman Catholic inhabitants, exhorting the deluded people to return to their duty and allegiance, and declaring their determination to stand or fall with the present existing Constitution.]

Dublin Castle, May 29.

MY LORD,

I HAVE only time to inform your Grace, that I learn from General Dundas, that the rebels in the Curragh of Kildare have laid down their arms, and delivered up a number of their leaders.

By a dispatch I have this instant received, I have the further pleasure of acquainting your Grace, that Sir James Duff, who with infinite alacrity and address has opened the communication with Limerick (that with Cork being already open) had arrived at Kildare whilst the rebels had possession of it, completely routed them, and taken the place.

I have the honour to be, &c.

CAMDEN.

P. S. The South is entirely quiet, and the rebels in the neighbourhood of Dublin are submitting and delivering up their

Official Report from Major-General Sir James Duff, dated Monastereven, May 29, 1798.

I MARCHED from Limerick on Sunday morning with 60 dragoons, the Dublin Militia, their field-pieces, with two curricle-guns, to open the communication with Dublin, which I judged of the utmost importance to Government. By means of cars for the infantry I reached this place in 48 hours. I am now, at seven o'clock this morning (Monday), marching to surround the town of Kildare, the head-quarters of the rebels, with seven pieces of artillery, 140 dragoons, and 350 infantry. I have left the whole country behind me perfectly quiet, and well protected by means of the troops and yeomanry corps. I hope to be able to forward this to you by the mail-coach, which I will escort to Naas. I am sufficiently strong.—You may depend on my prudence and success. My guns are well manned, and the troops in high spirits. The cruelties that have been committed on some of the officers and men have exasperated them to a great degree. Of my future operations I will endeavour to inform you.

I have the honour to be, &c.

JAMES DUFF.

Tuesday, 2 o'Clock, P. M. Kildare.

P. S. We found the rebels retiring from the town, on our arrival, *armed*. We followed them with the dragoons. I sent on some of the yeomen to tell them, on laying down their arms they should not be hurt. Unfortunately some of them fired on the troops. From that moment they were attacked on all sides. Nothing could stop the rage of the troops. I believe

believe from 2 to 300 of the rebels were killed. We have three men killed, and several wounded. I am too much fatigued to enlarge.

(Signed) J. DUFF.

[FROM OTHER PAPERS.]

PETERSBURGH, MAY 5.

BE it hereby known to all Europe and the whole world, that his Imperial Russian Majesty, Paul I. has ordered the following Proclamation to be issued by me, Prince Alexander Besborodko, First Minister and Chancellor of his Imperial Majesty: "In consequence of the notification of the Executive Directory of the French Republic of the 23d of Nivose, in the 6th year, importing that, 'If any ship shall be suffered to pass through the Sound with English Commodities, of whatever Nation it may be, it shall be considered as a formal Declaration of War against the French Nation;' his Imperial Majesty, Paul I. has been graciously pleased to order 22 ships of the line, and 250 gallies, under the command of Admiral Kruse, and M. de Litta, Knight of Malta, to proceed to the Sound, to protect trade in general against *the manifest oppression* of the Directory; as such a proceeding is evidently contrary to the Rights of Nations. His Russian Majesty hereby gives his Imperial word to protect the freedom of trade with all his power, both by sea and land, which he hereby requires the diplomatic corps to make known and proclaim."

TOULON, MAY 10.

The General in Chief Buonaparte, having reviewed the Republican phalanxes of the *Invincible Army*, addressed them as follows:

"Officers and Soldiers! It is two years since I came to command you. At that epoch, you were in the river of Genoa, in the greatest poverty, having even sold your watches to obtain subsistence. I promised to put an end to your wretchedness: I conducted you into Italy: there you procured every thing. Have I not kept my word? (*A general cry of yes! yes!*)—Well, learn that you have not yet done enough for your country, and that your country has not done enough for you. I am now going to lead you into a country, where, by your future exploits, you will surpass even those which at present astonish your admirers; and you will render to your country the services she has a right to expect from an *army of invincibles*. I promise to each soldier, that upon his return from this expedition, he shall have given to him sufficient to purchase six acres of land. You are going to brave fresh dangers, and you will partake them with your brethren the sailors."

19. General Buonaparte embarked this day on board Admiral Bruey's ship l'Orient (formerly the Sans Culottes), a three-decker. The fleet set sail with a favourable wind. The transports, with the infantry and cavalry, got under weigh at day-break with eight frigates. The fleet consists of fifteen ships of the line and eighteen frigates. The transports, to the number of four hundred, are off Herries.

An immense number of infantry, with artillery, vast quantities of mortars, howitzers, furnaces, bombs, grape and cannister shot, and other ammunition, have been put on board. Men of letters, astronomers, geometricians, and artists of every sort, have also embarked. The convoy from Genoa consisted of thirty-eight sail, with 10,000 men on board. Kleber, Berthier, and other Generals, are embarked.

IRELAND, MAY 18.

This day came on the trial of Robert, Earl of Kingston, upon an indictment found against him at the last assizes for the county of Cork, charging him with the murder of the late Col. Fitzgerald.

The indictment being read, and the Earl being asked, whether he was guilty or not? pleaded *Not Guilty*, and for trial put himself upon God and his Peers.

The Serjeant at Arms made proclamation for the witnesses on behalf of the prosecution to come forth and prosecute.

No witness appearing, the Lord High Steward asked, whether notice had been served upon the Attorney General, and the next relations of the deceased.

Mr. Curran and Mr. Saurin, counsel for the prisoner, answered, that such notice had been served, and they produced witnesses who proved the service of the notice.

Proclamation was again made for the witnesses on behalf of the prosecution, and none appearing, the Lords adjourned to the Chamber of Parliament. After some delay, their Lordships returned to the Court, and the Lord High Steward called upon them individually, beginning with the junior Baron, to say, whether the Earl of Kingston was guilty of the murder of which he was indicted or not?

To which they respectively answered, "*Not Guilty, upon my honour.*"

The Earl of Kingston was then called to the bar, and acquainted with the determination of the Lords, and that he was discharged upon paying his fees. His Lordship bowed most respectfully to the Court, and retired from the bar.

The Lord High Steward then holding up the White Rod in his hands, said, "The Commission of the Lord High Steward stands dissolved," and immediately broke the rod.

None of the Archbishops or Bishops voted upon the above occasion, having desired leave to withdraw, saving their right.

The following circumstances are detailed in a Morning Paper respecting the apprehension of Lord Edward Fitzgerald. They are said to be taken from a private correspondence which may be relied on as strictly authentic. If they *may* be relied on, they display such cowardly malignity on the part of the wretched traitor, as might better become a Republican Frenchman, than one who bears the name of Irishman or of Briton:

Dublin, May 21. On certain information, Major Sirr, Captain Ryan, and Mr. Justice Swan, proceeded on Saturday evening to the house of one Murphy, a dealer in feathers, in Thomas-street, near St. James's-gate. They were attended by a Serjeant's guard only. Major Sirr waited behind to station the guards, so as to cut off the possibility of the prisoner's retreat. Mr. Swan first went up, and coming to the apartment, entered. Lord Edward was in bed. Mr. Swan told him that he was sorry to be obliged to see him on such an occasion; that, however, he must do his duty as a Magistrate; and that, on his submitting, he would treat him with every possible indulgence. Lord Edward then immediately turning in the bed, drew a pistol, which he discharged without effect. At this time no one was in the room but Lord Edward and Mr. Swan. His Lordship, on finding his pistol had not told, assailed Mr. Swan with a dagger, and ran him through the body above the shoulder-blade. At this instant Captain Ryan entered the room, when Lord Edward disengaged himself, and made at him with such determined fury, that with one cut he opened his belly to such a degree that his bowels fell out. So little time passed, that Major Sirr had no other alarm than the shot; and when he rushed up stairs, he found Lord Edward and Justice Swan struggling for the dagger—both of their hands cut. Captain Ryan was in a dying condition; Mr. Swan was exhausted with loss of blood; and the desperate young man making another effort, the Major, in his own defence, fired on him, and wounded him in the shoulder. He was then easily overpowered, and conveyed to the Castle, where he underwent no examination, and from thence to Newgate.

It appears that the unfortunate young Nobleman, although proclaimed, had made a practice of going out at night in disguise, and to sleep during the day. He was traced by orders issued not many hours before to the Societies of United Irishmen.

Lord Edward, when brought to the Castle, affected the politeness of a courtier, and declared that he was sorry for what wounds he had inflicted. When conveyed to Newgate, he appeared to be entirely dispirited; his voice faultered; his complexion was deadly pale, and his eyes apparently fixed.

Murphy, the owner of the house Lord Edward lodged in, was conveyed to Newgate along with his Lordship.

Daniel Frederick Ryan, esq. died on Wednesday the 23d.

Lord Edward Fitzgerald died on Tuesday the 5th of June. The following is the verdict of the Coroner's Jury summoned to hold an inquest on his body:

"We are of opinion that the deceased came by his death by an effusion of water in the left side of the thorax, and inflammation of the lungs of that side, occasioned, as appeared to us upon the testimony of four eminent surgeons, by fever brought on by great anxiety of mind, aided by two wounds inflicted on the right arm by two pistol balls found lodged over the scapula of that side."

The following Manifesto was to have been dispersed through Ireland, which was found in the pocket of Counsellor Sheares, who, with his brother (the sons of a banker at Cork), are now in irons, and in whose hand-writing the Manifesto is drawn up.

"Friends and Countrymen,

"Repair to the Flag of Liberty that is now flying—many of your tyrants have already bled—many more will shortly bleed by the decree of the Revolutionary Tribunal, which will immediately be established. Seize this opportunity of rescuing the country—it is the only one you will ever have."

DOMESTIC

DOMESTIC INTELLIGENCE.

MAY 27.

IN consequence of language that passed in the House of Commons on Friday the 25th *, Mr. Tierney challenged Mr. Pitt; and this afternoon Mr. Pitt, accompanied by Mr. Ryder, and Mr. Tierney, accompanied by Mr. Walpole, met at three o'clock on Putney heath. After some ineffectual attempts on the part of the seconds to prevent further proceedings, the parties took their ground at the distance of 12 paces. A case of pistols was fired at the same moment without effect, a second case was also fired in the same manner, Mr. Pitt firing his pistol in the air, the seconds then jointly interfered, and insisted that the matter should go no farther, it being their decided opinion that sufficient satisfaction had been given, and that the business was ended with perfect honour to both parties.

This duel was fought near Abershaw's gibbet on Putney heath. The Speaker, Mr. Whitbread, and Mr. Grey, as well as two surgeons, were stationed near the spot. Mr. Pitt went to the ground, accompanied by Mr. Ryder, in a hack post-chaise; Mr. Tierney, with Colonel Walpole, in a hackney coach. Nearly an hour was spent in endeavouring to bring about a reconciliation before the duel commenced. After the second fire, the seconds insisted that the affair should terminate; and, after a long consultation between the seconds (during which time the two combatants were left in conversation together), the preceding account was drawn up. Mr. Pitt and Mr. Tierney shook hands before they left the ground. Mr. T. sent a note to the Minister on Friday, as soon as he left the House of Commons. The time and place of meeting were appointed by Mr. Pitt.

28. This evening a most beautiful young woman, about twenty years of age, elegantly dressed, was seen going to Vauxhall, accompanied by an officer much older than herself. Next morning she was found dead in a pond at the back of the Black Prince, in Vauxhall road. An inquest was held on the body on Thursday, when one of the two surviving sisters of the deceased swore her name was Harriet Benson; that they lived in John-street, Tottenham-court-road; and that they were at Vauxhall on Monday night, where they were prevailed on to drink so much, that they became intoxicated, and missed each other in leaving the place. There were no marks of violence whatever on the body, nor had she any thing valuable on her person, except her dress, to tempt a robber. Under these circumstances, the Jury found a verdict of *Accidental Death.*

Maidstone, June 7. Mr. O'Coigley having been informed between four and five o'clock yesterday afternoon, that he was to die this day, received the information without the least surprise or apparent emotion. He spent the evening comfortably.

This morning he was visited by a Gentleman, whom he told that he had been very kindly treated by Mr. Watson, the keeper of the prison, who was more affected, Mr. Coigley said, than himself, when he announced to him the death warrant. Being asked if he had any communications to make to his friends, he said he had not; for every arrangement he desired had been already made. He had but one thing upon his mind that created any anxiety, and that was from an apprehension that he might be misrepresented after his death: that he had

* What passed on Friday was during the debate on the Bill for suspending Seamen's Protections; in which Mr. Pitt declared that he regarded Mr. Tierney's opposition to the Bill *as proceeding from a wish to impede the service of the Country.*

Mr. Tierney called Mr. Pitt to order. He appealed to the House whether such terms should be used.

The Speaker said, that if the House should consider the words that had been used as conveying a personal reflection on the Hon. Gentleman, they were in that point of view to be regarded as *unparliamentary and disorderly.* It was for the House to decide on this application. They would wait, in the mean time, for the explanation of the Right Hon. Gentleman.

Mr. Pitt said, that if he was called on to *explain away* any thing which he had said, the House may wait long enough for such an *explanation.* He was of opinion that the Hon. Gentleman was opposing a necessary measure for the defence of the country, and therefore he should neither *explain* nor *retract* any particle of what he had said on the subject.

been

been grieved to hear that a ſpeech had ſome days ago been cried about as his dying ſpeech. He was anxious to be faithfully reported, and that was all he wiſhed.

At a quarter after eleven, he was brought out of priſon, placed upon a hurdle drawn by two horſes, preceded by the ſheriff's men, and eſcorted by a company of about 200 of the Maidſtone Volunteers.

The proceſſion moved ſlowly to the place of execution on Pennenden Heath, about a mile from the town. When arrived at the place of execution, he exchanged a few words with the Catholic Prieſt who attended him, and read his prayers from a Roman Catholic prayer-book in Latin, which he performed with great fluency and eaſe; after which he ſang a verſe in the Pſalms in Engliſh. He then took out an orange, and deſired a Gentleman who was near him to cut it.—"I will thank you, Sir," ſaid he, "to cut this orange for me; here, take my knife (pulling out a pen-knife); it was ſaid they were afraid to truſt me with a knife, becauſe I wiſhed to cut my throat; but I would not deprive myſelf of the glory of dying in this manner." He then turned round to the keeper of the priſon, and ſaid, "God bleſs you, Mr. Watſon, you have been very kind and civil to me." He then aſcended the ſcaffold, and being tied to the gallows, made a very inflammatory ſpeech, in which he proteſted his innocence, and reflected on the Jury by whom he was tried, and the witneſſes who appeared againſt him. The ſpeech was of conſiderable length, and he delivered it in a ſtedfaſt and impreſſive manner.

The board was then dropped, as at Newgate, and he remained ſuſpended for twelve or thirteen minutes: he was then taken down, the head taken off by a ſurgeon, and the executioner held up the head to the populace, ſaying, "This is the head of a traitor." Both head and body were then put into a ſhell, and buried at the foot of the gallows.

13. The execution of Mr. Reeves, Mr. Wilkinſon, and Mr. Adamſon, which took place this morning in the front of Newgate, was the moſt awful example of juſtice ever witneſſed. Three perſons, all of the rank and with the education of Gentlemen, ſuffering at one moment, and all for the ſame pernicious crime of forgery, ought to make a deep impreſſion on every heart. Mr. Kirby humanely permitted their families and a Clergyman to remain with them till a late hour on Tueſday night, and every poſſible indulgence, conſiſtent with ſafety, was ſhewn them. Mr. Adamſon, who had cheriſhed hopes of pardon from the applications which had been made for mercy, ſunk into deſpondency; and having contrived to procure opium into his cell, he had ſo far eluded the vigilance of the turnkeys, as to take a large doſe during the night. About five o'clock in the morning it was diſcovered by the deleterious effects, and Mr. Ramſden, the ſurgeon, was ſent for. The opiate, though perhaps intended only to compoſe his ſpirits, threw him into a convulſed and feveriſh ſtate of diſability; and it was with great difficulty that he was rouſed and kept up. They all deſired to have the laſt ſolemn prayer given to them in private; and with this Dr. Ford humanely acquieſced.

MARRIAGES.

William Earl Bulwer, eſq. of Heydon Hall, Norfolk, to Miſs Lytton, daughter of Richard Warburton Lytton, eſq. of Knebſworth-place, Herts.

Charles Buckner, eſq. vice-admiral of the white, to Mrs. Trewen, relict of Charles Trewen, eſq. of Clewer, Berks.

At Hornſey, Benjamin Boddington, eſq. to Mrs. Boddington.

At Bath, the Hon. and Rev. T. J. Twiſleton to Miſs Aſhe, daughter of Benjamin Aſhe, eſq.

John Cayley, eſq. of Brompton, to Miſs Stillingfleet, daughter of the Rev. Edward Stillingfleet, of Kilfield, in the county of York.

Thos. Berdmore, eſq. only ſon of Samuel Berdmore, D. D. to Miſs Sidney Reynett, third daughter of Henry Reynett, D. D. juſtice of the police.

Joſeph Smith, eſq. of Hereford-ſtreet, to Miſs Cocks, of Ealing.

MONTHLY

MONTHLY OBITUARY.

MAY 4.

MR. Matthew Oddie, of Colne, in Lancashire, land-surveyor, aged 43 years. For some years past he was employed by the proprietors of the Leeds and Liverpool canal.

10. In his 80th year, Mr. John Orme, who had been upwards of 53 years master of the endowed school at Melborne, in Derbyshire.

11. At Gedling workhouse, Nottinghamshire, aged 96, John Flinders, pensioner, who had served his country 62 years as a soldier, 34 of which he was a gunner in the Royal Artillery, 22 years in the 8th, or king's own regiment of foot, and 6 years in the 52d regiment, General Lambton's. Whilst in the 8th regiment he was in six battles and two sieges, viz. the battle of Dettingen, Fontenoy, Falkirk, Culloden, Rackoo, and Val, Stirling Castle, and Bergen-op-Zoom. For which services he was rewarded by a pension from Government, which enabled him in his old age to live comfortably in his native parish of Gedling; but it was very remarkable that, after many experiments for comfort in private families, he should prefer boarding himself in the parish workhouse for several years before his death, where he lived well at a cheap rate, which enabled him to enjoy his *can of ale* regularly every day, and to subscribe his half-guinea to the voluntary contributions.

13. At Bourne, in Lincolnshire, aged 66, George Pochin, esq. colonel of the Leicestershire militia, and magistrate for the counties of Leicester and Lincoln.

In Borrowstounness, John Forest, esq. of Deanstoun.

17. Mr. Henry West, of Worcester. He served the office of mayor in 1795.

18. Mr. Thomas Cahusac, sen. of the Strand, the oldest musical instrument maker in London.

19. At Newsted Abbey, Nottinghamshire, in his 76th year, William, the fifth Lord Byron. He was born Nov. 5, 1722, bred to the sea, and in 1738 appointed lieutenant of the Falkland, and afterwards of the Victory, which he quitted just before she was lost. In 1763 he was appointed master of the Stag hounds, and in 1765 was tried for the death of Mr. Chaworth, and acquitted.

At Newhall, near Cromarty, Scotland, Dr. Hugh Gillom, physician to the embassy to China under the Earl of Macartney, and physician-general to the army at the Cape of Good Hope.

20. At Chelsea, aged 75, Michael Duffield, esq.

At Oxford, in his 68th year, Mr. James Fletcher, an eminent bookseller there.

At Blaby, Leicestershire, the Rev. Edward Stokes, rector of that parish, in the 93d year of his age, and the 50th of his incumbency. It is remarkable that though blind from the age of nine years, he was not only admitted into orders, but obtained in succession two good livings in the county of Leicester. He lost his sight when at school at Stamford by a pistol undesignedly discharged by his own brother. He performed, however, the service of the Church, with only an assistant to read the lessons.

Lately, at Bristol Hot Wells, Capt. Caulfield, of the first regiment of foot guards.

21. Thomas English, esq. No. 9, Orange-street, Leicester-square, aged 73 years. He is supposed to have been one of the persons who continued the History of Europe in Dodsley's Annual Register, after that part of the work was relinquished by Mr. Burke, about the year 1765. His name never appeared to any publication.

In Dean's-yard, Westminster, aged 66, Mrs. Mary Clough, who kept a boarding-house for the Westminster scholars.

At Jacob's Park, in Pembrokeshire, Lieutenant Rowland Phillips, of the royal navy.

22. Peter Mounier, esq. in Caroline-street, Bedford-square, aged 73.

Lady Emma Maria Wallop, sister to the Earl of Portsmouth, in her 17th year.

At Marnell's Grove, in the county of Galway, Ireland, James Marnell, esq.

At Cardross, Scotland, the Right Hon. Lady Rachel Drummond, daughter of the late Earl of Perth.

At Ashby de la Zouch, aged 81, Mrs. Abney, relict of the late Thomas Abney, esq. of Willesey Hall.

23. At Brompton, Mr. Edward Stokes, lieutenant and adjutant of the 49th regiment of foot.

In Harcourt-street, Dublin, the Rt. Hon. John Scott, earl of Clonmell in Ireland, baron Earlsfort,

Earlsfort, chief justice of the king's bench, one of the privy council, and patentee clerk of the pleas of the court of exchequer.

The history of this nobleman has been variously given to the public. The following seems to have the best title to authenticity:— He was the son of a clergyman of the established church, to whom Heaven had been more bountiful of children than revenue. His father, knowing the general advantages of a good education, though in his case (like, unfortunately, many others) it scarcely paid the interest of the money it had cost, applied the greater part of his contracted means to the improvement of his children. John Scott, of whom we treat, possessed a spirit superior to his uncommon strength, with a heart and temper equally animated. Shortly after he was sent to school, he saw a great boy ill treat a little one, whose cause he espoused, and flogged the aggressor, who was supposed to be considerably above his match. An attachment commenced between Scott and the boy whom he had protected, whose name was Hugh Carleton; and whose father, a merchant, stiled the King of Cork from his opulence and respectability, sent an invitation to young Scott to pass the next holidays with his friend at Mr. Carleton's house; where he became so great a favourite, that his presence could not be dispensed with at the succeeding vacation.

When the lads were qualified, Mr. Carleton, who appeared to value them both alike, sent them, with equal establishments, to the College and the Temple. Both were called to the Irish bar, where the uncommon boldness of Mr. Scott's eloquence obtained him an establishment at the period that the elder Mr. Carleton, by a combination of ills to which extended commerce is liable, became a bankrupt; and when his son, with distinguished talents and the most exalted worth, was unable to assist him. This was the moment for gratitude and affection; Mr. Scott, from his yet contracted income, immediately settled upon his second father 300l. a year for his life, which he continued regularly to pay, till the world, acquiring a knowledge of Counsellor Carleton's abilities, enabled him to insist on his friend discontinuing his bounty.

Mr. Scott, whom fortune appeared to have adopted, after passing the offices of solicitor and attorney-general in Ireland, was made chief justice of the king's bench in that kingdom; and after having been some time viscount Earlsfort, on an earldom being offered to him he chose that of Clonmel, because, he observed, it was in that capital of his native country that he first earned the price of a dinner. His Lordship, who, like his friend the late lamented Mr. Robert Shaw, seldom purchased a reversionary estate that the intervening parties did not shortly drop off, is said to have realized a property of 22,000l. a year.

At Glasgow, Walter Neilson, esq. formerly one of the magistrates of that city.

Mr. Green, attorney, of Ashby de la Zouch.

24. Mr. Robert Mellish, of Limehouse, ship builder.

At Hammersmith, Mrs. Mellish, relict of Samuel Mellish, esq. of Shadwell.

At Marton, in the North Riding of Yorkshire, in his 83d year, the Rev. John Grenside, near 50 years vicar of that place.

25. At Pentonville, in his 68th year, Mr. Bedwell Law, of Ave Maria-lane, bookseller.

Mrs. Guillemard, of Wilson-street, Finsbury-square, in her 22d year.

At Croydon, Surry, Simon Baratty, esq.

At Pickering, Mr. Thomas Atkinson.

At East Sheen, James Weatherstone, esq.

Lately, the Rev. Thomas Hutchinson, vicar of Great Finborough and Haughley, in Suffolk.

27. In Bedford-row, Mr. William Leader, of Liquorpond-street, coachmaker to the Prince of Wales.

Near Hampstead, Captain Gwennap, of the royal navy.

28. Sir John Riggs Miller, of Bloomsbury-square.

Mr. Roebuck, merchant, of St. Mary at Hill.

At Bath, D. Anker, esq. a Norwegian gentleman, connected in a mercantile house at Christianstadt, in Norway. He put an end to his existence by a pistol.

At King's College, Aberdeen, Dr. James Dunbar, late professor of philosophy in that university.

He was the author of

(1) De Primordiis Civitatum Oratio. In qua agitur de Bello Civili inter M. Britanniam et Colonias nunc flagrante, 4to. 1779.

(2) Essays on the History of Mankind in rude and uncultivated Ages, 8vo. 1780.

(3) A second Edition with Additions, 8vo. 1782.

29. Mrs. Cartwright, of Donnington Wood, near Newport.

30. Mr. Mark Bell, of Lecconfield, near Beverley, an opulent farmer.

31. Hawkins Wall, esq. of the Paper-buildings, Temple, of an apoplectic fit.

The Rev. John Whaley, rector of Huggate, in his 76th year.

Lately, at Banbury, in Oxfordshire, the Rev. Robert Spellman, rector of Thurcaston, in Leicestershire, to which he was presented on the promotion of Dr. Hurd to the bishoprick of Lichfield and Coventry.

JUNE 2. At Spring Grove, near Milverton, Somersetshire, John Cridland, esq.

3. In Holborn, John Banquo, esq. of Lancashire.

4. At Bath, Herbert Sawyer, esq. of Wellington-house, Somersetshire, admiral of the blue.

5. Mr. Bilson, master of the Crown tavern, Clerkenwell-green.

Lately, at Bath, the Hon. William Williams Hewitt, second son of the late Lord Viscount Lifford, lord chancellor of Ireland.

Lately, at Haselbeech-hall, Northamptonshire, Mrs. Alcock, relict of Archdeacon Alcock, youngest daughter of Dr. Dennison Cumberland, bishop of Kilmore, in Ireland, and sister of Mr. Cumberland, the dramatic writer.

6. Mr. Henry Dana, nephew to Lord Kinnaird.

7. At Walthamstow, Anthony Todd, esq. secretary to the general post office, in his 82d year. He had been in that office more than 60 years.

At Knightsbridge, Mrs. Pybus, wife of John Pybus, esq.

At Peckham, Mr. Richard Gwynne, of St. James's-walk.

Lately, at Yatton, Herefordshire, William Taylor, gent. in his 64th year.

8. At Longbirch, near Wolverhampton, almost suddenly, the Rt. Rev. Charles Berington, D. D. and a catholic bishop.

Mrs. Wollaston, wife of the Rev. Francis Wollaston, of Chislehurst.

At Camberwell, Josiah Monnery, esq.

Lately, at Sandall, near Doncaster, John Martin, esq. of that place.

Lately, at Monmouth, Thomas Smith, esq.

9. At Salisbury, Dr. William Hancock, formerly a physician there.

Lately, at Taunton, in his 54th year, Major-General Douglas.

Lately, the Rev. James Brown, precentor of Bristol cathedral.

Lately, at Plymouth, the Rev. F. Goodwin, fellow of Catherine Hall, Cambridge.

10. In Southampton-street, Bloomsbury, Sir Charles Henry Talbot, bart.

At Dawlish, in Devonshire, the Rt. Hon. Laura Lady Southampton, one of the ladies of the bed-chamber to the Princess of Wales.

At Ewell, Surry, Alexander Bridges, esq.

12. William Sheldon, esq Southampton-street, Covent Garden, in his 85th year.

The Rev. Edward Pemberton, M. A. rector of Upwell, in the Isle of Ely, and of Foxherds, in Essex, formerly of King's College, where he took the degrees of B. A. 1757, and M. A. 1760.

At Richmond hill, Thomas Allan, esq. formerly one of the commissioners of the customs.

Lately, Mr. Anthony Grove, of Villiers-street, Strand, attorney.

14. At Grenier's hotel, the Rt. Hon. George James Hay, Earl of Errol, Lord Hay, hereditary lord high constable of Scotland, and one of the sixteen Scotch peers. His lordship was born in 1767, and succeeded his father in 1778. He married, in 1790, Miss Blake, of Dublin,

Charles Jackson, esq. late comptroller of the foreign general post-office, at his apartments, Gerard-street, Soho.

Lately, William Henley, esq. of Gore-court, near Maidstone.

16. Sir Joseph Mawbey, bart. of Botley's, Surry See an account of this Gentleman, with his Portrait, in our Magazine for March 1787.

General Crosbie, lieutenant-governor of Portsmouth.

At Hartsborne Manor-place, Herts, Edward Gray, esq. of Edward-street, Portman-square.

DEATHS ABROAD.

JAN. 26. On board the Ceres frigate, Alexander Jopp, esq. of Kingston, in the sland of Jamaica.

APRIL 8. At Naples, aged 64, Mrs. Caroline Compton, wife of William Compton, esq L L. D.

DEC. 28, 1797. In India, Mr. Thomas Livingstone, late printer of The Asiatic Mirror.

DEC. 6. In India, Mr. S. T. Driver, architect.

DEC. 20. In India, Capt. James Thompson, late commander of the Lion.

DEC. 23. In India, Mr. Walwin Shepherd, attorney at law.

DEC. Miss Sarah Mountain, of Three Rivers, in the province of Quebec, late of Norwich.

At Naples, Mr. Henry R. Hunter, merchant, of the house of Messrs. Henry and Robert Hunter, Bristol.



EACH DAY's PRICE OF STOCKS FOR JUNE 1798.

Days	Bank Stock	3perCt Reduc.	3 per Ct. Consols	3perCt Scrip.	4perCt 1777.	5perCt Ann.	Long Ann.	Ditto, 1778.	S. Sea Stock.	Old Ann.	New Ann.	3perCt 1751.	India Stock.	India Scrip.	India Bonds.	New Navy.	Exche. Bills.	English Lott. Tick.	Irish Ditto.
25	118	47 7/8	48 3/4 a 5/8	—	60 1/4	75	13 9-16	6 1/4	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	7l. 6s.
26	—	47 3/4	49 1/8 a 1/2	—	60 3/8	75 1/8	13 9-16	6 1/4	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
27	Sunday																		
28	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
29	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
30	—	47 5/8	49 1/4 a 3/8	—	60 3/8	75 5/8	13 9-16	6 1/4	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
31	118	47 3/4	49 1/2	—	60 3/4	76	13 5/8	6 1/4	—	—	—	—	148 1/2	—	—	—	—	—	—
1	—	47 3/4	49 1/2	—	60 7/8	76 5/8	13 11-16	6 5-16	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
2	—	47 5/8	49 3/8 a 5/8	—	61	76 1/2	13 11-16	6 1/4	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
3	Sunday																		
4	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
5	119	47 7/8	49 1/2	—	61 1/4	76 3/8	13 11-16	6 1/4	—	—	—	—	150	—	—	—	—	—	—
6	—	47 3/4	49 1/4 a 3/8	—	61 1/8	76 1/4	13 11-16	6 1/4	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2s. dis.
7	—	47 3/4	49 3/8	—	61 1/8	—	13 5/8	6 1/4	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
8	—	47 3/4	49 3/8	—	61 1/4	—	13 11-16	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
9	118 3/4	47 3/4	49 3/8	—	61 1/4	—	13 11-16	6 1/4	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
10	Sunday																		
11	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
12	—	47 5/8	49 1/4 a 1/2	—	61 1/8	—	13 11-16	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
13	—	47 3/8	49 1/8 a 1/4	—	61	—	13 5/8	6 1/4	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
14	118 3/4	47 5/8	49 1/4	—	61	—	13 3/8	6 1/4	—	—	—	—	150 1/4	—	—	—	—	—	—
15	119 1/4	47 3/4	49 3/8	—	61 1/8	—	13 11-16	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
16	—	47 5/8	49 1/8 a 1/4	—	61 1/8	—	13 5/8	6 1/4	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
17	Sunday																		
18	118 1/2	47 5/8	49 1/4	—	61 1/8	—	13 11-16	6 1/4	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
19	119	47 5/8	49 1/8 a 1/4	—	61 1/8	—	13 11-16	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
20	119	47 1/2	49 1/8 a 1/4	—	61 1/8	—	13 11-16	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
21	119	47 5/8	49 1/4	—	61 1/4	—	13 11-16	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
22	—	47 5/8	49 1/4 a 3/8	—	61 1/4	—	13 11-16	6 1/4	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
23	—	47 3/4	49 3/8	—	61 1/4	—	13 11-16	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
24	Sunday																		

N. B. In the 3 per [illegible] Consols the highest and lowest Price of each Day is given; in the other Stocks the highest Price only.

I N D E X

To VOL. XXXIII. OF THE

EUROPEAN MAGAZINE.

ESSAYS, DEBATES, NAMES OF AUTHORS, ANECDOTES, &c.

BOOKS REVIEWED.

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I N D E X.

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Dalton,

 Proctor,

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A LIST

A LIST OF BANKRUPTS, FROM December 26, 1797, to June 26, 1798.

A.

ALLEN, George, of the Rein-Deer, Loughton, Essex, victualler, Jan. 16.
Andrews, Henry, Petworth, Sussex, grocer, Jan. 27.
Abady, Aaron, Great Russell Street, Bloomsbury, dealer, Jan. 27.
Adams, John, Portsea, Hants, slop-seller, Feb. 6.
Amber, William Bell, Midhurst, Sussex, tallow-chandler, Feb. 17.
Atthill, William, Norwich, apothecary and druggist, March 17.
Austin, William, Shifnal, Shropshire, miller, March 20.
Addison, James, Thirsk, Yorkshire, shopkeeper, April 3.
Adamson, Joseph, Cateaton-street, London, factor, April 17
Amner, Richard, Hinckley, Leicestershire, hosier, May 1.
Ashwell, James, Birmingham, thimble-maker, May 19.
Andrews, Thomas, Birmingham, fruiterer, May 26.

B.

Bartlett, John, of the Contractor East-Indiaman, then of New Ormond-street, Middlesex, master-mariner, Dec. 30.
Beswick, Lawrence, Little Bolton, Lancashire, cotton-manufacturer, Jan. 2.
Bingley, Richard, Upper John-street, Golden-square, merchant, Jan. 2.
Barber, James, Crutched-friers, London, butcher, Jan. 6.
Breese, Robert, Sunderland, Durham, and Stanton, William, Bishop-Wearmouth, Durham, ship-owners, Jan. 9.
Blackey, Jonathan, Pateley-bridge, Yorkshire, linen-manufacturer, Jan. 16.
Banner, Thomas Porter, Nicolas-lane, London, insurance-broker, Jan. 20.
Birkitt, Thomas, Kirton, Lincolnshire, draper and grocer, Jan. 30.
Brook, John, Carlton, Pontefract, Yorkshire, dealer and chapman, Feb. 3.
Bell, John, Plymouth, Devonshire, merchant, Feb. 3.
Bernard, Bridget, Richmond, dealer, Feb 13.
Birch, Samuel, Burslem, Staffordshire, potter, Feb. 13.
Bentley, William, Aston, near Birmingham, lamp-maker, Feb 17.
Berry, Joseph, Netherthongue, Almondbury, Yorkshire, clothier, Feb. 17.
Burnett, Isaac, Kingston-upon-Hull, grocer, Feb. 20.
Bailey, William, Malmesbury, Wiltshire, victualler, Feb. 20.
Bairstow, Lewis, and Langmore, John, Manchester, muslin and dimity manufacturers, Feb. 20.
Bond, George, Old Fish-street, London, tailor, March 13.
Brooks, Henry, Ipswich, Suffolk, and Great Yarmouth, Norfolk, shopkeeper, March 24.
Boner, John Joseph, late of Ostend, then in the custody of the sheriffs of London, merchant and mariner, March 24.
Bond, James, Brightinsea, Essex, butcher, March 27.
Bullock, Stanley, Cateaton-street, London, factor and warehouseman, March 31.
Berry Nathaniel, Deanhouse, Almondbury, Yorkshire, clothier, April 7.
Birchenough, Mary, Salford, Manchester, dyer, April 7.

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Solomon, Suſanna, Briſtol, upholder, Feb. 24.
Soederberg, Thomas, Tottenham-court-road, cabinet-maker, Feb. 24.
Schmidling, John Frederick, Miles's Lane, Cannon-ſtreet, merchant, March 6.
Shrapnell, James, the elder, and Shrapnell, James, the younger, Charing-croſs, Middleſex, ſilverſmiths, March 10.
Stephens, William, Briſtol, maltſter, March 10.
Shaw, John, Shaw, Anne, Shaw, Sarah, and Shaw, Barbara, Woodhouſe, Lancaſter, merchants, March 13.
Skirrow, William, late of Calcutta, then of St. Paul's Church-yard, merchant, March 17.
Sherman, George Ferdinand, St. Alban's, Hertfordſhire, muſician, March 27.
Sarell, James, Turquay, Devonſhire, merchant, April 3.
Shelton, Charles, Nottingham, grocer, April 3.
Stephens, Thomas, Mancheſter, fuſtian-manufacturer, April 7.
Smedley, Iſaac, Maiden-lane, Wood-ſtreet, London, hoſier, April 10.
Sutton, James, Cheapſide, London, goldſmith, April 17.
Shearer, John, Briſtol, vender of medicine, April 24.
Slemaker, George, Brixton-place, Stockwell, manufacturer of rice-powder, April 28.
Sergeant, Edward, the younger, Minories, ſlop-ſeller, May 5.
Sutton, Thomas, Aſhford, Kent, innkeeper, May 8.
Southeron, John, Wellington, Somerſetſhire, money-ſcrivener, May 19.
Stanley, Edward, Alveſton, Warwickſhire, dealer, May 22.
Summers, William, Ledbury, Herefordſhire, timber-merchant, May 29.
Stain, John, Lubenham, Leiceſterſhire, farmer, June 2.
Skinner, George, Caſtle-ſtreet Eaſt, St. Mary la Bonne, apothecary, June 2.
Sainty, Philip, Brightlingſea, Suffolk, ſhip-builder, June 2.
Spencer, William, Steward-ſtreet, Old Artillery-ground, painter and glazier, June 9.
Snow, John, Strand, linen-draper, June 16.
Saxton, William, New Brentford, Middleſex, coal-merchant, June 19.
Spendlow, William, Spalding, Lincolnſhire, draper and grocer, June 23.
Sillitoe, John, Tower-ſtreet, London, plumber, June 26.

T.

Tagg, William, Holborn, London, china-man, Jan 20.
Tremblett, Thomas, St. David's, Exeter, and Hall, John, Alphington, Devonſhire, merchants, Jan. 30.
Tracey, William, Portſea, Hampſhire, ſlop-ſeller, Jan. 30.
Tozer, John Chapell, Newton-Buſhell, Highwick, Devonſhire, ſcrivener, Feb. 3.
Tibbs, William, Richmond, muſic-ſeller, Feb. 13.
Thompſon, Robert, Lombard-ſtreet, London, merchant, Feb. 17.
Turner, John, Mancheſter, dealer, Feb. 20.
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Toplis, William, the elder, Toplis, William, the younger, Toplis, Charles, and Jackſon, Charles, Cuckney, Northamptonſhire, worſted-manufacturers, March 20.
Tape, Jeſſe Richard, Mancheſter, innkeeper, April 10.
Tyndale, William Robins, Woodcheſter, Glouceſterſhire, grocer, April 17.
Tyndall, Robins, and Judſon, William, Minchampton, Glouceſterſhire, clothiers, April 24.
Tyndale, William Robins, and Judſon, William, Minchampton, Glouceſterſhire, clothiers, April 28.
Tite, John, Loughton, Bucks, farmer, May 5.
Tipping, John, Liverpool, merchant, May 19.
Twigg, Charles, Birmingham, button-maker, May 19.
Titley, Walter, Marſton-Montgomery, Derbyſhire, timber-merchant, June 2.
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Urton, William, and Urton, George, Sheffield, Yorkſhire, cutlers and co-partners, Jan. 16.

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DIRECTIONS FOR PLACING THE CUTS.

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